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MEDICAL

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A. AND B.

BY

JAMES ATKINSON,

SURGEON TO H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF YORK; SENIOR SURGEON TO THE YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL AND THE YORK DISPENSARY; LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

&c. &c.

YORK:

PRINTED AT THE GAZETTE-OFFICE, BY H. BELLERBY.

1833.

"TAKE ME FOR BETTER FOR WORSE, FOR RICHER FOR POORER."

09

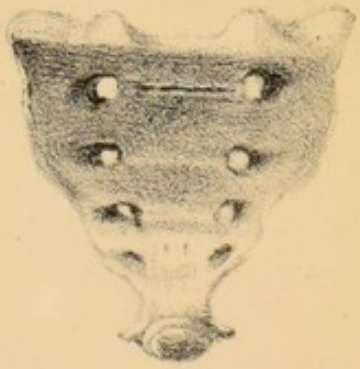
TO

ALL IDLE MEDICAL STUDENTS

IN

Great Britain,

SIT



PREFACE.

There is not perhaps any man so good a judge of the difficulty of writing a book, as an actual author. He soon discovers how many qualifications are necessary, how much science is required, and which are the points of most difficult access. He soon finds out his own deficiencies; and, as regards his powers, that some difficulties may be insurmountable. That essay, which sometimes originates in study and amusement, gets insensibly into growth, and is perpetuated. For, having been undertaken in the spirit of an inquirer, it is frequently carried on in the capacity of a student. This student, however, soon assumes the master, and pronounces his decisions on critical subjects, as authoritatively as if all learning and languages were at his fingers ends.

This not being my case, I have studiously avoided much communicati with the Germans, or with their most excellent authors, and, in most humble deference, with the dead languages; for, every thing dead, except victuals, I abhor. And, notwithstanding, I possess Noëhden's German Grammar or Syntax; yet, I know not so much of that tongue as of a neat's tongue: or, as a child just born. Nay, in point of guttural expression, I know less. The German tongue is to me most odontolgoid and difficult. And although I am very sensible that mere dint of application may convert an alphabet into a language, yet, all the patent presses in a printing-office, could not squeeze one syllable of the German accent out of my tongue.

No man's industry is mis-spent, if he merely clear the obstruction from any path; and the very attempt to shew what is right, frequently exposes that which is wrong; so that the immediate blunders of one person rectify those of another; and he ever must deserve well of society who attempts improvement.

The bibliographical plan of the following sheets has been most ably conducted in the classics, and in other departments, by most able men. By Harwood, Dibdin, Haller, Gesner, by variis variorum of

all countries. The mere arrangement of the dates, somewhat more regularly than heretofore in the medical department, is my only assumption. To the medical student, as far as it goes, it may be useful. It may save his time; and, in a worldly sense, time is money; and money saved to a student, I know from sad experience, to be valuable.

Bibliography is a dry occupation,—a caput mortuum,—it is a borrowed production, which brings very little grist to the mill; and so difficult and tedious is the object, of laying before our eyes all the real or reported copies or editions of the works enumerated, that almost every line of our reports may be suspected of falsehood. How are we to collect, how to produce, how to examine, the originals? Many books are so scarce, so sequestered in private hands, or in the mansions of the great, that even the keen eyes of lucriferous booksellers cannot find them. And if they cannot, who the deuce can?

In this sense Bibliomania, in lieu of preserving the use of books, has deprived us of them. Even the little giant Dib—(I dare not draw him at length), can scarcely prevent it. How many vagabond heirs to libraries have sold their books by the pound weight, (though not sterling), to the grocer or pastry-cook. So lamentable to behold! a slushy cook subjecting poor Pliny, in his best condition, again to be burned to ashes, in singeing a pig! and beneath him the divine Homer, (ah che gusto!) blazing in the dripping pan, and singeing a goose! Yet he is there, crackling with fire—his wonted fire; which this adept and greasy cook cannot for her life extinguish. Let us then, as we are often desired, just again deplore the fate of the Alexandrian Library in the stews—the literary devastations of the Goths and Vandals—the horrible sacrileges of the French Revolution; of that very nation, where books and bibliography are now in splendour. And also, of those places, where all the fine libraries have been sacked and ransacked, where beautiful editions have been polluted and destroyed, in nocturnal orgies.

From such like causes, what a miserable inference must be drawn. That numberless most inimitable works are not now, by consequence, in existence. That the best editions of old books are most scarce; and that it will require ages of industry, of mere industry, to replace, or to rekindle the torches and wretchedly defaced altars of learning. —See *Dibdin, Bibliomania,* and the lamentations of many authors.

Meditating on these sad obstructions to the propagation of literature, may we not therefore at least hold praiseworthy any attempt, from any man, to restore, if possible, the spirit and well being even of a monotonous bibliography?

For the endless imperfections of my work, I have a feeble excuse. It is a corseless exuvium, irregularly collected, by bits and scraps of leisure and pleasure, from the indispensable occupations of a medical man; who, like some others, is in the actual enjoyment of all the horrors and irritations of three separate professional departments.

How soon was Clement's alphabet cut off, for want of time, nay of life; who, after employing every moment he had lived, could only accomplish as far as letter G? How short a way did Plouquet proceed on his meditated journey? Did not Dodart, Almeloveen, Caponus, and Tortellius, all leave their histories on this subject unfinished?—See Kestner.

Other bibliographical bigots will be required, before the alphabet be concluded. And the founder and foundation of any such literary structure, like that of a bridge, must generally be looked for low under-ground—though towering their superstructure.

The reader must not, in common mercy, call upon me to decypher all the enigmatous letters, and initials, in this book. He must make allowance for the critiques I have delivered. They are too free, too flippant, too loose. I am afraid their counter-parts will be too strict, too prudential, too tight. But, being (nescio quo fato) an admirer of the wildness and play of animals in a state of nature, (not as in museo nostro, like skeletons), I doubt that I have exhibited, in my own pages, too much also of the frolics and gambols of a native folly. I pray you, gentlest of all gentle readers, to forgive me; and if there unfortunately be a magazine of fulminating powder in the criticising cells of your os petrosum, don't use a percussion lock or hair trigger; don't let it burst suddenly upon me; for I am of a nervous, quiet, and peaceable, though ridiculous nature; and far advanced in life. And you will have no credit in killing so harmless a creature.

But, independent of my various errata, omissions, and mis-interpretations, (all of which, however, I shall palm upon the printer), what excuse can I offer, or what plea can I make, for having,—firstly, plucked other authors of their most brilliant and gaudy feathers: and secondly, for strutting about with them, in alto relievo, as my own? Still farther, what amende can I venture, for that sad lack of gravity, (no, not of decorum,) which here and there, and every where, is so apparent in the most serious pages?

I must request an *avant propos*—and once for all the reader to observe, that, lest he should get suddenly bogged in the mire of my expressions and absurdities, I shall (as is done in other disagreeable,

difficult, and dirty roads,) desire the traveller "to take off and put on," as he has seen on a mile post. To take off when the road becomes ridiculous and precipitous; and to put on when it is steady and accessible. So that it will take off all blame from me, should he put on when he is advised to take off; and all blame must be put on him, if he does put on, when he should take off. And let him now observe, that, by take off, I intend him to take his eyes off the page; and, by put on, I advise him to replace them. To avoid repetition, however, of this notice, I must require of him, when he perceives the morality of my pages, or jet of terms, to be rather equivocal; to scance through his fingers only at them—like a good and virtuous young woman, criticising and over-hawling a rake.

Finally—I know there are men who wilfully pervert all meaning. So that, by take off, a man would affect to understand, that he was instantly to take off, full gallop up the hill; and by put on, to stick spurs into his horse as if the deuce drove him down it. To this, testy traveller, I have nothing to say; I only wish to apprize the reader, that if he choose to read my non-sense, with his eyes and fingers open, he must be a greater fool, if possible, than the author who wrote it.

Nor do I affect to assert, that my work is at all calculated for Somnambules in Bibliography.

MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A. B.

ARISTOTLE.

A. C. 384, or the 1st year of the 99th Olympiad. Ob. Æt. 63.

EDITIONS OF 1400.

Joann. Mentel, vel Mentelius, *Argentorat. fol. gothic.* 1470, } No cyphers, catch words, or signatures; interpolatione, Latine Leonardi Aretini.

Joann. Vurster de Campidonia, *Mantua*, 4*to.* 1472, } Problemata, quæ ad Stirpium genus et Oleracea pertinent, interprete Theodoro Gaza. Ed. Pr.

Lr. Canozius, *Paduæ*, *fol.* 1492, De Animâ; cum Averrois Interp.

This edition from Mantua is very scarce, and is reported by Fournier to be the first Greek and Latin edition printed. It is exhibited in long lines, without folios, signatures, or catch words.

Joann. Herbort, *Pad. fol.* 1472, Petro Abano interpr. Problemata.

Lr. Canozius, *Paduæ, fol.* 1472, 4 vols. The first Lat. edition by Averroes, De Animâ.

Venetiis, fol. 1472, also in 4 vols. Opera.

Conr. Schweinheim, et Arn. Pannarz, *Romæ, fol.* 1473, } Ethicor. Lib. x.

Ibid. *Romæ, fol.* 1473, Ethica in 4 vols.

Paduæ, fol. 1473, Metaphysica.

Paduæ, fol. 1473, Liber de Cœlo et Mundo. These subjects not usually joined?

Paduæ, fol. 1474, De Meteoris, Lib. iv.

Laur. Canozius, *Lenerariensis*, *Paduæ, fol.* 1474, } Lib. Metaphysicæ Arist. ab Averroe Cordubensi Comm.

Reyn. de Eningen, *Rom.* 4*to.* 1475, Gazæ Problemata.

Mantua, fol. 1475, with Abano's Commentary.

Joann. de Westphalia, *Lovanii*, *fol.* 1475-6, } Ethica, by Aretin, Latin.

Joann. Wurster, *Mantua*, 4*to.* *circa* 1475, } Ethica, Latin. Editio vetus, absque ulla loci et anni indicatione. Of this there is also a folio edition by Aretin, interpreted ut supra.—See Fabricius.

Joann. Vurster de Campidonia, *Venet. fol. circa* 1475-6, } Latine a Theod. Gaza Probl. nova Interp.

Joann. de Colonia, et J. de Gherretzen, *Ven. fol.* 1476, } De Animalibus, by Gaza, Editio princeps, 250 folia; also an edition on vellum, and initials painted in gold; original edition, "celebre et rare;" and in 1619.

Conr. Braem, *Lovanii, fol.* 1476, Ethicor. Int. vetus et nova L. Aretini; without cyphers; wonderfully scarce.

Pet. Maufer, *Paduæ, fol.* 1476, Expositio in 4 Arist. Libr. Meteororum a Gajetano de Tienis; scarce, Gothic type, and singular abbreviations.—Dib.

Udulr. Gering, *Paris, fol.* 1478, Opera quædam logica, Latine.

4to. sine anno, Propos. extract. ex variis operibus Aristotelis.

Absque nomine, *Oxon. 4to.* 1479, Ethica, Nicomach. Lat. red. per L. Aretin.

Ambrose Keller, *Augsburg, fol.* 1479, Latin, 4 vols., (seldom complete,) per Joh. Argyrophilum. Analyt. Post.

fol. 1480, Lib. Prædicamentorum cum aliis e Græco, Alex. de Ales expositio.

T. Rood de Colonia, *Oxonii, fol.* 1481, } super 3 Lib. de Animâ, Alex. de Ales.

P. Venetus, *Venetiis, fol.* 1481, Rhetorica juxta Albarivium, ex Arabicâ Latine reddita ab Alcmanno præmissa Albarivii vel Alpharabii, &c.; in Roman characters; scarce.

H. Alcmanus, *Coloniæ, probably* 1481, } Quæstio magistralis; very scarce.—See Clement.

H. Alcmanus, *Coloniæ, 4to.* 1482, Problemata.

And. de Asula, *Venet. fol.* 1483, Opera aliqua, Latine; 5 volumes, printed on vellum in 9 parts, (all in one year,) sells very high, in Gothic characters, by Averroes; seldom complete, beautiful. —Clarke.

And. de Asula, *Venet. fol.* 1483, Tract. varii, omnes Latine, ab Averroe interprete.

Verard, *Paris, fol.* 1484, cum Comment. Averrois, Latine, antiqua versio.

Verard, *Paris, fol.* 1486-9, Politica. ab Nic. Oresme; in Gothic characters.

Also an edition without date.

Ger. Leeu, *Antverpiæ, 4to.* 1487, Auctoritates Aristotelis, &c.

Joann. Guldenscheff, *Coloniæ, fol.* 1487, } Aucto. Aristotelis, Senecæ, Boethii, Platonis, Apuleii, &c.

P. Fontana, *Bononiæ, 4to.* 1488, Auctoritates.

Mic. Gryffem, *Reubl. 4to.* 1488, Auctoritates Arist., &c.

Mic. Gryffem, *Reubl. fol.* 1488, Problemata, by Valla.

Anth. de Strata, *Cremon. Venet. fol.* 1488. } Problemata, by Valla.

Ugo Rugerius, *Bonon. 4to.* 1488, Auctoritates.

Verard, *Paris, fol.* 1488-9, Ethics, per N. Oresme; translated into French, and in Gothic characters.

H. Quentel, *Colonensis, fol.* 1489, Chartis Gothicis, Quæstiones, Joh. Versonis, super 8 Libros Physicorum.

H. Quentel, *Coloncnsis, fol.* 1489, Joh. Versonis, sup. Lib. de Cœlo et Mundo.

Bern. de Tridito, *Ven. fol.* 1489, Opera Lat. cum Comm. Averrois. Tom ii.
fol. 1492, De partibus Animalium, Lib. iv.
J. & G. de Gregoriis, *fol.* 1492, Hist. Animalium, Lat. a Gaza, recogn. a S. Manillio.
Silber, alias Frank, *Romæ, fol.* 1492, } Politicon cum Comm. T. de Aquino et Valentia; some vellum copies.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1492, De partibus Animalium.
Venet. 4to. 1493, Propositiones per Theoph. de Ferrariis.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1493, Theo. Gaza interp. Probl.—Vide Haller.
Ungut et Lanza, *Polono, en Sevilla, 4to.* 1493, } Ethics. Very scarce.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1495, Organ. Græce, cum Porphyrii Isagoge: 2d year of Aldus's printing, and first work of Aristotle by that printer; signaturis solis.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1495, Opera cum Theophrasto, first vol., and completed in four years. Editio princeps, signaturis solis; 6 vols.

This Aldus edition of 1495 is deemed by Fournier to be the first edition printed in Greek. It was taken from the vellum copies, and is also printed on vellum. Renouard informs us (see Dibdin's Introduction), that there is a complete and perhaps unique copy on vellum, in the King's Library at Paris. One has just (June, 1824,) been sold at Sir M. M. Sykes's sale, for £52. 10s. Dr. William Hunter formerly possessed the finest copy. It is now in Glasgow (see Dibdin, Harles, &c.); an edition not valuable, except on vellum.

Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1496, etiam 15 vols. opera Latine, cum Averrois Comment.

There is an edition Græce of 1495, also in 1498; and a vellum copy in the King's Library. It wants the Rhetorical and Poetical parts. For the particular description of the volume see Brunet.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1496, Opera, 5 vols., cum Registro.
G. de Gregoriis, *Venet. fol.* 1496, expensis B. Fontanæ; opera omnia.

This is a very fine edition, in Gothic characters, with figured capitals, similar to Colinæus's, and as beautiful; with long lines, initials, catch-words, and registrum cartharum, 403 folia. The number of the book, the title or subject, are seen at the top of the recto of the pages. The first initial of every book, is an elegant large figured capital; of each chapter, a similar small one. This edition is in the York Minster library. It is in good condition, and quite a bonne bouche. Some philosophical Snail, however, has left vestiges in writing of his slow commentating track upon the margin of the first folium of Lib. i. de Cœlo. He would have been a long time, if we may judge by this progress, in creeping up to this cieling, or cœlo.

G. de Gregoriis, *Venet. fol.* 1496, Latine, Argyrophili et aliorum.
G. de Gregoriis, *Venet. 4to.* 1496, Ethic. et Poetic. a Geo. Valla, 4 vols.
4to. sine anno, Tiguri, fol. 1496,
Ott. Papiensis, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Græce, Editio princeps. Apollinar. Cremon. Quæst. in Lib. i., posterior.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Hist. Anim., de Animâ, &c. Theophr. de Piscib. Græce.
Paris, 1497, Ethic. Lat. reddit. cum Comment.
Ripis Rhenanis, fol. 1497, Plato et Aristot. Philos., tres rare.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Gr. Arist. et Theophr. et Galen, on vellum.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Physic. &c., is the 2d vol. of 1495, also 3d and 4th in 1497. Græce, sign. Ciphræ, reclam. et regist. quint. cui additus Lib. Xus. seorsim de Animal.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Arist. Prob. Mech. Metaph. Theoph. de Plant. et Metaphysic. &c. Græce.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Lib. viii., de Physico auditu, &c., cum Vitâ Arist., &c.—See Maittaire.

Aldus *Venet. fol.* 1497, Phy. Philo. de Mundo, Theophr. Græce.

Zach. Calliergi, *Venet. fol.* 1498, Etym. magn. Simplicii Com., in Categorias, Græce.

Bon. Locatelli, *Venet. fol.* 1498, P. Veneti in Arist. de Generat. Mundi.

Barth. de Zanis de Portesio, *Ven. fol.* 1498, Expensis Oct. Scoti, Latine. Animal. Gaza interp.

Ald. Manutii, *Ven. fol. min.* 1498, Parvorum naturalium Alberti magni.

Felix Baligaut, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1498, Textus abbreviatus Aristot.

Felix Baligaut, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1498, T. Gaza, Ethic., Polit., Œcon., Gr.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1498, Opera, Græce, 5 vols.

This edition of Aldus, of 1498, is the Editio princeps, and contains, as Dr. Clarke asserts, only the Ethics, Politics, and Œconomics, in the original; scarce and valuable.—See Maittaire, and Harwood.

Oxonii, 1498, etiam 1716, Ethic., Leon. Aretin.

Oppenhamii, 4*to.* 1499, De Vitâ et Morte.

Aldus, *Venet.* 1499, Epistolæ Græce, 3 ad Philippum, et Alex.

Aldus, *Venet. fol. sine anno*, Elenchos, et Com.

sine loco et anno, 4*to.* Opera.

N. B. The general works of Aristotle are above included, as being all scarce. He is said to have written two Books on Medicine, and others on Anatomy, which have not reached us. His general works are referred to three heads, God, Nature, and Man.—Gillies.

OPERA OMNIA.

Paris, 4*to.* 1500, Opera.

Aldus, *Venet.* 1504, Op. varia Arist., Theoph., et Alexandrii.

Venet. fol. 1519, Pet. Aponi et Petri de Tussinghiano, a versione Gazæ.

Venet. fol. 1521, Pet. Alcyonio interp.; very scarce.

Hæredes Juntæ, *Florentiæ*, 4*to.* 1527, ex L. Thomæi emendation. Greek title, scarce.

Joann. Bebelius, *Basil. fol.* 1531, Græce, cura erasmi, et Grynæi consilio; 1st ed. of Erasmus in 2 vols. In York Minster Library, in one volume?

Aldus, *Venet.* 1536, Gr. et Lat., Alex. Pacii.

Aldus, *Venet.* 1536, Græce, Eustratii Comment. de Moribus, Exemplar in Membranis.

Mich. Isingrinius? *Ven. fol* 1539, Græce, consisting of fol. 258; excellent, castigatissima.

Bebelius, *Basiliæ, fol.* 1539, Opera per D. Erasmum, Græce, 2 vols.; reprint.

Bebelius, *Basiliæ, et Vingrisii studio, fol.* 1550, 2 tom., Græce, per Erasmum, cum Comm. Simplicii in Lib. Physic., et Versione Gazæ, de Animalibus. An improved edition.—Dibdin.

Basiliæ, fol. 1550, cum Theophrasto.

Aldus, *Venet. 8vo.* 1551, T. B. Camotii, 6 vols., cum Theophrasto. Elegant work, small type, frequent contractions.—Dibdin.

1551, by Bozerian cum Theophrast. 6 tom.

Aldus, *Venet. 8vo.* 1552, 6 vols., very uncommon and valuable, but seldom complete.—See Fournier. Græce.

Ibid. 3 vols., fol., Græce, expensis Turrisanis.

Apud Juntas, *Venet.* 1552, Joh. Baptisti Bazolini, 12 vols.

Aldus, *Venet. 8vo.* 1553, cum Theophrasto, 6 vols., (vel 8,) Græce. vol. IIItium.

Hen. Stephens, *Paris, 8vo.* 1557, cum Theophrasto, Græce.

4to. 1557, 11 vols.—See Bibl. Krohniana, Dibdin.

Venet. 8vo. 1562, tom. x., in 9 vols.

Basil, 1563, Latine, 4 tom., 2 vols.

Venet. 8vo. 1566, Opera, cum Comm. Averrois ab antiqua versione, a Jac. Mantino, Græce, Arabice, et Latine, 12 vols.

Venet. 8vo. 1575, Averrois, 12 vols., antiqua versio Greek, Arabic, and Latin, by Jac. Mantinus.

Francf. 4to. 1577, a good edition.—See Dibdin.

Basil, fol. 1582, 9 vols., Zuingerii.

Francf. 4to. 1584, 5 vols. in 10, Græce, Sylburgii; most excellent.—Dibdin.

1585, see Catalogus Universalis, 10 vols.

Francf. 4to. 1587, 5 vols. in 10, the same as 1584. Sylburgii.

Weckelii, *Francf. 4to.* 1587, 5 vols., Græce, highly appreciated, cum Theophrasto, et aliis.

According to Dibdin, this edition is beautiful, correct, and scarce. Fournier also extols it as the best edition of all Aristotle's works. Haller used this edition, and that of 1605.

Weckelii, *Francf. 4to.* 1589, Opera, Græce, ex editione et notis Sylburgii.

1589, See Catalogus Universalis, 10 vols.

Lugduni, 8vo. 1590, Gr. et Lat. Casauboni.—1597, Dibdin. Good Indexes of Casaubon's edition.

Weckelii, *Francf. 8vo.* 1593, Opera, 3 vols., Latine.

Genevæ, fol. 1596, Gr. et Lat. Casauboni ut supra.

Genevæ, 8vo. 1597, Gr. et Lat., 5 vols., Pacii.

Genevæ, 8vo. 1597, Gr. et. Lat. cum Julio Raby.

Venet. 1598,

fol. See Gesner Bibl., pag. 73, folio edition.

There is also a M.S. in 16*mo*, on vellum, and Ethic. 254 fol. Nicomachum.

N. B. The Lyonese, amongst other printers, executed some incorrect but improved Latin editions of Aristotle, counterfeits of Aldus.

OPERA OMNIA, 1600.

Lugd. 8vo. 1602, 6 vols. Gr. et Lat., a Pacio.—See Dibdin.

Genevæ, fol. 1605, Gr. et Lat., 2 vols., notes by Casaubon.

Crispinus, *Aurel. Allobr.* } *8vo.* 1606, } 2 vols. or more, Gr. et Lat. a Pacio.

Arcol. fol. 1606, Gr. et Lat., 2 vols., Casaubon.
Aurel. Allobr. 8*vo.* 1607, Græce et Latine.
1616, a Willero.
Jac. Mausiaci, *Tolosæ, fol.* 1619, Gr. et Lat., cum notis J. C. Scaligeri.
Typis Regiis, *Paris, fol.* 1619, Du Val, Gr. et Lat., 2 vols.; opera omnia. Copious Comment. The best edition. It is from the edition of 1597, and valuable only when in high preservation.—Dibdin.
Typis Regiis, *Paris, fol.* 1629, Du Val, Gr. et Lat., Opera omnia.
fol. 1632, Gr. et Lat., cum peramplis Comment. Septalii; used also by Haller.
1634, 3 vols.
Typis Regiis, *Paris, fol.* 1639, Du Val, reprinted from the edit. of 1629.
Lut. Paris, fol. 1654, 6 vols.
Bilhaine, *Paris, fol.* 1654, Du Val, 4 vols., IIItio recognitus, from the edition of 1629, but not so correct. Dr. Clarke.
Aldus, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1655, 5 vols.
Romæ, 4*to.* 1668, 6 vols., Opera, per Maurum Jesuitam, Gr. et Lat., cum notis diversorum, etiam brevi paraphrasi ac literæ perpetuo inhærenti explicationi illustrata; which renders this edition very useful.
Genevæ, 1606, Gr. et Lat., 2 vols.

EDITIONS OF 1700.

Sylburgii, *Francf.* 4*to.* 1787, Græce, ten volumes, scarce.—Dr. Clarke.
Buhlii, *cura Biponti,* 8*vo.* 1791, vols. 1—5; most useful and correct, Gr. et Lat. Exceeding in utility, and typographical elegance, all that have preceded it.—See Dibdin.
Argent. 1800. Et bis Arabice. Et Hebraice. Wolfii Bibl.

Du Val's Index to his first volume, and that of the second, will announce to us the copiousness of Aristotle's subjects, overlooking the Preface et Doctrinæ Peripateticæ, &c. He gives the names of 360 Commentators or Illustrators of Aristotle. By the notice in Du Val's Edition of 1619, we shall thus become acquainted with the contents of the Indices. "Indices tres Operum molem claudunt ac veluti obsignant. Primus quasi Catalogus nomina recenset Authorum etiam Juniorum, qui Philosophiam Aristotelis suis scriptis illustrârunt. Secundus, curas et Commentarios singulorum distinguit. Tertius est Thesaurus rerum uberrimus." The Index of the first volume of Du Val's only relates to Rerum et Verborum notatû digniora. The Index of the second volume contains the names of those, "qui conati sunt illustrare." And a reference is there made to Gesner, for "quid autem quisque scripserit" of these Authors. Also, Index alter quo declaratur quid sit a quoque e superioribus Interpretibus in singulis Aristotelicæ Philosophiæ partes scriptum, commencing with Organum. So that by this coup d'œil, the medical student may pick and choose for his amusement, "trifles light as air."

Porphyrii Institutiones.
Categoriæ.
De Interpretatione.
Analytica priora.
Analytica posteriora.
Topica.
De Reprehensionibus Sophistarum.
Physicæ Auscultationis, sive de Motû.
De Cœlo.
De Generatione et Corruptione.
Meteorologicorum.
De Mundo.
De Animâ.
De Sensû et Sensili.
De Memoriâ et Reminiscentiâ.
De Somno et Vigiliâ.

De Insomniis.
De Divinatione per Somnum.
De communi Animalium Motione.
De longitudine et brevitate Vitæ.
De juventute et senectute, vita, et morte, et respiratione.
De Animalium Incessû.
De Spiritû.
De Historiâ Animalium.
De Partibus Animalium, et earum Causis.
De Generatione Animalium.
De Miraculis Auditus, vel Mirabilibus Auscultationis.
Physiognomicorum.
Quæstionum Mechanicarum.
De iis quæ sub auditum cadunt.
De Coloribus.
Paraphrasis Libri de lineis insecabilibus.
De Xenocrate, de Zenone, de Gorgia.
Ventorum Regiones et Nomina.
Index eorum quæ posteriore Tomo continentur.
Organum.
Ethicorum Nicomacheorum, Lib. x.
Magnorum Moralium.
Endemiorum.
De Virtutibus.
De Republicâ.
Kyriazi Strozæ politicorum.
De Curâ Rei familiaris.
Artis Rhetoricæ.
Rhetorica ad Alexandrum.
De Poeticâ.
Problematum Sectiones.
Metaphysicorum.
De Plantis.
De Secretiore Parte Divinæ Sapientiæ, secundum Ægyptios, Lib. XIV.
Fragmenta.

DE ANIMALIBUS VEL ANIMALIUM HISTORIA.

J. de Colonia, *Venet. fol.* 1476, Lat. by T. Gaza, Editio princeps, 250 folia.
Menthen de Gherretzen, An edition on vellum, cum Gr. Lat. red., most scarce, ded. to Pope Sextus IV.

Joann. et G. de Gregoriis, *Venet. fol.* 1475, } T. Gaza.

Aldus, *Venet.* 1495, Græce, Ed. princeps.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, etiam.
A. Cratander, *Basiliæ, fol.* 1550, Aristot. et Theophrast. Hist., T. Gaza et P. Alcyonio Interprete; beautiful edition, which contains Aristotle de Plantis, in Greek; his Historia Animal., de Partibus Animal., de Generatione Animal., a Gaza interprete, in Latin: also de Commun. Animalium gressû, de Commun. Animal. motû, ab Alcyonio, in Latin, de Hist. Plantar. Lib. ix., et Decimi princep. duntax., et de causis Plantar., &c., in Latin long lines, and in Greek long lines, with copious index and vocabulary: and from the Arabic by Avicenna, which was ill rendered by M. Scotus.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1503, Græce.
Basiliæ, fol.
Uffenbach, fol. 1503,
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1504, Hist. Animal., Theophrast., &c. Lat.—See Fournier.
Aldus, *Venet.* 1504, reprinted in 1513, Hist. Animal. cum Theophrast., et aliis Tract.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1513, ut 1504, Historia Animal., cum Theophrasto, Latine.
Parisiis, fol. 1524, Græce, Heinsii.
Venet. fol. 1526, Græce.
Hæredes Juntæ, *Flor 4to.* 1527, } Gr., 318 folia, ex notis Leon. Thomæi.

Paris, fol. 1533, a D. Heinsio, vel Gaza.
Basiliæ, fol. 1534, with some of his other books.
A. Cratander, *Bas. fol.* 1550, Lat., et cum Theophrasto, Gr. et Lat, a Gaza et Alcyonio, et de Partibus Animal., de Generat. Animal., &c.
Willer, *Francf. 4to.* 1587, Gronovii et Sylburgii, and many other editions. Sylburgius charged by Buhle with negligence.
Lugduni, fol. 1590, Græce et Latine. There is an edition also by P. Alcyonius, in Latin.
1619, see antea 1476.
Bunk, *Tolosæ, fol.* 1619, Gr. et Lat., J. C. Scaligero interprete et Comment. Not much esteemed, unless on vellum.
Paris, 4to. 1783, Trad. francaise par Camus, 2 vols., Gr. et Gallice, chez Guettard, et Arabice bis. This work, like the rest, is considered only as it were a text-book for his Lectures.—Gillies.
Tauchnitz, *Lipsiæ, 8vo.* 1811, T. G. Schneider, fine paper, 4 v. Gr. et Lat.

The MSS. Codices are neither few nor scarce, see Haller, and innumerable commentators, see Gillies.

This is one of the most esteemed works of Aristotle. It was frequently edited with others. See Father l'Abbé and Jerome Laurentius, Diogenes Laertius, Suidas, Gemuseus, Bayle, Haller, Gillies, &c.

DE PARTIBUS ANIMALIUM ET EARUM CAUSIS.

No name, *Lerida, fol.* 1489, In Lib. Nat. a Petro de Castroval.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1492, Latine, a Willero.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1495,
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1503, Latine, Theodoro Gaza interprete.
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1504, cum Theophrasto.
Paris, fol. 1524,
Paris, fol. 1533,
Basil. fol. 1534,
Groning. fol. 1542,
Venet. 4to. 1562, De objecto auditûs, fragmentum a Gavino.
Groning. fol. 1583,
D'Etr, *Francf. 4to.* 1585, solus Græce et Latine.
4to. 1586, Gr. et Lat., D'Etr.
A. Cratander, *Basiliæ, fol.* 1650, de Partibus, Lat. a Gaza, cum Theophrasto, beautiful.
Paris, 1783 In Greek; translated into French by Camus.

There are four books de Partibus Animalium, which with others make 19 volumes, and they are usually found in one Book.—Haller.

DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM, LIB. V.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1495, with the other books.
1500,
Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1503, Lat. Theod. Gaza, also 1500.
Paris, fol. 1524,
Fratres de Sabio, *Ven. fol.* 1526, separately by Gaza, etiam Philoponi Com.
Paris, fol. 1533,
Basiliæ, fol. 1534,
Francf. 4to. 1585, Græce, cum partibus Animalium.

Respecting the particular objects of the different books mentioned above, the most elucidating and useful notices are minuted by the immortal Bibliographer, Haller, in the first volume of his Bibliotheca. They include (by a copious display) the various Codices of these books, generally and particularly; and almost supersede the necessity, in other writers, of again noticing them. There is, also, a certain concise account of the respective editions. And one very essential advantage arises in borrowing our notices from Haller; for he has enjoyed, from his extensive reading and travels, more than ordinary opportunities of actually seeing the works he criticises. We may add, that to be able to criticise as he has done, will be to throw the lustre of truth and perspicuity, like a light-spreader, over the inmost recesses of science. It is admirable to behold with what lenity and mercy, with how much of the tenderness of human kind, Haller overshadows the failings of his author, or presses his beauties into day. If to Haller we add the learned Gesner, Fabricius, Boëthius Severinus, Patricius, and the Arabian commentators, we shall then, independently of the epitomes of the present Encyclopædias, have all but the work itself. Among the translators of Aristotle's work into Latin, Joachim Perionius (magni nominis) is singled out and recommended by Gesner.

The Persians have all Aristotle's works in the Arabian language, and call it Dunja Piala, i. e. the Goblet of the World. For the Arabian language is to the Persians what the Latin is to us.

Aristotle, according to the Abbot Trithemius, was first translated in the eleventh century into Latin by Ermannus Contrattus, monk of the monastery of Augia.—This, however, is not supposed by Muratori to have been exactly the fact. He has doubted the capacity of Ermannus for translating foreign languages.

"Few of Aristotle's writings were made public in his life time. He affected to say, that they would be unintelligible to those, who had not heard them explained at his lectures; and, except for the use which Theophrastus made of them, they were lost to the public for above 130 years after the death of Theophrastus, and at last came out defective from bad preservation, and corrupted by men who, without proper qualifications, presumed to correct and supply what was lost."—Ed. Med. P. Dict.

In the 2d page of Dr. Gillies's elegant translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, * the reader may consult the little note *a*, where he will find an interesting, but compressed account of Aristotle's principal commentators: and likewise notes *s* and *t*, page 37; and from thence it is worth repeating, "that the laborious Fabricius employs one hundred pages of his second volume in enumerating and ascertaining Aristotle's remains, which still exceed four times the collective bulk of the Iliad and Odyssey. And note, the whole works of Aristotle, therefore, must have contained a quantity of prose equal to 16 times 28,088 verses." Does not this literary feat of Aristotle raise our intellectual astonishment as much as the projected lever and fulcrum of Archimedes—which were to raise the world?

There are many, both general and particular, and by consequence various, accounts of the works of Aristotle. Symphorianus Champerius quotes from Diogenes Laertius, † that Aristotle wrote three hundred works. Gillies makes these amount to four hundred, and others to many more, of which only forty-eight have been transmitted to the present age. In Guarino's life of Aristotle, prefixed to Jo. Bebelius's elegant Greek edition from Basil, 1531, there is also a concise account, or "divisio librorum," of Aristotle. But he observes, "libros autem usque adeò multos perscripsit, ut non solùm legendo, verùm etiam enumerando fatigare auditorem possit."

In Erasmus's Epistola nuncupatoria ad Jo. Morum, in the same edition, there is also an account of the separate works of Aristotle; most of which have been published in Greek and Latin, 8vo., 2 vols. ‡ Dibdin has given a most select

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* Supra—is of all Aristotle's performances, the largest, the best connected, and incomparably the most interesting.—Gillies.

† Lib. v., anno 1490. De Vita, &c. Philosophorum.

‡ Aureliæ Allobrogum.

and excellent review of many of the editions of his Opera omnia, or of particular works, which is best introduced by his own words. "I have but briefly mentioned the principal separate works of Aristotle; but I hope the most popular editions of them have been accurately, though concisely, stated. For the remainder of the works of Aristotle, and the best editions of them, the reader is referred to Harles's Introduction."

In the Catalogus Universalis, is an account of upward of 90 editions of Aristotle's complete, or detached, works. Gillies again informs us, that Patricius enumerates twelve thousand commentaries, or commentators, on different works of the Stagirite.

Now, reader, if you are tired, please to take off. Were it not my own work, I should be completely so. "Scis enim quod multùm quisque ob naturalem amorem sibi ipsi placeat."—M. Ficini. An author (in his own conceit,) is like a duck, which, in limpid stream, or bilge water, always goes on swimmingly.

The lesser and individual works are, however, still particularly noticed by Haller, Fournier, Brunet, cum aliis.

Amongst other commentators on this author, Brunet remarks, are Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Ammonius Eustratius, Joannes Grammaticus, Olympiodorus, Simplicius, Victorius—all of whom, the high mettled Aristotelian hound may scent out.

In Gesner's Bibliotheca (page 73, fol. edition) is a reference to, and particular account of, the different subjects contained in Aristotle's works. And in Rees's Encyclopædia will, also, be found a very neat narration of some of the same particulars. In fact, many authors have given very elucidating sketches and commentaries upon a work of so high and illustrious an order. But Twining, in his notes to the elegant translation of Aristotle's poetry, observes, "l'Abbé Batteux is the most compressed of all Aristotle's commentators."

Averroes, as a commentator, has been much, nay severely, criticised by Ambrosius, Nolani. In his work, Venet. fol. 1532, he asserts of Averroes, "quód perperam interpretatus sit Aristotelem et Platonem et alios antiquos Philosophos."—"Unde non solùm habebis detectum furem et convictum, et reperhensum Averroem; sed etiam interim magnam atque profundam cognitionem tum logicæ," &c. Vide Ambrosius's ambrosial castigationes (not castrationes *), adversus Averroem. We may probably infer truly from the above quotation, that Ambrosius's term castigationes (good floggings) expresses the censure well enough. I shall, however, leave the propriety of it to the reader's superior patience and comprehension. Sixteen books of logic (of Organon), and thirty of physics, in which Nolanus has ingeniously contrived to compress his proofs, may possibly satisfy even a curious reader. I must own, soit dit, that as far as my head would permit me to labour through it, he appears to have gone to work in the business (although it be only flogging a poor author to death), with due method and mathematics. But then again, Sextus Empiricus does not allow that there is certainty in mathematics, (capital!) if so—let Cambridge decide!

Thus much I would swear of Sextus, that if the whipsters and fellows of this said Cambridge had hold of him, Lud have mercy upon his—(for) "ars longa et vita brevis." (Sobrius esto.)

It appears to me almost impossible to define, and accurately to discriminate, the perplexing number of real or reputed editions, almost of any such books as Aristotle's; since many of the individual parts are only published under new dates. To ascertain correctly, it would be required to have them all before the eye—a contingency scarcely to be expected! When an investigator shall have bestowed endless research and scruple, yet he will never be enabled to get a sight of the real edited editions; and must at last (as abundantly appears in a hundred instances), be obliged to trust to faulty catalogues—to credulous and careless reporters. † "Combien

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* In one of the proof sheets, by a lusus naturæ (I fear) the printer's devil, to show off his Latin, as the dying spark and refuse of a free school, and as a trick upon the compositor, had slyly exchanged the word castigationes into castrationes—the extremity of wit and wickedness; but—what a difference to poor Averroes!

† Vide Preface.

d'editions annoncées plusieurs fois par les bibliographes, qui se copient trop souvent sans examen, seroient reconnues fausses, si l'on remontait aux premiers auteurs qui les ont citées! Malheureusement comme on n'est pas toujours à portée de faire les verifications necessaires pour découvrir la source de l'erreur, il est quelque fois *impossible* de s'en preserver."—BRUNET.

I am perfectly aware, therefore, notwithstanding the best endeavours to avail myself of such opportunities as my leisure and means would afford, that I must have noted some editions, either incorrectly reported, or not in existence. And I shall lay a strong request, nay claim, upon the lenity of those who may be induced to make this research, as I have done, a part of the amusement of their leisure hours. I have taken the liberty of citing such of the editions of Aristotle, generally speaking, as I may either have seen, or have ventured to suppose in existence, on apparently good authority—not insisting, however, without benefit of clergy, upon the correctness, or even upon the entity or non-entity, of some of the editions I may have indited.

It is observed of Aristotle's works, more, perhaps, than of those of any other author, that the original meaning has been most amazingly perverted. They were first translated into Syriac (if my authority does not tell a tale), then into Arabic, into Hebrew, and Latin, and so forth. So that, when the books had been so often mumbled and tumbled over, by Jews and Gentiles, it were almost impossible to recognise the original. For *my* part, I cannot be a judge. I never was circumcised, and therefore can know in reality little of Hebrew. And as for a Grecian, I am a very poor one; therefore, what feeble glimmering I can have of the Greek, must be by mere intuition, if in these matters such a gift exists.

But how great a difference obtains, between the sense and rendering of a passage, where only a very small Greek article, or particle, is misunderstood, my long (and oft-stretch'd) ears, and my tutor's (always ready and ever) dexterous digits, ought to explain. Grant it, more the pity! For trouble enough was taken by these tutors, first to teach me Latin, and upon that to engraft the Greek. And both the Latin and Greek radices (I don't mean *radishes,)* were actually ingrafted upon the famous school-boy plant, broom, or genista (Linnæi.) But where do you suppose they attempted to insert them? Not upon my head, but upon my post- (O!) rariores, good masters! This may account for the failure of the fruit. But let us, exempli gratiâ, convert, if possible, this nonsense into some sense. Many words in the Greek, in consequence of mal-interpretation, have given quite a spurious and injurious meaning to Aristotle, viz:—morals and politics. As in the word Θεος, which is usually translated Deus or Dii, and which makes him seem guilty of admitting a composition in God. The word Θεοι should be rendered angeli, or spiritus, mentes, or intelligentiæ. In like manner, Ζωον is often read animal, instead of Ζῶν, vivens, as see in the first of his Politics. Therefore, if you undertake, and are equal to, the reading of Aristotle in the original language, avoid those errata, amidst numberless such as have been committed by others (as well as myself) to the utter confusion of Aristotle's sense, and misconception of his character. Whence this remark comes, I am ashamed to have forgotten; the reader may rest well assured, it is none of mine.

The variation of the codices, whence different translations have been taken, has been the cause of as many errors in various editions; as elsewhere noticed.—"Quo factum est, ut recentiores historiæ naturalis scriptores, illâ decepti, multos errores immeritò imputarent Aristoteli."—HARLES.

In his book De Mundo, addressed ad Alexandrum, Aristotle evinces no bad taste of true religion, when he observes; "Ex Deo et per Deum nobis omnia consistunt, nullaque natura per se sufficiens est, carens illâ, quæ ex eo est, salute." And subjoins, "cunctorum quæ rerum natura complectitur, conservator est Deus." Yet one half of us Christians consider him to have been an infidel; an atheist it is obvious he was not. And however we may have to lament the dark specks in his orthodoxy, like so many opacities in the moon, yet I am avowedly weak enough to contemplate that his faith was sufficient to save him.

Those who farther desire to have the works of Aristotle particularly identified, will consult Gesner as above, or Fabricius, in his (3d vol. 4to., by Harles, 1793) Bibliotheca Græca. Fabricius occupies of his 4to. pages, from the numeral 195 to 408, in the short history of the life, and the recital of the various works and editions, of Aristotle. Every information is to be had, which the student can possibly require. He may register above twice the number of editions of 1400 and of others, more than I have thought necessary to enumerate; and some of these editions are even earlier than any above, as of Ambrose Keller in 1470, &c. There are numerous editions of H. Quentel, and some of Joh. de Mechlinia, of Koelhoff, of Joann. de Forolivio, of Petr. Wagner, of Highman, of Spiræ, of Hieron. de Durantis, Mich. Reysen, &c., &c., which are best acknowledged in the respective catalogues. We might thus select above 50 additional editions of 1400, beside an infinity of later dates.

What will the reader infer, when Olaus (or rather Nolaus) Borrichius and Martin Lister (a very free martin), among a very few others surmise, that Aristotle did not produce a work commensurate with his means; his extraordinary means? But still farther—Andreas Laurentius, in Anatomiæ suæ, libro viii., makes a very broad attack upon him.—"Aristoteles, inquit, omnia ferè quæ de naturâ animalium scriptis mandavit, ab uno didicit Hippocrate, quum tamen ingratissimus vir ejus nunquam meminerit."—HEUMANN.

If this be the case, Aristotle is reduced to a mere journeyman. And what becomes of all those night and day commentators, of those thousands upon thousands who have wasted their lamp and their oil, as recorded by Du Val, by Gillies, by Fabricius, and by almost every professor of natural history since Aristotle's day?

At this woeful crisis of affairs, I hope to be permitted to retire from any farther investigation.

ALEXIPPUS,

Physician to Alexander the Great,

Was so high in favour with this Monarch, that he wrote expressly to thank him for the cure of Peucistus, who in the chace had been wounded severely by a bear.—See Plutarch's Life of Alexander, Amyot's Ed., Page 480, and Eloy.

ANDROCYDES

Is also reported to have been one of Alexander's Physicians, in whom he had great confidence, and freely submitted to his representations.—De te fabula narratur.

AMMONIUS,

An ancient Surgeon, born at Alexandria,

Was surnamed the Lithotomist. His skill and dexterity consisted in breaking the stone and extracting it, when too large to pass through the incision of the bladder.

In this respect, as in many others, the experience of ages has added to our resources; volumes have been written in all times upon this aweful operation. Alleviating the pains, and simplifying the means, are its desiderata, now nearly, I hope accomplished. For the bladder in measure has the most irritable muscle in the body. And thickening of the bladder, from disease, is almost as frequent as thickening of the substance of the heart. The operation of Lithotomy was rendered very severe by the older operators, as Collot, in consequence of the great degree of dilatation practised by their instrument dilator, which was the foul secret of the operation. And the same misery attended the use of their Canula.—See John Bell, &c.

Palluci, in his work entitled Litotomia novellamente perfezionata, described the stone-operation as perfected in 1759: but it is to be feared, that he was obliged to change his plan before he died; though, like Cheselden, he imagined he had put the finishing stroke to it.—See John Bell.

Professor Barbartini extracted a stone by cutting the forepart of the rectum and bladder behind the prostate. The stone weighed nine ounces and a half. The patient did well. Haller mentions an Italian surgeon, who recommended the practice. His name was Vegecie. "Jubet per vulnus recti intestini, et vesicæ, aculeo lapidem ejicere."

Professor Bellinghieri has recommended this operative plan, which has been successfully adopted under the treatment of Sanson, a French surgeon. The instruments required are, a common grooved staff, a common straight bistoury, a pair of forceps, and in some cases a very narrow straight bistoury; it's point terminating in a small button.—See Med. Chir. Review, Sept. 1821.

It appears much more practicable, safe, and easy, than the common mode, and may also be used equally in women.

Many cases of success are related; and it is extraordinary how much this has been the fact, under the various modes of operating.

The French surgeons have used the Cystotome, with which I saw Sir Astley Cooper operate, dexterously and expeditiously; and at present this mode is undergoing an improvement, I see, by Mr. Key. But indeed the knife and the staff appear, to others, and to myself, all the instruments necessary.—See Cha. Bell.—Cooper's Surgical Dict., p. 697, &c.

Many years ago, Savigny made me a staff with the groove at the side, which I frequently used on the subject. I don't think I had gained much by it. And as far as the same sort of practice informs me, I am disposed to believe, that the operation per rectum may beneficially supplant all others.

When, however, we contemplate the wonderful success of Le Raoues, "who is reported to have cut above fifty patients upon the gripe (so called) and of middle and advanced life, without losing one, or having any untoward symptoms;" when we consider the immense number of expert Lithotomists, who have cut such surprising numbers, also without losing one, by the lateral operation: we appear scarcely to need any other method.

One circumstance has considerably surprised me. The variation in point of time consumed in the operation (cæteris paribus) by different operators.

The reader may be much amused by Bertrandi's anecdote (if he has not seen it) of our famous Sharp, the surgeon. It relates to his manner of performing the operation, consisting of three motions, which were all executed within the minute. This Bertrandi witnessed, not only in Sharp, but in Cheselden, Hawkins, and Bromfield. I do not doubt it. But I fear at present this breed, with few exceptions, is extinct. In the dead house, it is practicable: on those living—most difficult.

It may be matter of inquiry, which Ammonius's skill may have suggested, how large an incision may be fairly practised on the bladder, and under what circumstances. Possibly the Lithotome, or rather stone-breaker, might seldom be required. Possibly an incision, not abolishing exactly the cavity, or certain caveous form of the bladder, may be proper. Do I mean such, as may not allow of the bladder retracting upon itself, so as to lose this due form or concavity?

ARCAGATUS,

Ante Christum, 218.—Cognomine Vulnerarius.

Lipsiæ, 4*to*. 1735, De Re Rusticâ. J. Math. Gesner's Edit.
Lipsiæ, 4*to*. 1774, Ibidem, with Varro and other writers, de Re Rusticâ.—Vide Blumenbach.

He is mentioned by Pliny, and practised surgery more than medicine; but was the first physician, who settled in Rome. The science of medicine was transferred, with the other sciences, from the splendid editions of Grecian intellect to Rome, about 239 years before Christ. And Arcagatus first publicly introduced it into that city.

His mild surgical treatment at first pleased the populace; but in the event, for the opposite extreme, he was sent into banishment.

Cruelty and the art of surgery are deemed synonymous. And every surgeon, of any fame as an operator, will never fail to have his ample share of vituperation.

In this regard, what he loses out of one pocket, will fall into the other. And amongst hands,---he may as well pocket the affront.

APOLLONIUS,

Herophili discipulus.—Ante Christum, 200.

Cognomento Mus. Vide Galen. Lib. ii., de Antidotis; de Pulsuum differentiâ; et de Arte.

He is not mentioned by Diogenes Laërtius. There were several Apollonii, of uncertain ages, in Greece. Vide Galen. Lib. iv., de Pulsuum, &c. He recommends brine as an antidote to poison, which we also do in some instances. Sambucus has given a portrait of an Apollonius; but whether of this author, or of another, the reader may determine when he sees it.

ASCLEPIADES,

Ante Christum, 123.—Of Prusa in Bithynia.

Floren. 4*to.* 1758, Discorso primo sopra Asclepiade.—Anton. Cocchi.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1769. La Medicina d'Asclepiade. T. F. Bianchini.

Asclepiades is again supposed to have lived about 120 years before Scribonius Largus. There is a bust of him without a beard, and of course prior to Hadrian, the first Emperor who wore a beard. The Grecian Physicians were usually portrayed with a beard, which they wore in Greece. It was supposed by L'Abbe Garofilo to have been sculptured in Rome by a Greek artist.—Le Clerc.

For an account of this particular author consult Cælius Aurelianus, and Celsus. There were several others of like name mentioned by Galen. He was, by report, a wild erratic, vagabond son of physic, but a talented man. Fragments of his works and genius are recorded by the above authors. He derided, and lived without physic,—I mean, without taking it—to the age of 80.—Wonderful!

In some respects I doubt, Avicenna had chosen him for a pattern. He prescribed wine for himself, and for his patients—sometimes to excess. Pliny relates, that he died from a fall.

Of him says the comical poet:

> "Wherefore to cure all his bruises and knocks,
> He was used to drink vinum orthodox;
> And one day did it so effectually,
> He dislocated his epistrophe."*

ÆLIUS PROMOTUS,

Circa 100, ante Christum, under Pompey,

His work is reported by Eloy to have been in the Vatican; at any rate better than in the Inquisition.

ASCLAPO,

Of Patræ.---Ante Christum, 116.---(Circa)

Was physician to Cicero, and to his family.---See Cicero's letter to Servius.---Anno Urbis, 707. Et ad Memmium.

"Asclapo, a physician of Patræ, is my very particular friend."---Cicero.

Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you who you are.

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* The learned reader need not be informed, that Epistrophe is the swivel of the neck.

But whether the above stanza be a stanza properly speaking; or whether too long or too short by a poetic foot, or even by a poetic finger or dactyl, I shall consult my friend, who is a very elegant poet.—At present let it pass for a poetic license.

ANTISTIUS,

According to Suetonius, was the surgeon who was in attendance on Julius Cæsar, after his assassination in the senate-house.

This wonderful Cæsar, whether from private views, the love of the arts, or worldly policy, gave great encouragement to professional men and to literati.

Were I permitted to adorn my fame by parallelism of renown with any other man, it would be with Julius Cæsar. Not in fighting observe, as I prefer attending the wounded; nor perhaps exactly in all that history has uniformly made him appear to have been, as Julius Cæsar. For during my life, I have studied humility.—The modest Cæsar never indited "I."

ALEXION

Was also the friend and physician of Cicero. How he laments him: "O factum malè de Alexione. Incredibilé est quantâ me molestiâ affecerit," &c. "Ad quem igitur medicum te conferes?"—Cicero's Epist. ad Atticum.—Attic tears from Cicero!

AGATHINUS,

Circa era of Christ.

Galen, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Ætius Amideus have mentioned him. He was of the Pneumatic sect of medicine, and according to Suidas (as Eloy copies) he infused this doctrine into his pupil Archigenes. Archigenes very naturally was much inflated with it; no wonder!

"Etenim Agathinus, vir non vulgaris, in ejusmodi disciplinam successit."—Galen Tom. iii., p. 335.—Edit. Froben.

Agathinus was attended in a dangerous disease by his pupil Archigenes, as we are informed by Ætius. "Archigenes autem præceptorem suum Agathinum ex vigiliis delirantem (a sad thing to sit up late at nights) confestim à delirio ac vigiliis liberavit, capite ejus multo calido oleo irrigato." A very happy extreme unction for him. —Vide Ætii Tetrabib.

ASCLEPIAS

We must refer to the Fragmenta apud Ætium Amideum. He is quoted by Pliny, Celsus, and Galen.

His books are lost.—One man loses a character by his books being lost; another, because his books are not lost. Timeo, ne fortè ego ——.

ANDROMACHUS,

Cretensis, Pater.

Archiater primus, in Nero's time.—Circa 50 annos post Christum.

Torini, 4*to*. 1607, Theriaca, Græce, carmine.
Norinb, 4*to*. 1754, F. Tidiaci comm. Græce et Lat. de Medicamentis internis et externis. De Oculor. Medicamentis, &c.

He was physician to the emperor Nero, to whom perhaps he might have administered the remedy of a courtier, his Theriaca; to assuage, if possible, the brutality of this tyrant. Be this as it may, Galen writes handsomely of Andromachus.

"Auscultabam verò et ipse, quoniam commentarius non indiligenter, sed curâ erat compositus ab quodam Andromacho nomine, qui artem non modò rerum experientia probè calluerit, sed etiam sermonis elegantiâ rationem in ipsis curiosè exercuerit."—Galen de Theriaca, Tom. v., p. 33.—Edit. Froben.

There is good example, in this person, of the mistakes incidental to articles of literature. He was the Inventor Theriacorum, which has been converted Astrological-wise, or Astronomically, by Cluvius into Inventor Theoricarum. Superbè!

Are the heavens and sweet treacle synonymous? This, perhaps, is as unclassical an allusion, as were the Graces to be represented al fresco, in the act of spreading bird-lime to catch Cupids.

ARCHIGENES APAMEUS,

Pupil of Agathinus.—After Christ either 52, or 63, or 98, or 108, or 120, or as many more years as we may make out. And whether, as Wolfgang Justus will have it, he lived in Trajan's time, or as Renatus Moreau asserts, in Hadrian's, makes very little difference He is said also to have been almost coeval with Juvenal, who existed under Nero, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. It was, we presume, not long after the era of Christ.

Haller places him after Aretæus. Aretæus was much anterior to Galen. He was in Augustus Cæsar's day, and falsely said to be contemporary with Strabo and Gregory Nazianzen.

For his Fragmenta varia, &c., see Lindenus. He is mentioned by Ætius Amideus for his Medicine Hiera, "ex epistolâ ad Marsum de atrâ bile;" and also as recommending the verbenaca, vel Veneris herba, which "capitis dolorem egregiè tollit, coronæ modo imposita," &c. Were we to give credit to all these imposita's or impositions, of old medicine, we should be in high request amongst the old ladies. It is an herb, I know, which has made many a man's head ache. "Coronæ modo imposita."

Multa tum physica, tum medica scripsit, prægrandi libri.—Vide Galen, de Differentiis pulsuum.

"Etsi isto malo Archigenes esset indignus, in colendâ arte non ignavus."—Tom. iv., p. 245.—Ed. Froben. "Absona multa sunt, et superstitiosa, et amuleta."—Haller.

Amulets! The French are famous for preparing Amulets-Voyons, "sorte de medicament qui par une vertu occulte a le pouvoir de guerir plusieurs maladies quand on la porte sur soi;" this is exactly the effect, which an amulette had upon my stomach, when I had eaten one at Very's, in Paris.—Charming thing!

We may take Haller's word for a thousand at any time.

Vult autem Archigenes in febris ardentis excessû juxta ipsum vigorem, ut non solum faciei spongiam adhibeamus, sed etiam pectori—good.—Ætii Tetrab.i., Sermo 3. —Such sensible sermons are worth attending.

ÆSCULAPIUS,

Apollinis filius,

Said to be the author of Dogmatic Medicine. It is difficult to assign the era, even of the fossil Æsculapii, which are dug up.—See Haller's luminous Bibliotheca, p. 13. Friend, &c.

ARETÆUS CAPPADOX.

Hujus incerta est ætas.

Haller denies this general assertion, "tempora viri definire difficile non est. Post Andromachum vixit." Douglas imagines about the first century, "fortè inter Vespasianum et Adrianum." Haller again observes "demum si Dioscoridis Euporista legitima fuerint, continuò ferè post Andromachum, et ante Titi mortem Aretæum vixisse necesse est." Lindenus appears to be in error when he asserts, that Aretæus was contemporary with Strabo and Gregory Nazianzen; and yet he is right with regard to Augustus Cæsar. His own works however prove, that he was in existence before the initia Cæsarum; and he was in fame before their time, as one of the oldest medical writers. It is little doubtful, that his "Monumenta" were committed to paper, or perhaps edited, after the beginning of Nero's reign, or circa 50 or 60 years after Christ. Dr. Clarke supposes, that Aretæus lived about Julius Cæsar's time. Aretæus only mentions two authors, Homer and Hippocrates; and in return, he is not mentioned by any ancient authors, except by Dioscorides, Ætius, and Paulus Æginèta. As Aretæus is merely named by these authors, it is to be presumed, "inter antiquos Medicos," his "famam fuisse vel nullam, vel valde

saltem exiguam." For Galen and Oribasius, who were medical collectors, pass him over in silence. But Fabricius makes up for it, and uses a very complimentary term to Aretæus's talent, "sed ex aureâ linguæ suæ Græcæ ætate (where do we meet with so elegant a tongue, and so many diphthongs?) legere tibi videre." He is reported to have been of the Pneumatic sect, but Osterhaussea, in his dissertation, proves "ex eis (*i. e.* certain positions) non patere Aretæum ei sectæ fuisse addictum." Addictum! we presume, was a contemptuous term, used against a controversial antagonist, in the sect way, as *e. g.* addicted to popery, or methodism; the present fashionable extremes of Christian endurance. Inasmuch, however, as Aretæus explains all matters, as arising "ex quatuor qualitatibus elementorum," it would appear, that he used and approved the dogmatic Theory.—See Wigan, Boerhaave, Haller, and Fabricius. Aretæus has been traduced as being a great Quack, because he employed, and was partial to, the actual and potential cautery; at this rate any practical surgeon may be thus stigmatized, and I am a Quack, having often used them, not upon myself however, for that is "toute autre chose."

Aretæus was certainly a bold and magnificent physician. He seconded with spirit the genius and practice of Hippocrates. He was master of his art, and of it's resources; and whilst he well knew when to bleed liberally with advantage, he also was equally aware, that by an injudicious bleeding the patient might be instantly sacrificed. His works, although not perhaps always in the best arrangement, will ever remain standard and classical.

EDITIONS IN 1500.

Froben, *Basil. fol.* 1533, from the 8th to the 13th book, from a Greek MS. edited, in Lat., by Janus Cornarus, de Acut. et Diuturn. of which there is an edition in the library at Jena and at Venice.—See Clement. Of this book the ambassador of Charles V., Diego Hurtadus, had a Greek MS. at Venice.

Venice, fol. 1534, 16 Books, translated by J. Baptista Montanus; very scarce.

Aldus et Assulanus Andr. *Venet. fol.* 1534, The 8 first books, Ed. princeps, in Greek.

Froben, *Basil. fol.* 1535, from Montanus, by J. Cornarus.

Froben, *Basil. fol.* 1538, Idem.

Froben, *Basil. fol.* 1542, The entire version of the sixteen books by Cornarus, impensis Hier. Frobenii. et Nic. Episcopii.—See Clement.

Apud Juntas, *Venet. parv. et 4to.?* 1552, De Acut. et Diuturn. The first edition of the translation of Junius Paulus Crassus, though taken from a bad copy.

Note.—The 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of the 2d book are wanting. The version of Rufus Ephesius, &c., de Part. Corporis, &c., is added.

Stephens, *Paris, 8vo,* 1552, The chapters wanting in the last edition are here supplied.

Andr. Turnebus, *Paris, 8vo.* 1554, from the first Greek edition, ex Bibl. Regiâ—most scarce, the only Greek edition by Goupylius, and Ed. princeps, called "Græce unica et rarissima," cum var. lect., ex codd. MSS.—Wigan could never get a sight of this elegant edition.

G. Morelius et T. Puteanus, *Paris*, 12*mo*. 1554, } Lib. xii., Rufo Ephesio, Junio Paulo Crasso Interpp. è Græco.—and with the additional chapters omitted by Crassus, cum annot. G. M. T.

Augsburg, *fol.* 1554, very beautiful.

Parisiis, 12*mo*. De Acut. from the Venice edition.

Venice, 4*to*. 1555, by Jun. Crassus, separatim impressa.

The version of Aretæus, of 1554, is very scarce. Goupylius is the supposed editor; in which it is surmised, that he had noted the particulars, wherein Crassus had varied from the Greek Codex. This had excited attention so much, that in the same year another edition of Morel's in Greek, è Bibliothecâ Regiâ, came out, with Soranus de Utero. Goupylius prefixed a Greek Letter, ad Odonem Castilionaeum the Cardinal, acknowledging the use he had made of the Exemplars in the Royal Library; from the Capello Medico, and from others which he had purchased. Freytag, however, is of opinion, that the edition of 1554, was neither belonging to Goupylius, or even to Celsus Crassus, but to Gul. Morelio Titiano; and he farther supposes, that it might have been a joint work of Goupylius and Morel.—The second edition, of Junius Crassus, is a better Latin edition than his former of 1552.

8*vo*. 1556, Vide Haller.

Stephanus, *Paris*, *fol.* 1567, Notes and annotations omitted, but with the Medici antiqui Græci, from Goupylius's edition.

P. Perna., *Basil.* 4*to*. 1581, Revised and interpreted by Crassus.

fol. 1581, Idem.

Paris, 4*to*. 1581, Græce Lat. cum Annotat. Petri Petiti.—Wigan denies these to any Paris edition.

Basil. 4*to*. Cum Medicis antiquis Græcis, *i. e.* Rufo, Palladio, Theophilo, et Stephano Atheniensi.

EDITIONS IN 1600.

D. Francus, *Augustæ Vindelicor*, *fol.* 1603, } Lat. et Græce à Crasso. Astrologica et cætera. Notes by Henischius, but disapproved by Dr. Wigan.—See Haller.

D. Elzevir, *Lugd. Bat.* 8*vo*. 1650, } by Vander Linden, best edition of the day.—Vide "Select." Lugd. 1653.

I have not seen this edition, nor do I find it in Brunet's Elzevir editions, or in the catalogue of Boerhaave's library, (which, like most others, got dispersed by a sale); and I have lost my authority.

1662, with Pet. Petit's Commentaries.---See 1726.

EDITIONS IN 1700.

Pataviæ, 8*vo*. 1700, Eloy; Haller deems it imperfect.

4*to*. 1719, with Boerhaave's Greek Text, Crassus's Lat. Version, and by J. Groenvelch.

Clarendon. Typ. *Oxon*, *fol. formá majori*, 1723, } Gr. et Lat. Ætiologica, Semeiotica, et Therapeutica, sive, &c. Wigan's edition.

This most perfect and beautiful edition is in chartis maximis, and is produced from a survey of the most elaborate and impartial texts, codices, and translations. It has the advantage of Michael Maittaire's Tract de Aretæi dialecto, or the Ionic dialect used by him, with the Lexicon; it is the first specimen of any Greek medical author from the Clarendon Press, (only 300 copies) and is rated by authors, "splendidissima, accuratissima, plenissima," or as we Roman Catholics superlatively express, "a Plenary Indulgence."

Kestner however observes of this edition, and it is worth notice, "optandum tamen foret, versionem hanc non rejectam esse sub calcem græci textûs, sed aut ad latus ejus positam, aut eidem subjectam saltem," as being very useful to fellows, I don't imply of the Universities, nor you nor me, "quique sine cortice natare norunt," who can swim without bladders. Kestner delays giving an opinion of the comparative merits of the Oxford edition, because he had never obtained a sight of it; and, similarly, I was a long while before I could get a sight of his book. This Oxford edition was collated with the Harleian, and Vatican proofs, codices, or editions.

For the editions, &c., of Aretæus, see Wigan, and pay particular attention to his Preface.

London, 4*to*. 1726, 3 first books with Petit's Comm. by Maittaire.

Pet. Vander Aa, *Ludg. Bat.* *fol. major*, 1731, De Causis et signis Acut. et Diut. Morb. Lib. iv. Gr. et Lat. notis Var.—as Boerhaave, Scaliger, Triller, Pet. Petit, Wigan, Maittaire; cum Junii Pauli Crassi vers. Latin. è recognitione G. M. T., subjectâ.

Dr. Clarke observes that this edition is not so elegant, but more useful, than the Oxford edition. The extremes of beauty and of use are seldom combined. It contains the whole of Petit's Comm. It is an excellent edition.

Ianson Vander Aa, *Lugd. fol.* 1735, by Boerhaave, from Goupylius's Greek edition of 1554, and the same as 1731.

This is the most copious and complete Greek edition. But, as Boerhaave does not enumerate this edition of his own, it is merely a new titled edition, by rogues of booksellers. Rogues of booksellers; impossible!

See British Journal of 1751, for observations on some singular diseases of Aretæus, and Cœlius Aurelianus.

Venet, 8*vo*. 1763, See Haller.

Koenig, *Argentorat*, 8*vo*. 1768, Versio Lat. ad Edit. Boerhaavii, Lib. vii. Med. does not contain the whole of the 12th and 13th chapters.—Eloy.

Stephanus, *Argent.* Cum collect. Stephanorum.

Paris, 4*to*. R. Petiti.—See 1581. Gr. et. Lat.

Bayle doubts of these editions having ever been finished; so do Le Clerc and Wigan.

Argentorat. 1768, Lib. vii. Crassus's edition, from Boerhaave's—not approved by Daumius.

Lausannæ, 8*vo*. 1771, Lat. de Causis et Signis. Boerhaave's edition, with Haller's Emendations, Crassus's version being corrected.

London, 8*vo*. 1785, On acute, &c. translated by Dr. Moffat into English, from the original Greek.

Vindobonіæ, 8*vo*. 1790, from Wigan's version.—Bad edition.

Viennæ, 8*vo*. 1790, De Causis et Signis.—Haller and Wigan.

Viennæ, 8*vo*. 1790, German translation, by F. O. Dewen, an indifferent edition.

Didot. *Brienne*, 1797, with Rufus de Vesicâ.

Many books, conjectures, commentaries, and emendations, have been separately published from Lipsia. For the different codices, &c., see Haller's Bib. Med. page 192. Crassus complains woefully of the faulty, lacerated, and imperfect state of the Greek codices. For the different editions of Aretæus, see chiefly Haller, Fabricius, and Wigan.

In examining the annexed titles to these editions, we shall find no small variation: —*e. g.* de morbis Acutis, et de morbis Diuturnis. De acutis passionibus. De Acutorum et Diuturnorum morborum causis et signis.—Lib. iv. vel.—et de curatione lib. iv.—de causis et signis et curatione morborum.—Ætiologica, Semeiotica, et Therapeutica sive de morborum, &c.

Sometimes they are numbered 12 or 16 books, as from Venice, 1534. Aretæus published four books de morbis acutis, and as many de morbis diuturnis.—Boerhaave observes, "I do not see that the nervous style of Aretæus is much inferior to that of Hippocrates; and then, he observes greater order." On the other hand, he is charged with borrowing surreptitiously from Hippocrates.—See Acta Eruditorum, and Clement. But notwithstanding, Boerhaave, in many respects, almost prefers Aretæus to Hippocrates.

The two first books are de Causis et Signis acutis morborum. The two latter books, de Causis et Signis diuturnorum morborum—and so is the order of cure.

The books de re Pharmaceutica, "intercidêre temporum injuriâ." In which were his Formulæ medicamentorum; like Sydenham's Processus integri, or Boerhaave's Materia Medica, as Pocket Companions.

His codices are taken from the Harleian, Vatican, Augustan, and Baverian; from the Codex Venetus, Parisinus, Neapolitanus, Florentinus, &c.

There is an edition, in the university of Leyden, which is Hemischius's Greek and Latin edition, improved by Jos. Scaliger and Gerardus Vossius. Goupylius edited the first Greek edition of Aretæus, and supplied Crassus's version.

ARTEMIDORUS,

Ephesius vel Daldianus.

"Oppido Lydiæ alioqui obscuro."

Under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, about 120 after Christ.—See Bayle.

Aldus,	*Venet.* 12*mo.*	1518,	Græce, first Ed. Lib. 5. de Somniorum interpretatione, de insomniis seu Oneirocritica. Quod Synesii cujusdam nomine circum fertur.
Aldus,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1527,	Oneirocritica, Græce sive, Lib. iv. Editio rarissima.
Froben,	*Basil,* 4*to,*	1537,	De Somniorum interp. Lat. a Jano Cornario interp. Lib. iv.
Froben, et Nic. Epis.	*Basil.* 4*to.*	1539,	De Somno Lat. Græco Lat. a Jano Cornario.
	Venezia, 8*vo,*	1542,	Dell, Interpretazione de Sogni, nuovamente di Greco in volgore tradotto per Pietro Lauro Modonese—much esteemed.
	Basil, 8*vo.*	1544,	De Somnior Lat. tantum, a Jano Cornario.
Apud Gryph.,	*Lugd,* 8*vo.*	1546,	Idem de Somnior—versio rara.
	In Venez, 8*vo.*	1547,	Dell, Interpretazione, per Pietro Lauro, versio infrequens.
	Genevæ, 8*vo.*	1555,	Epitome a C. Fontaine.
		1563,	A pleasaunte Treatise of the Interpretation of sundrie Dreames, gather'd out of the works of the learned Philosopher Pouzettus, and parts out of A.
	Paris, 16*mo.*	1566,	Oneirocritica.
	Francof. 8*vo.*	1577,	Apomasar Apotelesmata de significatis et inventis insomniorum—"invitus nomino."—Haller.

John Leunclavius had given a mutilated edition, but had wilfully attached to it, and published it by Apomasaris nomine, and in both the codices, from which Rigaltius afterwards in the edition of 1603, took his text, the names were Acephali or nameless. In one of which, however, a strange hand had indited, "Achmetis." So that some uncertainty in this respect remains. And it is well, if the author's name and its contents, be not each a dream.—See Bayle.

Lugd. 12*mo.* 1596, Gallice, et Epitome per Car. Fontanum.

Argentorat, 8*vo.* 1597, Insomnia &c. germanice versus est a Melancthone.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1599, Oneirocritica a Jul. Scaligero versa et edita, and afterwards by Opsonœus.

Arnaberg, 1600, De Somniorum, &c.

Ex officina Cl. Morellii, *Lutet*, 4*to.* 1603, Græce et Lat. Oneirocritica seu Lib. ex Versione Jan. Cornari et Joann. Leunclavii cum Notis Nicolai Rigaltii, ad Artemidorus, as also ad ejusdem et Achmeti Oneirocriticæ Astrampschyi, et Nicephori versus; etiam Oneirocriticæ è Notis Rigaltii in Artemidorum—curious treatise and scarce Edition.

Ex officina Claudii Morelli, &c. This edition which has the Greek on one column and the Latin on the other, is accompanied by Astrampsychi et Nicephori somniorum interpretatione; by the Oneirocritica of Achmetus F. Sereimi.

In this edition Rigaltius has retained the Latin version of Janus Cornarius, although "perversissima enim est; sed in corrigenda labor vanus et ingratus." He has retained the version of Leunclavius in Achmetum, supplying occasionally some chapters, which were wanting. The translation of Nicephorus is his own. He took his version from the codices of the Royal Library, and from Casaubon's, which he praises very much. He promised farther notes upon Artemidorus. Astrampsychus, in order follows Artemidorus; containing only, about eight widely printed pages, of interpretations or prognostics of dreams, in Latin and Greek.

Nicephorus, the Patriarch (a Patriarch write on dreams, was it on Jacob's dream?) of Constantinople, follows, also about ten pages of the same maxims of dreams, or wisdom, but with the interpretation written in Iambic verse, Latin and Greek; and in alphabetical order. Then follow the notes on Artemidorus, and 275 pages Latin and Greek, of Achmeti Oneirocritica, nunc primum Græce in lucem edita, next a Latin Index to Artemidorus, and a Latin and Greek Index to Achmetus.—This edition, which I have seen somewhere marked as scarce, is in the York Minster Library. There is however, an error loci, at page 274, of Achmetus, in which is misplaced, a repetition of the pages, 27, 28, 29, 30.—If these be all the mistakes in the book, it will be well enough. The edition is neat and good, and what to me would be invaluable, is the Autograph of our Joannes Priceus, then of Florence, 1635.

The edition describes Achmetes or Achamates as an Arabian Physician, of whom Gesner observes, that a friend of his possessed seven books on medicine. He thought it expedient to annex Achmetes to Artemidorus, as they appeared both to have been bitten by the Tarantula, and to play upon the same string. And that a translation and edition of so old a Greek author was desirable.

Tricaffus Mantuanus translated into Italian, the Oneirocritica of Achmet.

Nicephorus however, seems to rest his interpretations, more on self evident results, than forms of fancy.—On these matters, see the elucidations and sensible critique of Bayle, Dic., vol. i., p. 519, who seldom criticised, what he had not read, and read deeply.

Lyon, 8*vo.* 1609, De l'Explication des Songes, avec le livre d'Augustin Niphus. Editio rara.

London, 12*mo.* 1644, The Interpretation of Dreams, in 5 books, 10th edition, with the Life.

[*Rouen*, 12*mo.* 1664, Jugemens Astronomiques, des Songes, traducts par Ch. Fontaine, plus, Aug. Niphe sur les Augures, &c.

De Urinis.—Haller.

Dreams have strange effect upon the urine and urinary organs.

London, 12*mo.* 1690, Interpr.

Franequeræ, 8*vo.* 1707, Cum emend. Lamberti Bos, castigatis Cornarii erroribus.

Lipsia, 8*vo.* 1805, 2 vol. Artemidori Oneirocritica, recensuit animadvers. integris N. Rigaltii et J. T. Reiskii, suisque illustravit: Indices adjecit, Io. Goth. Reiff.—A much more correct Edition than the two former.—Brunet.

Vide Astrampsychi Poema Oneirocriticon.

Astrampsychus was the name of one of the Persian Magi; but our Astrampsychus is supposed to have been a more recent author.

Achmetus's relation of the Egyptian, Indian, and Persian construction of dreams was also added, by Rigaltius, to Artemidorus's Oneirocritica. So that, upon the whole, we may have as beautiful an assemblage of human credulity and weakness, in these books, as the wildest fancy can anticipate. I could affect something more about these dreams. I feel the maggots crawling, "ventre a terre," at a very great pace through the crypts of my fancy; but "prudence doth press me."

Harles does not allow of the existence of some of the editions; for instance, "Quis enim vidit libros ejus de Auguriis et de manuum inspectione;" of which, the Aldus' edition of 1527 has been declared as one in the Catalogus Universalis. "Quis tres editiones Venetas Artemidori græcas," in 4to., *i. e.* 1518, 1527, 1529, or a Spanish edition, from Lugdunum, 1609?—Therefore we must not give credit to the two reputed books, "de Auguriis et manuum inspectione."

Harles takes no notice of the French, English, German, Italian, or Spanish editions, as being very imperfect and worthless. There are codices in Venice, at Naples, in the Bodleian Library, in that of Caius College, &c., as vide Fabricius, and Haller.

Artemidorus wrote five Books, de Somniis. The two first on Oneirocritica, sive divinationem, &c. The third, also, addressed to Cassius (or Claudius, as Bayle surmises,) Maximus, Philalethis, so stiled.—The fourth containing, other new Paralipomena; which together constitute the four first Books of Oneirocriticon. The fifth being added to the above, contains the narration of about one hundred dreams, with their consequences.

Artemidorus has great confidence in his own seriousness and honesty, lest "Sic adeo, ut in veritatis narratione nugax deprehendar"—no fear of this.

Artemidorus does not scruple to assert that God, or Jupiter, had inspired him to undertake, and to investigate the subject of dreams; or, that he had, as the Methodist parsons usually affect,—"a call,"—perhaps a dream! He requests that posterity shall rather compose a new work, than presume to alter his.

"Nunc vero præsens rei necessitas, quod non solum in nostram, sed etiam eorum qui post victuri sunt homines utilitatem se extendit, me adeo impulit, ut neque cunctandum, neque ulterius differendum opus censeam, sed de ea quibus per experientiam compertum habeo, conscribam."—In other words, "the devil is in me, and must be out."

Blumenbach infers, that the German translations of this book, gave rise to all the vulgar publications on dreams. I rather apprehend however, that persons had their dreams of all sorts, before Artemidorus was in being.

I am sorry to observe that in my Aldus' edition, of 1518, the book-worm has taken care not to indulge much, either in sleep or dreams. For he has made some very intrusive perforations. And I wonder, in what part of this book-worm's head, the most ingenious of all ingenious philosophers, the Craniologist, would affect to look for the organ of destructiveness. If all collectors of books were not more to blame than the book-worm, the worm would never have been there. Of all creatures, he is the most peaceable and retired. And nothing in life he detests so much, or is so fatal to him, as having a dust kicked up in an old library.

ATHENÆUS,

Of Cilicia ; or of Naucratis, in Egypt,

Is supposed to have lived about the year of Christ 172, in Antoninus's period, before Pliny, or, according to Saxius, about 210 after Christ. So far, as a direct point, "incerta est ætas."

At ipse sectæ (Pneumaticæ) Princeps Athenæus.—Galen.

Haller and others enumerate amongst the editions, the following.

EDITIONS IN 1500.

Apud Aldum et Andream socerum, *Venet. fol. min.* 1514, Deipnosophistarum, Lib. xv. Græce, ex recensione Marci Musuri.—Ed. princeps,—beautifully printed and very scarce.--Dr. Clarke. Not a good edition.

This is reckoned a magnificent edition. The first two original books are wanting. —Were Aldus here, I should like to be informed, from what source he compiled this edition ; for Casaubon complains much, of the incorrect and careless state of the Aldine editions.

How extraordinary ! although the Aldus' edition of 1514, is certainly allowed, to be beautifully printed and scarce, yet, it is disparaged by Casaubon, and very pointedly by the printer, Valderus, as very negligent and imperfect ; attributing it, however, more to the want of a Corrector of the Press, than to Aldus's fault,—but see Harles.

Valderus, *Basilii. fol.* 1535, Deipn. Græca Latina.

Satis tamen vitiosa Ed.—"qua usus sum."—Haller.

In Valderus's Greek edition of Athenæus, there is an address, from Aldus Manutius, Vyrthesi Panonio, dated 1514. In this edition, which is in the York Minster Library, a very competent critic has given his elucidations of the text on the margin, as far as page 44. The Greek type appears remarkably clear. But after all, Haller infers, that this edition is "satis tamen vitiosa." When should we expect any thing so perfect, as the best type of the human intellect, in the banquet of wisdom ?

PerHenrichum Petrum, *Basiliæ, 8vo.* 1556, Idem, Lib. xv. Latine a Natale, Indice.

The edition of Hen. Petri, of the Deipnosophistarum, under the translation of "Natalis Comes, the Venetian," nunc primum e Græco in Latinum vertente, affects a mastery, or ablative case absolute, of Latin translations.

He claims the advantage "in hac posteriore editione," of the benefit of many quotations, and editions, from many MSS., and most ancient exemplars ; chiefly of the Bibliothecæ Mediceæ ; which are wanting, in the earlier Greek impressions.

Andr. Arrivabenus, *Venet. fol.* 1556, a Natale Comite versione Lat. ex Codice Mediceo, Deipnosophistarum.

Turnebus, *Paris, 8vo.* 1557, Idem, Lib. prim. e Græca. Dalechampii et Casauboni.

Ant. de Harsy, *Lug. fol.* 1583, Deipn. Lat. Dalechampiana satis bona.

The edition of 1583 was produced, with Dalechamp's Interpretation and Emendations ; though somewhat disapproved by Casaubon.

Francof. 4to. 1587, Quædam Athenæi cum Oper. Aristot. Sylburgii.

P. Stephanus apud Commelinos, *Genevæ. fol.* 1597, Gr. et Lat. Deipn. with Dalechamp's version, and an improved Comm. by Casaubon.—Best Edition.—Dibdin.

Ant. de Harsy, *Lugd. fol.* 1600, Deipn. Is. Casauboni Animadvers. 2d tom.

EDITIONS IN 1600.

Apud viduam de Harsy, *Lugd. fol.* 1612, Deipn. Gr. et Lat, Ed. opt. Dr. Clarke. cum vers. Dalechampii; the 1st vol. Prefered by the critics.

Apud viduam de Harsy, *Lugd. fol.* 1621, Deipn. animadversiones solæ. The second volume. Delechampii et Casauboni.

Lugd. fol. 1657, Huguetani. et Ravaudi Deipn. cum Lat. vers. a Dalechampio.—Vide Dr. Clarke. The same as 1597.

Lugd. fol. 1664, Deipn. Animadvers. Casauboni, 2d part of 1657; with L. I. and Pauli Fermat, in quædam loca Athenæi, also Index laudatorum, which was wanting in other editions—more copious than the Greek edition from Basle.—Brunet.

Langlois, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1680, Deipn. Lib. xv.—seule version francoise par Mich. de Maroles. And only one impression on large paper. The five first books very scarce. Excellent Indexes.

EDITIONS IN 1700.

Lamy, vel Didot. Jun. *Paris*, 4*to.* 1789, —1791, Banquet des Scavans par Athénée, par M. le Febure de Villebrune.—5 vol. in 4to. Two vellum Eds. in 15 tom.

Bibl. Schaeferiana, *Lipsiæ*, 8*vo. maj.* 1796, Deipnosophistarum, lib. xv.—Very improved edition.—Tom. i. in 3 parts.

EDITIONS IN 1800.

Biponti, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1801—7, Deipn. 9 vol. lib. xiv. Gr. et Lat. é Notis Variorum et ex Edit. Schweighæuseri—recommended by Dibdin, et Fuhrmann.

Jena, 8*vo.* 1809, Jacob's Addit. Animadvers. in Athenæum. Hermesianax sive conjecturæ in Athenæum a Stephano Weston.
De Urinis.—Haller.

A low subject for a Deipnosophist. Better—de urinis vini? If not, he must have had a glass too much of "nectar et ambrosia, est simul illud nobile nectar."

Vide etiam Reinesius in variis lectionibus—and for the codices, consult Gesner, Haller, Fabricius, and Harles.

Natalis Comes, we observe, in one of the editions of 1556, translated this work into Latin; and from the Latin, L'Abbé de Marolles into French. The two translations are very incorrect; especially the latter; and Casaubon's are preferred by the author of the Dict. Bibliographique to others.

The Nouveau Dict. Historique Portatif, of 1779, also differs apparently from Haller, in ascribing the work Deipnosophistarum, not to this Physician of Cilicia, but to Athenæus, the Grammarian of Naucratis, in Egypt. He is not mentioned by Pliny. But as these Books related to the names, objects, and articles of diet, and to the art of cookery, is it not most probable, that they were written by a physician? Haller's

inference here, however, must not be forgotten—that Athenæus "etiamsi non medicus fuerit, maximè diæteticorum legi debet."

Pray did not Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Averroes, Avenzoar, Oribasius, Ægineta, &c. &c. all write on these matters? But, rhetoricians, poets, and philosophers in general, are wretched judges of eating and drinking. Poor things! they usually have no practice. And one alderman (cominùs gladio) in this respect will out eat, or eat out, men of all professions.

When however we are informed, that such stars as Galen of Pergamus, and Daphnus Ephesius, "moribus sacer," were invited to an intellectual feast, where the solar rays of Grecian grace are reflected through the prism of Grecian eloquence, we may be allowed to cast a longing and retrospective eye upon the sparkling coruscations of their festive wit. And when these, again, are refracted through the various Greek editions of Aldus and Valderus, and assume the Roman garb under the translations of Natalis, Berdrotti, Casaubon, Schweighæuser, and the classic union of Latin verse and prose, we may absolutely fancy ourselves at the Anacreontic board of these enchanting Deipnosophists. Let us not be fastidious, as to the correspondency, or dates, of the respective guests. Whether before, or after, new style; suffice, it was the honey-moon of human perception.

And this high flight of Deipnosophia may well account for the abashing modesty which prevented translations of this work. It will, at the same time, diminish our surprise that Stephanus Niger, and Lazaro Bayfius (the former in his observations De nimio vitæ luxu, and the latter, De vasculis) should have distilled off the ethereal spirit of Athenæus's flagons, to embellish or give flavour to their own.

Although the dainties of the human sensorium were the attributes of the banquet of wisdom, yet the work expressly includes the objects of cookery and of epicurism. And calipash and calipee were the established dishes, from which arose the exhalations of fun and fancy.

Among the delicious treats of the table, Athenæus had no occasion to refrain from the luxury of feasting on frogs. They were sometimes so plenteously showered down in rains, "ut domus ac viæ omnes implerentur;" so that at length, to avoid them, the natives "de regione eâdem aufugere decreverunt." Athenæus was convinced of the fact, "novi Deum præterea multis in locis piscibus," also, "pluisse."—Fishes and Frogs are cousins germain.

These natives endeavoured, primis diebus, on the arrival of the frogs, "domus claudentes," to catch them in a trap, and as far as they were able, to keep killing; or to kill them, until there was killed "frog, and frog all."

Now this brings on a retort of conscience. The R. T. Frog. Dib. (piano, piano!) has anathematized some of our ancient books in the York Minster Library, as having been destroyed—not by the worm, not by damp, not for want of being read, not by order of the Dean and Chapter, not by Time, that arrant old swindler, but by the rats!* A positive revival on his part of an old family-feud; and of the memorable challenge of Captain Rat; "turn out, ye frogs, that have a soul to die!" —Homer.

Dib. however, in return, writes very liberally of Athenæus. "But of all the Philologists of Greece, &c.;" not as a sarcasm, not an enigma, or quæstio jocosa, but as a trait of natural politeness.

ÆLIANUS CLAUDIUS,

Under Hadrian, circa 117.

EDITIONS IN 1500.

Lugd. Bat. 4to. 1533, Hist. Animalium, a Gesnero et aliis, cum figuris.

Gryphius, *Lugd. 4to.* 1535, De Animalibus, cum Gillii differentiis.

* N. B. Rat—a big mouse!—Encyclopædia.

Romæ, 4*to*. 1544, Variæ Historiæ—the first Greek Ed. Lib. xiv. Scarce,—-versione Latinâ destituta.

Romæ, 4*to*. 1545, Variæ Hist. Lib. xiv. ex Heraclide de rebus publicis Comment. Polemonis Physionomia.—-Adamantii Physionomia. Melampodis ex palpitationibus divinatio.—De Nævis. Omnia Græcè—Liber insignis raritatis.

Apud Gesneros, *Tiguri*, *fol*. 1556, De Naturâ Animalium, Gr. et Lat. Lib. xvii. quos ex veteri exemplari Græco P. Gillius vertit. Ed. Pr. rara.

G. Rouillius, *Lugd*. 8*vo*. 1562, Opera quæ extant omnia, a P. Gillio—tolerable edition.

Tornæsius, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1587, Variæ Hist. cum Heraclide Gr. et Lat.

EDITIONS IN 1600.

1610, Variæ.

Joan. Tornæsius, *Genev*. 12*mo*. 1611, De Animal. Not. P. Gillio et Gesnero Gr. et Lat.

Apud Tornæsium, 24*mo*. 1613, Variæ—on vellum.

Salm. 18*mo*. Variæ Hist. Gr. et Lat. Fabri.

Ph. Albert, *Coloniæ Allob*. 12*mo*. 1616, De Nat. Animal. Lib. xvi. Gr. et Lat. Pet. Gillio, Gallo et Com. Gesnero et Helvetico interpretibus.

Jac. Stoer. *Genevæ*, 12*mo*. 1616, De Nat. Animal. a Gillio, Græc. Lat. vers.

Tornæsius, *Paris*, 12*mo*. 1625, Variæ Historiæ.

Argent. 8*vo*. 1685, Variæ Hist. by Schæfer. The best edition.

EDITIONS IN 1700.

Lugd. Bat. 8*vo*. 1701, Vulteii et Perizonii varior. Gr. et Lat.

Argent. 8*vo*. 1713, Lederlini, &c. variæ.

Amst. 4*to*. 1731, Gronovii variæ, ii. vol. Gr. et Lat. The best edition.

Lugd. Bat. 4*to*. 1731, Variæ Hist. Gronovii—excellent. Græcè et Lat.

Lipsiæ, 8*vo*. 1734, Variæ cum notis Perizonii et aliis select. in usum Tyron. Gr. accom. Lehnest, 2 vols.

Wm. Bowyer, *Lond*. 4*to*. 1744, Gronovii, two vols. Gr. et Lat. cum Notis Gesneri et Trilleri. De nat. Animal. Large paper, splendid edition.

Basiliæ, 4*to*. 1750, Juxta Exemplar Londini; 1 tom. 2 vols. Variæ.

Berlin, 4*to*. 1764, Diversités Historiques trans. par Formey.

Heilbrannæ, 4*to*. 1765, Catchpenny edition by the booksellers.

Basil. 12*mo*. 1774, Variæ Hist. Gr. et Lat. Schweighæus.

Lipsiæ, 4*to*. 1777, Kuhn's ed. De viâ et ratione, &c.

Lipsiæ, 8*vo*. 1780, Variæ—Kuhnii.

Lipsiæ, 8*vo*. 1780, Two vols. variæ, et fragmenta Græca, with an index Græcitatis.—Kuhnii.

Lipsiæ, 8*vo*. 1784, Ut edit. 1556 de Animal. Nat. a Schneidero Gr. et Lat.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1786, M. Coray in Greek.
Lipsiæ, 4*to.* 1789, Cum Alberto, nova et emendata.
Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1794, Ed. ut 1780, Perizonii et aliorum.—De Bure.

The Ælianus Sophista was the supposed author of the Hist. Animalium, and a different person from the author Tacticorum.—Fabricius.

Saxius concludes that Ælianus, the Tactician, flourished about A. D. 130. And Ælianus Prænestinus Sophista about 225.—Harles.

Philostratus is of opinion that this Sophista was contemporary with Caracalla, Alexander Severus, and their immediate successors. "Atque ipse Fabricius init. cap. i cautè sobrièque scripsit illum vix unquam egressum esse fines Italiæ."

Ælian wrote seventeen books on the Properties of Animals.

The interpretators of Ælianus Claudius were Gesner, Justus, Vulterus, Franscis-cus Robortellus, Gaza, and Goldenbeckius.

This author is said to have had little order, or judgment; and, exclusive of the work de Naturâ Animalium, did not interfere much with medicine. Many of his books are lost; amongst others, three on Music. What he has written, as forming part of the study of our art, induces me to consider him as one of our authors. It is a pretty work, at any rate; wherein are agreeably combined his own researches with those of others.

For the codices and authors in reference, as also the editions of variæ Historiæ, see Fabricius and Harles.

One of the Apicii is quoted by Claudius, in his Historia Animalium.

APICIUS CŒLIUS.

Existing under Tiberius, or before, under Augustus. Or under Trajan, or after. Or *under*—an uncertainty.—Here the reader has some latitude.

If, as a question, the date of a man's existence be pending during the interval of the lives of the third and fourteenth Emperors of Rome, may we not boldly assert, that a few centuries of chronology are mere atoms of time, scarce worth consulting?

Venet. no date, De Arte vel Re Coquinariâ.
Bl. Lancilotus, *Milan.* 4*to.* 1490, De Arte Coquinariâ.
G. deSegneire, *Medio.* 4*to.* 1490, mentioned as a spurious edition.
G. deSegneire, *Medio.* 4*to.* 1490, De Re Coquinariâ, in roman characters, with signatures, long lines, no cyphers or catch-words. The first edition. "Il y a des exemplaires, dont les deux feuillets preliminaires sont differens."—Edition très rare—Santander. See vol. i. p. 248. Bibl. Spenceriana, and Sir Mark Sykes's. Ed. Pr. The first three old editions are very scarce and enviable.
B. Venetus, *Venet. no date, about* 1500, De Re Coquinariâ, &c. &c. Ten books. This is also edited with Baptista Platina De tuendâ Valetudine; which is a very proper adjunct, and equal to his encomium "De honestâ Voluptate," viz. a clean shirt and a guinea.
I. de Cereto, alias Tacuino, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1503, De Arte Coquinariâ, with Suetonius, Basilius, &c. &c. Torinus used this edition.—See Lindenus.

Martin Lister, according to Clement, supposed this edition to have been edited in 1504; in which respect he misled other Bibliographers. He sought all England over, but never could get a sight of it.

Fabricius and Maittaire date it in 1503.

We have a low folio book of Tacuinus in the York Minster Library, with many relevant dishes and plates of cookery, though wooden ones, freely cut.

Martin Lister was a Physician, and resided at York; and was much assisted in the drawings for his works by his daughter.

Mr. Smith, the celebrated Geologist of our county, has some reason for suspecting that the plates of Lister's great work, on conchology, &c. are, even now, somewhere extant.

I also suspect, that Lister had probably been compensated in some measure for his disappointment, in regard to Apicius, by a sight of this book of Tacuinus. And if the clergy of this diocese don't take heed, those little radicals, the book-worms, will have cleared Tacuinus's dainty dishes and table of its tit-bits and sauces, before either the eyes or lips of these clergy shall have had the least taste of them. For these worms are by nature Apicii; gob and hob-gobblins; or, as Sallust expresses it, "veluti pecora, quæ natura prona et ventri obedientia finxit." They are omnivorous; having no respect to subjects, but like the Anatomists mangling and destroying all they come near. And it is a mal-practice, against which Parliament should provide.

Joh. Tacuin. *Venit.* 4*to.* 1517, De Re Coquinaria.

G.Cervicorum, *Colon.* 8*vo.* 1529, De Re Coquinaria.

Oporinum, *Basiliæ.* 4*to.* 1541, De Re Culinariâ, a Torino interp. additis excerptis ex Camerario, P. Æginetâ de facultatibus Alimentorum, et B. Platinâ de tuendâ Valetudine, lib. x.—Not much esteemed, though scarce.

Sebast. Gryph. *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1541, De Re Culinariâ. A copy from Torinus's edition.

Froschover, *Tiguri,* 4*to.* 1542, De Opsoniis et Condimentis, with Humelberg's notes, amended from Torinus.

Clement indites it as an 8vo. It is the most faithful edition. It was reprinted by Martin Lister, in 1705. And all the editions prior to Lister's 1503-4 are scarce.

Guil. Bowyer, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1705, De Opsoniis et Condimentis, sive Arte Coquinariâ.

Notes by Humelbergius, C. Barthius, and others. Edited by Martin Lister; and (according to Willement) only 120 copies, without the preface or table of contents—scarce. It is one of the variorum editions, and is a reprint by Martin Lister from the edition of 1542.

Waesburgius, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1709, De Opsoniis, &c. lib. x. Cum notis variorum, et annotat. M. Lister—the large paper edition—very scarce.

This is the best edition. It was edited by Almeloveen, with M. Lister's private observations, and by his permission; and also with the additions of an ancient MS. in the Vatican.

Lubeck, 8*vo.* 1791, ex editione Bernholdi.

Clarke identifies the author De re Culinariâ, by the name of Cælius Apitius, to whose work was added by Albinus Torinus an Adpendicula de Condituris, from John Damascenus. The work De arte Coquinariâ, et de Opsoniis et Condimentis, he ascribes to Apicius Cœlius; forming in this view two authors, and two separate works, each consisting of ten books.

I don't see this variation in other authorities.

The family-name of Apicius pro quovis guloso occurrit, synonymous with alderman or doctor; which, when attached to the term magnus, as magnus alderman or doctor, implies a gorgeous man, or great concoctor. Casaubon, in his Animadversiones in Athenæum (lib. i. p. 22,) observes, "tres Romæ tulit Apicios, gulæ studio omnes infames."

The first is supposed to have lived in the time of Pompey and Sylla; the second under Augustus and Tiberius. He was "nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, *i. e.*, the Quin of his day. The third, or the Oyster Apicius, our author, under Trajan. So that the one, by his great gout, gave the family a relish for eating; the second, who is said by Suidas (though denied by Fabricius) to have composed a book, De Gulæ irritamentis, thus provided a receptacle for food: the other taught how to prepare and cook it. We may ask, by the bye, how can men who excel in any point be considered as "infames?"

There is described, however, another Marcus Apicius, the younger, who inherited (like the rest of the family) "ad omne luxûs ingenium mirum,"—a dead hand at it; and was also, altissimus gurges. So that one and all were, in taste, superlative. And Gul. Budæus, writing De Asse et partibus ejus (lib. iv. p. 15,) which must not be ignorantly rendered into "an old ass, and his relatives"—informs us, that "Phœnicopteri linguam præcipuè saporis esse Apicius docuit." He also, copying Pliny, repeats, "nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, cùm sestertiûm millies in culinam congessisset."

In this work, which was printed in ædibus Ascensianis at Paris, a short narration may be consulted of the excesses of the Apicii. And these observations, though common place, may not be out of place.

If however we combine the festive feats of the metropolitan church of York, Archbishop Neville in the chair, and those of the civic state of York, our present Lord Mayor (Lord bless him) out of it, I think we could run the Apicii for the Claret stakes, neck and neck, over the course of Knavesmire. And I have always considered it, as very unfair treatment of the Apicii, that they should be so stigmatized and censured for a passion, which is very natural, and very delicious, and very nourishing, and very exhilarating, nay, very composing, and very lasting For, in it there is no fasting, but all feasting. 'Tis pleasing, without teazing; and, at the worst, produces only a wee exanthematous wheezing.

Why has man a stomach given to him of a certain capacity—if it were not to be filled, and to enable him to grow merry and fat. Dic quæso,—answer me that?

Albinus Torinus in the edition, from Basle, in 1541, by no means gives a flattering description of the state of the Codex of Apicius—"in eundem semilacerum et squalore obsitum Apicii codicem," as, "vix nomen divinâsse." Consult also, without puning on these matters, Lampreydeus and Heliogobblus, as the Alpha and Omega of feasting wit; the first a boiling dish, the other a roaster.

To each of the ten books of the author a descriptive title was attached; and to some of the chapters of other books terms, as Salacatabbia Apiciana, Apiciana Consilia, Offulæ Apicianæ, jus frigidum crudum Apicianum, Placentæ Apicianæ, condimentorum Apicianorum, &c., of which circumstances, and also of those which relate to the identification of the works, and of the authors, a concise account is given by Fabricius, page 189, Bib. Latin. And from these, and all the other authors, as Bayle, &c., I wish it may not turn out, that these Apicii were mere Restaurateurs, who from father to son kept caffés and cake-shops in Rome; and who might have realized as great fortunes as the Birches, and other such crustaceous creatures, in London.

APULEIUS LUCIUS.

Obiit A. D. circa 160, or, in the era of the Antonines.

Conrado et Arnoldo, *Romæ, fol.,* 1469. Metamorphoseos, lib. xi. Ed. Pr.

This was printed in domo Petri de Maximo ex recognitione et cura Joh. Andreæ. Etiam Epitome Alcinoi in disciplinarum Platonis. The preface was written by Joh. Andrea Alteriensis Episcopo, in praise of Plato: True text, and very scarce—"aurea et salutaris Historia." There is a vellum impression in the imperial library at Vienna.

This edition, with the Epitome in disciplinarum Platonis, is mentioned in the Harleian catalogue, as being produced under the authority of Cardinal Bessarion, by T. A. Ernest; and is much commended by Casaubon; the finest impression of the edition, according to Dibdin, is in the public library at Cambridge, "large, white, crackling, and scarcely cut. It is, in truth, a noble and matchless volume." "But I have seen it," he adds, "at Vienna, upon vellum, unique." The only edition not interpolated or mutilated by the Inquisition.

Sweinheim et Pannartz, *Romæ, fol.* 1472, Opera.

Audifredi thinks it probable, that this edition was also by Conrad and Arnold. De Bure denies the existence of an edition of this date. See Maittaire, Fabricius, and Panzer.—The second edition.—See Clement.

Hier. de Sancto Urso, *Vicentiæ, fol.* 1488. Opera omnia, with Andreas's preface, very scarce. There is an edition of 1480.—Ed. Apocrypha, see Maittaire.

John Pricæus considers the editions of 1472 and 1488 as the best.

Van der Hove, *Goudæ, 8vo.* 1750, Metamorphoseos, a Pricæo—best edition, according to Dibdin.

Leidæ, 4to. 1786, Opera omnia, Oudendorpii and Rhunkenii. Edit. opt.

Although there are many accredited editions downwards to Renouard's, from Paris, in 1796, yet, as the contents of the book do not relate to any object of medicine, I shall refer to Fabricius, Dibdin, Harles, Clarke, &c. &c. for further details of them; and shall just note a few editions of this author, which allude to the virtues of plants. Those above refer chiefly to his opera omnia.

Beroaldus certainly describes well the floweriness and pleasantry of Apuleius's book, the Asinus aureus, when he expresses: "tanta florulentiæ narrationis varietate condita sunt." For in reading this work, the eye and ear seem to be in constant enjoyment of the strains of poesy. There is no oratio sicca et exsanguis, as it abounds ubertate et lætitia: or is as the French would stile it, plein d'onction.

In one part of his lucubrations, a discovery hunter might recognize a tracing of the Lues Venerea. "Et statim miser, ut cum illa acquievi, ab unico congressû annosam et pestilentem contrahi, &c."

From this old strumpet, strains of Poesy!

On this however listen to Fracastorius.—

"De genere hoc est dira lues, quæ nuper in auras
exiit, et tandem sese caligine ab atra
exemit, durosque ortus, et vincula rupit.
Quam tamen (æternum quoniam dilabitur ævum)
non semel in terris visam, sed sæpe fuisse
ducendum est, quanquam nobis nec nomine nota
hactenus illa fuit: quoniam longæva vetustas
cuncta sitû involvens, et res, et nomina delet:
nec monumenta Patrum seri videre nepotes."

That ne potes experience this affliction, is what I wish you, good reader.

This author's patients, as well as himself, will generally be found, as we remarked above, pleins d'onction.

Editions de virtutibus vel medicaminibus Herbarum.

Joh. Ph. de Lignamine, 4*to. sine anno.* Nomenclatura Herbarum vel Herbarium, no numerals, signatures, or catch words, 157 leaves, small barbarous type.—Dibdin.

This edition was dedicated ad Cardinalem Gonzagam, vel Marcum Agrippam. It is the only edition to which Panzer refers; to which was afterwards added a MS. codex, with beautiful wooden plates, "editio antiquissima cum figuris illustrata." It was in the possession of the Count of Nevenaer. I have this edition without the codex. The preface of de Lignamine indites "de virtutibus," the text "de viribus, ut herbarum." The edition was not known to Lindenus, Merclin, Dan Clerc, Fabricius, or Mongitori. It could not have been edited later than 1483; in which year Cardinal Gonzaga died; to whom Lignamine had addressed a long preface.—Audifredi.

Ant. Cratander, *Basiliæ*, 1528, with Soranus de herbar. virtut.
Lutetiæ, 1528, De Herb. addita demonstratione herbar. singularium signorum.
Romæ, fol. 1528, De Herb.
Christ Wechel, *Paris, fol.* 1528, De Herb. et libellus de Betonica Alb. Torini cum Galeni lib. de plenitudine.

In this edition the description of the Betonica Alb. Torini is assigned not to Ant. Musa, but to Lucius Apuleius Platonicus, contrary to Humelburgius. It is stiled de viribus herbarum. It will be well, if the names of Vetonica and Betonica have not been confounded. S. Blancard observes, that they are considered vulgarly and generally as the same; but notwithstanding, there is a difference.

A chapter is added in this edition on Mandregora, of plants; and of the signs of the Zodiac, to which (I presume it means) they have been affiliated. The last chapter is said not to be of Apuleius. Upon the whole it is not a good edition.

Hen. Petrus, *Basiliæ*, 8*vo.* 1533,
Basiliæ, fol. 1536, De Herb. et libellus de Betonica Alb. Torini.
Isinæ, 4*to*, 1537, I have this old edition. It contains Ant. Musa de herba Vetonica, lib. i., and L. Apulei de medicaminibus herbarum; with Humelberg's emendations—et commentariolo. A neat edition.
Tiguri, 8*vo.* 1543,
Paris, 8*vo.* 1543, scarce.
Ald. Venet, fol. 1547, with Medici antiqui, which Eloy has appropriated to Apuleius Celsus, contrary however to his own opinion.
Basil. 12*mo.* 1560, likewise ascribed to Apuleius Celsus by Eloy.
Lugd. 8*vo.* 1587, with Medici antiqui.—See Eloy, p 212.—which is the same work, published as that of Apuleius Celsus.—See Haller.

Seb. Henr. Petrus, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1620, see Not. posterior.
Paris, 4*to.* 1635,
Lug. Bat. 1786, 2 vols. cum Notis variorum.

There are eleven editions, in the era 1400, of this author, and we also see several others in 1500, of which some have been here omitted, as not appertaining to our subject. Eloy appears to join in the confusion about this book and the authors. He puts down a work, as attributed to Lucius, de Virtutibus Herbarum, Lutetiæ Paris.

in 1528 ; also to another person, or, to Apuleius Celsus, in 1547. Does he allude in both instances to the same work? He quotes the last author as living in the time of Tiberius, and Lucius Apuleius in that of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.—See Humelberg's preface.

He further advances, that this work, de Virtutibus Herbarum, was published with the Medici Antiqui, at Venice, in 1547, by Apuleius Celsus, and also, by Lucius Apuleius. How are we to reconcile this contradiction?

The Apuleius Celsus was, by Eloy's own account, of Centurippa, in Sicily, and Scribonius's preceptor.—And yet, he attributes the same work from the Aldine press, in 1547, to each of them.

The Apuleius of Madoura was Lucius Apuleius, the Platonic Philosopher. In the event, however, Eloy does not appear to believe that the book de Virtutibus Herbarum belonged to Apuleius Celsus ; as not being in his style of writing, which opinion he has adopted from Haller.

Fabricius in his Bibl. Lat., p. 127, asserts that the book de Virtutibus Herbarum was ascribed to Apuleius Platonicus, and is never edited with those of Lucius Apuleius, as Eloy asserted. So that the greatest uncertainty appears to obtain in this regard. Should this in reality be the case, it will be probable, that all those books, relating to medicine, may be fairly ascribed to the same Platonicus.

Fabricius also observes of this particular book, " plura de hoc libro scripsimus in centuria plagiariorum, numero 58." And also writes, that it was " sæpius vulgatus." See also Humelburgii præfatio, who attaches the name of L. A. Platonicus Madaurensis to his edition, "de Medecaminibus Herbarum." And it remains to be identified, whether the one author does not apply the title, " de Virtutibus Herbarum," and the other, " de Medicaminibus Herbarum." But we shall see in the next quotation, that the latter diction is inserted in the edition of Apuleius Madaurensis, in 1620. Le Clerc has a particular chapter on this subject. And see also Kestner, p. 341.

The edition to which I allude, and which I have consulted, is, under the following inscription :—L. Apuleii Madaurensis Philosophi Platonici opera quæ quidam extant —containing, Asinus Aureus, (which I again observe, and presume does not mean, asses ears) with Beroaldus's Commentaries. And, Godescalci Stevvechii Heusdani ex L. Apuleii, opera omnia questionibus et conjecturis—nec non aliorum doctissimorum virorum emendationibus, with other emendations and codicibus collections from Sebastian Henry Petre's press, at Basle, an 8vo. edition, of 1620. In this edition, as memetipsis oculis vidi, the liber L. A. Platonici de Medicaminibus Herbarum (of three volumes) is inserted. It occupies about 112 8vo pages, of which the following explanatory address, to his fellow citizens Madaurenses, may be worth inditing, I don't mean however, at common law.

" Ex pluribus paucas herbarum vires et curatione corporis ad fidem veritatis momumentis publicis tradidi : et succinctius constrinxi, ob stupiditatem verborum professionis, &c." And again, " proponamus ergo remediorum titulos quos vel nunc maximè tempus conducit, ut civibus meis sociis quidem et peregrinis quibus vexatio acciderit aliqua corporalis, nostra literata scientia invitis etiam medicis, profuisse videatur."

It occasionally gives the Egyptian, French, Italian, &c. names of plants. But he has been stricken, however, a little by the tail of the scorpion. For " herba batraction si lunatico in cervice lignetur lino rubro luna decrescente, cum erit signum Tauri vel scorpionis parte prima, mox sanabitur." We can scarce be allowed to compare the solemnity of the passages above, as arising from the aridity of the subject, with the writer of the Virtues of Medical Plants! or suppose them to emanate from the same author, as the loose and playful lines of Lucius Apuleius, in the Asinus Aureus. And yet, according to the evidence of the edition before me, it appears to be the fact.

In Guintherus's edition, of 1528, L. Apuleius's book is stiled " de Viribus Herbarum," contrary to Humelbergus, who writes it de Medicaminibus Herbarum. Eloy transcribes it de Virtutibus Herbarum. And lastly, the edition which I have above

reported, of 1620, in the York Minster library, also affixes to this particular book the superscription "de Medicaminibus Herbarum."

This last edition buoys its emendations and corrections in a high tone, and therefore, we may possibly presume, that the books it contains may be original.

"Parturiunt Montes."

After all, can the learned reader assert that Apuleius Celsus never wrote a book on herbs, with the title "de Virtutibus Herbarum," vide Giorni di Litterat, xiii. p. 210.

Can he account, why the edition of Phil. de Lignamine, "Romæ sine Anno," merely addresses an Herbarium, from this author, ad Marcum Agrippam? How comes this edition of Herbarium, to be unknown to many cunning Bookiologists? How comes Haller to observe, that the "liber de Herbis, non est hujus autoris?" How comes it, that Skedelius, in his Lib. Chronolog., does not mention any Medical or Botanical work of L. Apuleius Madaurensis? How comes it, unless Skedelius through ignorance, or wilfulness, tells a falsetto, that de Lignamine should hum poor Cardinal Gonzaga, in affecting to present him with a Nomenclatura Herbarum from Apuleius, who never wrote one? For although it be supposed that Apuleius wrote a book, de Arboribus et quibusdam aliis ad rem rusticam spectantibus, (the volumes of which were lost, a though frequently quoted in the Geoponicis Græcis;) yet, supposition becomes lame, where facts are required. How comes it, that the two Letter Bibliographer of A. B., should have given himself and the reader so much trouble to prove nothing? And lastly, how comes it—but perge lector, for I must away.

AURELIANUS, CŒLIUS.

Siccensis Numida, incerto tempore.

Sim. Colinæus, *Paris*, *fol.* 1529, Celerum vel acutorum Passionum, lib. iii. Particularly eulogized by Baglivi.

H. Petri, *Basil*, *fol.* 1529, Containing Chronicon tardarum Passionum, lib. v.—Euporiston Oribasii, lib. iii.—Medicinæ Compendium, lib. i.—Curationum, lib. i.—Trochiscorum confectio, lib. i.—a T. Sichardo, perrara editio.

Paris, 8*vo. et* 12*mo.* 1533, Acutor. Passionum, lib. iii. Ed. pr. cura G. Andernachi.

Apud Aldum, *Venet. fol.* 1547, De Morbis chronicis vel tard. pass. Opera, conjunctim.

G. Rouillius, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1566, De Morb. chron. et Acut. cum notis.—Haller.

G. Rouillius, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1567, De Acutis Morbis, lib. iii.—De Diuturn. lib. v.—Cum Medicis Antiquis, et Notis J. Dalechampi.

G. Rouillius, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1569, De Acut. et Diuturn.—Ibidem.

London, 8*vo.* 1579, Both subjects in one, with Dalechamp's notes, from a corrected MS.

Ex officina Wetsteniana, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1709, De Morb. Acut. et Chronicis, cum Notis J. Almeloveeni et Conrad. Ammanni brevibus, cum Lexicone Cœliano—optima specie, ed. pr. lib. 8. rara.

Amst. 4*to.* 1722, De Morb. Acut. et Chron. lib. 8, cum Notis variorum, *i. e.* revised by Amman, with notes and animadversions of Almeloveen.

Lausanæ, 8*vo*, 1773, 2 vol. De Morb. Acut. et Chron. cura Halleri et in collectione Aldina, et inter principes Stephani.

Bartholine had written notes upon this book which were burnt.—There were other works, as "De Problematibus, et libris interrogationum et responsionum vel Epistolarum dudum deperditis ; Græce de Chirurgumenis, vel Chirurgia, de mulieribus vitiis," &c.

Cœlius Aurelianus was most famous for distinguishing the signs and diagnostics of disease ; and attended much in the cure, to the "strictum et laxum." He was nearly contemporary with Galen, and of the methodic sect, (not methodist, thank fortune,) so named. He translated, in measure chiefly from Soranus : wrote some original (not queer) pieces, and evinced, in his writings much of the practice and opinion of the most antient authors.—So far, he is very valuable, and more so, as being the last of the Latin medical authors.

ALEXANDER,

Of Aphrodisea, in Cilicia, vel ex Aphrodisea, Cariæ urbe.

His era, after that of Christ, was 211, according to Hamberger. According to Saxius, 204. According to Buhle, at the beginning of the third century. According to Casir, in his Bibl. Arabica, "æqualis Galeni Medici." And from one authority, he was declared to be under Didius Julian, or M. A. Caracalla, and Geta. But to clear up this account, we must by necessity call upon the generosity of the reader for the loan of that space of time which intervened betwixt Didius Julian, Caracalla, and Geta. Taking no notice of the Emperor Severus ; (for he has a tolerable heavy hill laid over him in my neighbourhood, at York, where he is likely to remain, not having a Roman army to remove him ;) nay, we must even request, to go as far back as from Caracalla to Antoninus, if we may be allowed to take the latitude other authors have assumed. De ætate constat a libro de fato quem tribuit ei Eusebius.

On the other hand, he dedicated this work to Severus, and to his son Ant. Caracalla. And Severus died, in the year 211.—Was it much the usage at Rome, for a living author, to dedicate a book to a dead Emperor ?

Alexander is said to have taught at Athens or Alexandria, by command of Septimius Severus, and Ant. Caracalla. He was the disciple of Aristocles, Messenius, and Herminus, and a very illustrious commentator on Aristotle.

Aldus,	*Venet. fol.*	1488,	Iatrika, de febrium causis et differentiis. Interp. G. Valla, et in primum prior. analytic. Aristot. An a Tralliano ?
Ant. de Strata Cremon.	*Venet. fol.*	1488,	Alex. Aphrod. Problemata, G. Valla Placentino interp. Arist. problem. Theodoro interpr. a Calphurnio emendata.
Aldus,	*Venet. fol.*	1489,	De febrium causis et differentiis.
B. de Misintis de Papia,	*Brixia.*	1495,	De Anima, H. Donati.
	Venet. fol.	1495,	Interdicta Medica et problemata Physica. Græce. Ed. pr.
	Venet. fol.	1498,	De febribus libellus ad Apollonium, MS. G. Valla interpr. For a critique on Valla's interpretations, consult Humph. Hodius De Græcis illustr.
	Venet. fol.	1501,	Libri Problem. 2, e Græco in Latin. G. Valla Placentino interpr.
	fol.	1501,	Iatrika. Trew.
	Venet. fol.	1502,	Book ii, Gr. de Animo. interpr. by Donatus, also in 1514, Gr.
Aldus,	*Venet.*	1503,	
	Lugd. 8vo.	1506,	De febrium causis ; G. Vallæ et cum Symphonei Champier de claris Scriptoribus.
		1513,	Iatrika, cum Aristot. de Nat. Animal.

Apud. Aldum, *Venet. fol.* 1513, In topica, Græce, a Dorotheo transl. Lat. 1513. In lib. de Sensû et Sensibili, Comm. in 4 meteor. Lat. Alexand.

Lugd. 8*vo.* 1516, De febribus, *i. e.* Opusculum de febrium causis et differentiis. Lib. i.

O. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1519, Problemata Latine, many of which relate to medicine, vel, problematum sectiones quinque, etiam cum Petri Aponi Comm. super Problem. Aristot.

Ald. et Asulam, with the Anchor, } *Venet. fol.* 1520, } in priora Analytic. Arist. cum Comm. Græce, G. Merula. interp.—Scarce.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1520, In topica and Elenchos Sophisticos Aristot. Comm. et aliis libris, Græce.

Parisiis, fol. 1520, Problemata Aristot.

Paris, 1520, Plutarchi Problemata.

Hæredes Ph. Juntæ, } *Florent, 4to.* 1521, } Greek edition. Scarce. In priora Analyt.

Florent, 4*to.* 1521, Comm. Gr. in priora analytica ad Elench. Aristot.

Ap. Juntam, 4*to.* 1521, in Elenchos Sophisticos cum Alex. Com. —See Alia.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1524, De Sensu et Sensili. Græce.

Paris, fol. 1524, Problem. cum vers. T. Gaza.

Lutetiæ, Problem. lib. ii. Neoberii, of which 142 are medical. An a Tralliano?

Venet. fol. 1526, Comm. in lib. 8, Topicorum a Dorothæo, et 1541.

Venet. fol. 1527, In lib. de Sensû. Græce post Comment. Simplicii.

Venet. fol. 1527, In Aristot. Meteor. Gr.

Venet. fol. 1527, In lib. de Sensû. Latine, Lucillii Philothæi.

Roma. 1527, De prima Philosophia—vel in 12 lib. Metaphysicor. interpr. Jo. Genesio Sepulveda, Latine.

Aldus et Asul., *Venet. fol.* 1527, In Aristot. lib. iv. Metereologica Græce, cum Comm. This edition with Monogram of the Anchor is scarce. It contains the Epistola Asulani ad Jac. Sadeletum et Alex. Campeginm.—Also Joan. Philophoni, in Aristot. lib. de generatione et interitû.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1527, De Mixtione et temperatura Corporum liber—ad calcem lib. metereor. ut supra.

An edition of 1527 was also printed, with a Commentary of Joan. Gramaticus, on Aristotle's book, De Generatione et Interritû.

Paris, fol. 1528, De Animo. the first book, ad calcem Themistii.

Colinæus, *Paris,* 1528, In libros de Animo et Topica.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1533, De fato, at the end of the works of Themistius, translated by Grotius, Paris, 1648, 4to.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1534, Lib. ii. Quæst. de Anima natu., et Morales;

et de Fato, Græce, lib. i. cum Theophrasti Operibus. It was supposed that by this book, De Fato, Alexander was desirous of reclaiming Severus from Astrological Superstition.

Aldi. officina, *Venet.* 1534, Quæstiones—neat type. Two books.—De Anima; added by Trincavallus.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1535, De Anima.—the first book.

Venet. fol. 1536, Quæstiones naturales, lib. iv.—et de Anima, Morales, et lib. de fato. Rara.

Baptista Bagolinus, in his translation, complains much of the corrupt Greek text. There is no distinction of chapters. "Emendatus ab Petro Danesio."—Scarce edition. The inscription of the contents of the Greek Codex is false. The printer engaged to insert some remarks from Damascius, Theophrastus, Priscianus Lydus, and an epitome of the first four books, and of the eighth book of Physics. Whereas, not any thing appears in the edition, but the Quæstiones, and the Liber de Fato.—See Gesner. Fabricius was also edited by Trincavallus, in ordinary type.

Venet. fol. 1536, Iatrika. Græce et Latine.

Colinæus, *Lutetiæ, fol.* 1536, In lib. xii., Comm.

This edition contains commentaries on all the books de prima Philosophia in Latin, by Johan. Genesius Sepulveda, of Corduba, with an index and scholia on the margin. And references to omissions in the codices, for the purpose of emendations.

Cratander, *Basiliæ, fol.* 1537, Problemata forma Enchiridii vers. T. Gazæ.

"Chartæ Alexandri Problemata numero," xi. sunt.

Venet. fol. 1540, Piccolominio Interpr.—See infra.

Morhardus, *Tubingæ*, 8*vo.* 1540, De Mixtione, Jac. Schegius vertit.

Venet. fol. 1540, In iv. lib. de Meteoris, Lat. vertit. Alex. Piccolomineus, etiam 1548, 1563, 1573.

Hier. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1541, Lib. iv. Quæstionum ab Hier. Bagolino; atque inde, 1549, 1555, 1559.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* In lib. de Sensû et Sensibili,—in iv. lib. Meteor. Lat.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1541, Iatrikorum et alia, Græce et Lat.—Harles will not acknowledge an edition. May not this belong to Alex. Trallianus?

12*mo.* 1541, Dubitationes Medicæ.—etiam Cassii Medici de Animalibus.

Jo. Lodin Tileton, apud Jo. Rogny, } *Paris, fol.* 1542, } In Topicor. lib. viii. Aristot. cum Alex. Comm. Gul. Dorotheo interpr.

Rob. Winter, *Basle*, 8*vo.* 1542, De febribus, et separatim, lib. xv. Opusculum a G. Vall. Placentino translatum.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1542, Problemata.

Venet. fol. 1544, In lib. Metaphysicorum.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1544, Alex. de Sensû, et Aristot. Comm., cum Mich. Ephesii scholiis a Lucillo Philaltheo.

Venet. fol. 1548, In Aristot. Meteor. Gr.

Venet. 1549, De Fato, de Anima, et de Mixtione. Hier. Bagolino, Hier. Donato, et Angelo Caninio interpret.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1549, Lib. Questionum Lat. a Bagolino.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1549, Comm. Latine in lib. Aristot. de Sensu, cum Mich. Ephesii Scholiis, &c.

Stephanus, *Paris*, 8vo. 1550, Problemata Gr. et Lat.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1555, De Mixtione cum quæstion. Nat. et lib. de Anima. ab Angelo Caninio interpr. et 1559.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1555, De Anima. the first book of Donatus, and with the second book by Angelus Caninius, "ad calcem Question. natural. addito lib. Alexand. de Mixtione."

Venet. fol. 1557, Comm. in lib. Topica. et Rosario.

Lud. Avancin. *Venet. fol.* 1557, Comm. in elenchos sophisticos, T. Bapt. Rosarii.— Better than the edition of Dorotheus.

Venet. fol. 1559, In lib. de Sensû, Latine ab Philothæo.

Venet. fol. 1559, Elenchos Sophist. Gaspardo Marcello versus.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1559, Lib. iv. Questiones cum Bagolino.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1559, De Mixtione, vide 1555.

H. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1559, Alex. de Sensû, &c.—Vide 1544.

Venet. fol. 1561, in lib. iv. De Meteoris.—Vide 1540.

Venet. fol. 1561, Lib. Metaphysicorum.

Venet. fol. 1563, Comm. in lib. Topicorum Latine, ab Rosario translat.

Venet. 1563, Questiones naturales.

Venet. fol. 1573, Vide De Meteoris, 1540.

Hær. H. Scoti. *Venet. fol.* 1573, Comment. ut 1544.

Venet. fol. 1573, Comm. ut supra.

Venet. fol. 1573, In Lat. de Sensû. Latine ab Lucillo Philathæ.

Venet. fol. 1575, In lib. Aristot. Meteor. a Picolomineo trans.

F. Sylburgii, *Francof.* 4to. 1585, Interdicta Medica, &c. lib. ii. Græce.

Rostoch, 4to. 1588, Lib. de Fato, separatim edit. a Joh. Caselio.

Francof. 8vo. 1609, Problemata.

Genevæ, 8vo. 1612, et alias cum variis Codicibus, a Valla versis.

1612, De Febribus, MS. Bib. Bodleian.

Lion, 8vo. 1616, De Febribus, libellus S. Valla interp. cum Symphoriano de claris scriptoribus.

Venet. 1627, In Meteorologica Aristot.

Venet. 1627, Comm. in lib. Aristot. de Sensû et Sensibili, Græce.

Paris, 4to. 1648, De Fato Sentent. Philosoph. ab Hugone Grotio.

Amst. 4to. 1648, De Fato Sent. ab H. Grotio.

Londini, 8vo. 1658, Ad Imperatores de Fato, et de eo quod nostræ potestatis est. Ammonii Hermei, in lib. Aristot., de interpretatione sectionem secundam Gr. et Lat. Latina utriusque versione.

There is a codex of this book in Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

De Nutritione et augmento, Codex Bib. Reg. Parisiis.—De Anima. lib. i.—Vide Haller, Bibl. 209.

Alexander's Elenchos were translated into Arabic by Ebn Naama, and Jahia Ben Abi. And into Syriac by Abu Baschar Mattheus.

Gesner, Haller, Fabricius, and Harles, have given the best relations of the different codices of this author. There is a detailed account in Gesner of the commentaries of Alexander on the books of Aristotle; many of these appeared under various forms from the Aldine presses, from the year 1513, to 1527.—Alexander was a peripatetic Philosopher, Mathematician, and great Commentator of Aristotle.—"Peripatetic, Mathematic, Lunatic." How near!

The principal commentators on Aristotle emanated from the school of Alexander. As, Themistius, Ammonius, Simplicius, Philoponus, Olympiodorus, &c. And Raph. Volaterranus is particularly eulogized, by Gesner, for his beautiful narrations of Aristotle's topics. Alexander's Commentaries on Aristotle would not have been translated into Arabic and Syriac, but for their merit. There were, however, many corrupt versions of Themistius, and Alexander Aphrodiseus, in Arabic and Hebrew. Thomas Aquinas has had most credit given to his correct interpretations from the Greek; superior even to some of the Greeks, considering, that he was obliged to be content with corrupt copies. For the translations, however, of Aristotle, into Syriac and Arabic, we may consult Hottingerus Biblioth. Oriental, p. 219.

Alexander wrote two books, De Anima, the first consisting of thirty chapters, beginning with the terms "Quæ sit Animæ substantia"—a knotty point. The second of twenty-five chapters, beginning also with those "De Animæ essentia," rather more slippery. And these subjects were fully sufficient to produce the "multi Argumenti Medici et Physiologici," for which Haller gives him credit. Only the first book, De Anima., was translated by Hier. Donatus, from Venice. There was, however, another book inscribed De Anima, which was printed in folio, Græce, by the Aldine press, of which De Animæ essentia was the first chapter. But, there are some doubts raised by Gesner, of its not having belonged either to this author, Aphrodiseus, (but to an earlier,) or even, to the site or place Aphrodisiensis. These suspicions are repeated by Fabricius, &c.

The Opusculum de febribus, does not affect an extended plan of cure; but a curtailed introduction, "pro temporis angustia."

Alexander remarked in his day, that if an Oroonoko, ("a swarthy boy, or man, of Ethiopian race,") was seized with a fever, (shall we include the man of colour,) he usually died; and, it has been much the case since. Is the poor King and Consort of the Sandwich islands to be included with these unhappy instances? Is there not an exemption from the yellow fever usually specified for the being of cast or colour.—Does it not affect the divine traffic of the christian merchant for human slaves? Answer me Mr. Wilberforce. Has the christian hitherto been deserving of such an indulgence from his Creator? Alexander, like Aristotle, had his notions. "Quod Deus mundum septem sideribus subjecit," like to the seven wise men of Greece—et similia, —"Propria ens est simplex, ac ut ita loquar substantialis substantia, et quæ immobilis movet, hoc est Deus optimus maximus, non gignitur neque interit."—Fabricius.

With this latitude of sentiment, I should not have despaired procuring a confirmation for him, as a good Roman Catholic. He rather deteriorates, however, when, "Animæ vero immortalitatem et seperabilitatem a corpore aperte negat," a touch of materialism, which we Doctors are not allowed,—is it not so,—as I ask for information? I know lately, on this score we had nearly another Lawrence upon the gridiron. And therefore my confirmation could not have been granted; "sine permissû superiorum;" according to the papal monogramme. Authors, however, from a contradiction to this opinion, in Alexander's Problemata, which we find in the catalogue, assign them, as I again observe, to another Alexandrius. To elucidate this point we must proceed, from mere speculative opinion, to Bibliographical facts. There was another Alexander de S. Elpidio, an Italian, a Peripatetic Philosopher, and also a Commentator on Aristotle. Perhaps this man might have been to me, and to my cause, the better recruit: aye, is it not a shocking circumstance, as common now-a-days, to beat up for religious recruits, as for recruits in the army? and no less a sum is given for them. The Christian Sectary gives a bribe, which even the Jew despises and rejects.

The printers, in some instances, have designated his work on fevers as a practical one; whereas, it only assumes, in lieu of the act of curing fevers, the inquiry into their nature.

The first book of the Problemata was translated by Angelus Politianus. Gesner does not believe, also, that these problems were written by this Alexander.

Neobariuss' edition of the Problemata has omitted some of the latter ones, which however are supplied in Theod. Gaza's version of 1537.—The Greek edition from Lutetia, has a particular allusion, in the preface of the second book, to the uncertainty of the medical art; which is wanting in Gaza's translation.—The allusion in itself must be perfectly ridiculous; when, it is very notorious, (so certain is our art,) that some of us are sure to kill our patients, nine times out of ten.—The catalogue above, will present us with some of the principal editions. These I have routed out, from a very dense cloud, and turbid atmosphere, of bibliography.

Fabricius and Harles occupy, of quarto pages, from the number 650 to 676; exclusive of other references on Alexander; not on Alexander the Great, but, by comparison, on Alexander the little—mimine de malis! The keen reader may then, if he please, encounter Gesner, Haller, and a whole heap of the saturating observations of my brethren Bibliographers, the minor Gods, before he shall turn to account the main end of all his researches. This is, or should be, to read the best editions of this author, which it shall have enabled him to select; I hope, however, in common humanity, that the reader will not suppose that I have ever attempted it.—"Revolve Aristotelem et Alexandrum Aristotelis volumina disserentem, et quanta ambiguorum sit copia, eorum lectione cognesces."—Vide Hieronymus in Rufin.

If he shall also have to go from pillar to post to find these editions; and then, poor poet like, be obliged to carry them home, (if he has one), on his own shoulders, or propriis lumbis, I wish him well over it—"ex pede Hercules!" It is, I hope, enough for me to have used a moderate share, of very moderate patience and perseverance. When the less drowsy reader shall have revised these gleanings, and, in despite of nature, or with the help of art, and of briskening sternutories, shall have added the snuff and farina of his own genius: when he shall have supplied Alexander's opera omissa, the index scriptorum ab Alexandro citatorum, besides, the recital of an immense number of codices, from Haller, Fabricius, Harles, &c., which, at present, are enveloped in the dust and soot of many learned Universities; I hope his bonnet de Nuit, will cover brighter eyes, and a clearer intellect, than this very night, will be covered by mine.

Alexander took many of his descriptions from Aristotle; and others took as many from Alexander.—An exchange is no robbery. No thieves, however, are so merciless, as literary thieves; who, like other thieves, endeavour as I have done, to conceal their plunder: in fact, we are all thieves.

ALCMAEON, CROTONIENSIS.

If this author was the disciple of Pythagoras, in the 35th age of the world, or about 497 years before Christ, as is reported; it well becomes me to beg pardon of his Manes, for not having already introduced him.

He is mentioned as being the first Veterinary Surgeon, who wrote on the anatomy of animals. And was possibly a relation of the famous Milo, of Croton, who could bear a bull (I do'nt say bull and bear, "ne quid nimis!") upon his shoulders. Milo might have been the apprentice of Alcmaeon; and now and then, pro re nata, in the way of his profession, have had occasion to carry a sick bull into the surgery to his master. Let us here observe, in a parenthesis, how surprisingly one trifling incident of history may clear up another, "and the sons of Alcmaeon shall never repine."

Goelicke makes a question, whether, in consequence of the observation of Alcmaeon, that goats breathed through a passage from the palate to the ears, (and has not man, a more modest animal than the goat, the same?) the eustachian tube might have been known to him. Assuredly, if Alcmaeon knew that goats did breathe in that way, he knew there was a passage. And as he had not given it a name, Eustachius chose so to do—after himself, *i. e.* the Eustachian Tube.

Was there not the via Appia, in Italy, and several other viæ, named after their then respective masters or constructors? Nor was it a matter of course, that not any of these viæ should have existed before there was a name affixed to them. But Plagiary does not at all appear to have formed any part of the character of Eustachius. Eustachius had a much broader passage for his fame, than the iter a palato ad aures.

ÆGINETÆ, (PAULUS,)

Or, Bulosal Ægranithi.

Have you ever read Ægineta, is as common a question as, Paul of Ægineta.

Set him agoing about the middle of the 7th Century, or, according to Douglas, 380 or 420; according to others, 450; according to Blumenbach, 670; according to Abulpharagius, 643-5, of Christ, or of the Hegira 23.

Notwithstanding so many accordings, there is very little accordance, among them. Upon the whole it appears, that he lived about the middle, or end, of this 7th century, and near the decline of the Roman ascendency, or empire; or before the ravages of the ferrea ætas.

EDITIONS.

Lugd. 8*vo.* 1489, Opera Latine.

Not having seen this old edition, I have my doubts whether it should not be in 1589, for Aldus says, that he took his first Greek impression from "uno codice," and I am rather uncertain whether Kestner thus alludes to this Latin edition; "editionis porro latinæ, eæque multeplices, præter antiquam illam barbaricam, (in Schenckius', catalogue,) jam prope oblivione sepultam." It may have been an Arab's Latin version, from the Greek.

H. Stephanus, ex officina libraria, — *Paris*, 4*to.* 1510, — Præcepta salubria. There is an impression on vellum.

Gul. Copus translated from a codex, a part (*i. e.* præcepta salubria) of the first book of the Compendium Artis, see 1511.

Argent. 8*vo.* 1510, Præcepta salubria de sanitate.

Conrad Duntzenhemius, — *Argent.* 4*to.* 1511, — Opera ex ædibus, Matt. Schurerii, a Gul. Copo interprete.

Aldus and Asulanus, — *Venet. fol.* 1528, — Græce lib. vii. 137 fol. nunc primum—editio prima et optima.—De re Medica vel Compendium Artis Medicæ, Opera omnia.

This is an impuné edition, addressed by Aldus to Dr. Stephanus, legate to Pope Clement 7th.

Chr. Wechel, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1529, Etiam.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1529, De crisi &c. cum Actuario de Urinis.

Cratander, *Basil. fol. parv.* 1531, Chartis 81, a H. Gemusæo præfat. lib. vii. Græce.

G. Ulrichus Adlandus, — *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1531, — Pharmac. simplicia Brunsfelsii.

Colinæus, *Paris, fol.* 1532, Versio. de re Medica, J. Guinterio Andernachi nunc primum integrum—hac rubrica, opus divinum. He gave out 6 editions.

Basil. fol. 1532, Ex versione Albani Torini de Mat. Medica opus divinum, totius artis Oceanum, laconica brevitate.

Basil. fol. 1533, Lib. 6, interpr. Bern. Felicianus.—The Latin editions of 1534, 1546, and 1555, are perfect.

Aldus,	*Venet. fol.*	1534,	De re Medica, Græce, lib. vii. from the edition of 1528, and not so scarce.
	Basil. fol.	1534,	Materia Medica ex edit. Alb. Torini,—the 6th book added, plena et absque defectû.
Joh. Soler	*Coloniæ, fol.*	1534,	Ex versione J. Guintherio Andernachi.
	Argent. 4to.		De re Medica with Seb. Austrius's explications.
	Argent. 4to.	1538,	Præcepta—seorsum cum explanatione Sebastiani Austrii.
	Basil.	1538,	Opera Græce, et Hippocrates. Opera Gr.
Ant. Crat.,	*Basiliæ, fol.*	1538,	With Gemusæus's preface and notes—Græce.—Much superior to the former Greek editions; but has omissions.
	Basil. 8vo.	1539,	Epist. Guinteri, by Alb. Torinus.
	Basiliæ, 4to.	1539,	Latin edition.
	Lyon.	1539,	Translated by P. Tolet, into French.
Joh. Operinus,	*Basil. 8vo.* vel	*4to.* 1541,	Vide Hendreick, in Pandectis Brandenburg.
	Venet. 8vo.	1541,	
V. Richelius,	*Argent. fol.*	1542,	Opera Latine, a J. Guinterio Andernachi Comment. cum indice, which, with the commentary, precedes the work.

Guinterus observes, "Ad meliora exemplaria, adeoque ad veritatis ipsius judicium recognovi, et propemodum nitori suo restitui," so that "his nunc tuto et libere uti poteris." Perhaps two or three of his observations on other translators, mentioned by us, may not be irrelevant. As a general inference, and in aid of, his own claim, he notices as "doctissimis quibusdam viribus obiter respondens, qui melioribus usi codicibus, uti jactitant, priorem nostram versionem, calumniæ potius quam veritatis studio emendare alicubi tentarunt." Of Oroscius, he observes, "Oroscius enim Hispanus, dum aliorum censor esse studet, ipse in pudendos Errores incidit: homo sane meo judicio non ineruditus, et suo valde doctus. Sed ignosco illi facile, qui gloriam ex aliorum erratis, suis autem virtutibus referendis comparare instituerit." O Roscius! O Roscius!

He likewise addresses a sentiment to Gemusæus Philosophus, "si Galeni et Pauli codices græcos tam emendatos, quam ipse venditat, edidisset, profecto haberet, quod serio triumpharet." And lastly to Albano, "qui sex libros Pauli eodem fere tempore a se conversos edidit, postea vero ex nostra tralatione castigarit, nihil aliud dicam, quam quod ei optem, ut tam sit ad vertendos Authores quam ad alia quævis idoneus."

I would not have troubled the reader with so long a quotation, from Guinterus, but that I think he has a better knack at expressing his sentiments than I have, especially where elucidation of the editions, where cause and effect, are at once to be expounded.—This, to me, appears a learned edition. He used three codices.

	Lugduni, 8vo.	1542,	Chirurgica—et postea seorsum.
	Venice, 8vo.	1542,	Two editions, cum Annot. Guinteri.
	Coloniæ, fol.	1546,	Guintherius, edition et recogn. ab R. Dodonæo.
Joh. Operinus,	*Basil. 8vo.*	1546,	Ex versione Torini, Med. totius Enchiridion—plena ed.
G. Rouillius,	*Lugd. 8vo.*	1551,	Ex vers. Guintherii, notis de Mat. Medica—a very neat edition.

Guinterus's commentaries, on this edition, are printed by Phillibertus Rolletus, Lugduni, with good index.

Alb. Torin. *Basil. 8vo. fol.* 1551, In Greek.

Aldus,	*Venice*, 8vo.	1553,	Latine, cum notis J. Goupylii, et scholiis Camotii pro F. Torrisano.
	Basil. 8vo.	1555,	for Torrisano, making the 5th Latin ed.
Jo. Hervagius,	*Basil. fol.*	1556,	Ex Interpr. J. Cornarii, Lat. with valuable notes.—Præcepta salubria.
An. Cratander,	*Basil.* 8vo.	1558,	Cum Annotat. Gemusæi et Correctionibus.
	Lugd. 8vo.	1563,	Cum Notis Goupylii, ex vers. Guintherii.
Stephanus,	*Paris, fol.*	1567,	Ex Interpr. Cornarii de re Medica cum artis Med. princip. The best of Cornarius's editions.
	Lugd. 8vo.	1567,	Guintherii, Goupylii, et Scholiis Dalechampi.
	Lugd. 12mo.	1751,	Opera Guintherii.
	Gotting,	1760,	R. A. Vogel—de meritis Pauli Æginetæ. Vide Henning's "ubi sunt plures editiones Antiquiores."

The work of Paulus, except the first and seventh book, relates entirely to surgery. The first book refers to the state of the gravid uterus, and also alludes to a variety of anomalous subjects. Book the second is de febribus; book the third is on local complaints, as de Alopatia, &c., on diseases of the eyes, &c., and is full of recipes; of aliud and aliuds. Book the fifth, de Venenis. Book the sixth, also on diseases of the eyes, nose, &c. Book the seventh, consists of a variety of Medicaments, and articles of Materia Medica.

The number of the editions of this author's works will abundantly bear testimony of the good opinion in which they were held.—He had numerous commentators; his Greek editions were only two, and the Editio Princeps was edited from Venice, by Aldus and Asulanus, in 1528, the successors to Aldus Manutius; and the second Greek edition from Basle, by Cratander, in 1538, with Gemusæus's preface and notes. And, Gul. Cope left no stone unturned to chase the Arabian Physicians, or, as he styled them, the Latino-Barbari, from the French school; and Cope infers, that in consequence of the neglect of the principles and admonitions of the oldest authors, as Hippocrates, Galen, Rufus, Oribasius, Ægineta, Alexander, &c. few men are there, magni nominis, qui ad ultimam usque senectutem perveniant. Whereas, most of the old Philosophers lived long; even the feeble Aristotle, because, "Medicinæ studium cum Philosophia conjunxerint."—Freytag.

Albanus Torinus addressed an Epistola Apologetica to Guinterus, affecting to censure the incorrectness of his translation; and to improve the Greek text. To which Guinterus alludes in his preface to the edition of 1542, as I have quoted. In this same edition, Guinterus refers to the first of his Latin editions, which I apprehend was printed at Paris, in 1532, folio, De re Medica; and was afterwards edited at Cologn, folio, in 1553. Guinterus's edition also notices the transcripts from Galen and Oribasius.

The Latin editions we find were numerous, and in one which I have, of 1551, there is a MS. quotation from Sebastian Aquilanus, "Quis subtilius penetravit in omnia quæ Galenus dixit quam Paulus Ægineta." And, in a further quotation, I find he is panegyrized as having no competitor in his day, for the nervous, clear, and elegant explanation of Galen's works, præter Ætium Amidenum.—See Friend.—Black. Aikin's Biography—but particularly read Friend's interesting Epitome of his works, in the Hist. Medicinæ. There is an edition from Norimberg, 8vo, 1524, Precepta in lib. i., vires et ingenia ciborum.

Albanus Torinus, Joh. Guinterius, Janus Cornarus, Seb. Austrius, Jac. Goupylius, Jacob Dalechampus, and Christ. Oroscius, are alluded to by Kestner as his principal commentators.—Joh. Camutius published castigationes upon the above commentators. Barth. Maggius also left a commentary somewhere existing in MS. upon the 6th and most famous book of Ægineta de Chirurgia. My prophet, Boerhaave, observes, "that

read what author you please, after Ægineta, and you will find such author's writings to be the same with his."—If so be, all my nonsense must be thus identified—happy expedient, and a much better come-off for me, than I ever expected. Nor until this moment, should I have contemplated, that any identification or comparison, could have been half so ridiculous, unless, that Lawry, the most absurd and jocose ape in Christendom, should have affected the rebuking name of —— Sterne.

Ægineta was cognominated Simia Galeni, Galen's Ape. It is a pity, that there are not more such medical Apes, in the present day—Ape, Ape; what right had any one to misname him Ape? Perhaps the man who did so, was himself a greater ape. Such liberties should not be taken with philosophers. I am sure I have seen an ape, near the Tuileries in Paris, sitting in an arm chair, with a cocked hat on, as grave as any philosopher in Europe; apparently, as wise!

ÆTIUS AMIDENUS,

Ex Amida.

His era is computed at 350, or 437, or 455, by Chronologists. Le Clerc places him in the fourth century. It appears from Ætius's own books, that they were not written before the end of the fifth, or beginning of the sixth century. But, (as Hutchinson observes), Friend will have him displayed much later, or, that he did not write until the seventh century, and before the sacking of Alexandria. In other terms, he existed in the time of Constantine the Great; who, great as he was, appears only to have been the first descending step, of that ill-fated inclined plane, or decadence, of the Roman Empire.

Typographi, sine nomine, loco, vel anno.—Tetrabiblos.

	Basiliæ, fol.	1533,	Librorum Medicinalium, lib. viii. ad xiii., versi a Cornario, Medico Physico.
Aldus et Assul,	*Venet. fol.*	1534,	Tom. 1, lib. viii., Græce, Tetrabiblos Medica et Iatrica, 182 folia, 1st edition, scarce; this being the only volume, Libror. Medicinalium. The other 8 books, in MS, are in the Imperial library at Venice.
Junta,	*Venet. fol.*	1535,	3 vols. in Latin, Tetrabiblos, sixteen books, by J. B. Montanus & J. Cornarius.--The seven first and three last by Montanus; the others by Cornarius.
Frobenius,	*Basil. fol.*	1535,	The 16 books in Latin by J. Cornarius.—Ed. optima.
	Basil. fol.	1535,	Tetrabiblos, under the title "de re Medica, Latine, ab J. Veronensi."
	Basil. fol.	1542,	Tetrabiblos. ex Veteribus Medicis, ab J Cornario, contractæ.
	Venet. 8vo.	1543,	Contractæ, ex Veteribus Medicinæ, Tetrabiblos.
Ex Officina Farrea,	*Venet. 8vo.*	1543,	Tetrabiblos.
Aldus,	*Venet.*	1545,	Lib. Medicinales, Græce.
Gunz.	*Basiliæ, fol.*	1549,	Tetrabiblos, 2 vol. notis.
Frobenius,	*Basiliæ,*	1549,	Tetrabiblos, et iterum.
	Lugd. fol.	1549,	Vide Douglas, Tetrabiblos.
	Basil. 12mo.		Tetrabiblos, vol. iv.?
Go. et Marc. Beringorum.	*Lugd. fol.*	1549,	et alias 2da editio. Tetrabiblos, notis Hugonis de Soleriis.

Sebastian de Honoratis, *Genevæ*, 12*mo.* 1560,

This, by Lindenius, is said to be in four volumes; and, according to him, p. 17, Solerius appears to have added Notes and Scholia to the two former books of the editions of 1549 and 1560, which treated de Simplicibus: and edited them at Paris, in folio, in 1567. Is it not probable, therefore, that the notes of Solerius, on these two books, were in 12mo., printed by themselves, and afterwards mixed in a folio edition, with the Tetrabiblos?—but this is mere conjecture. I have not seen them.

Stephens, *Paris, fol.* 1567, by Cornarius, with Artis Medicæ principes.
Venet. 1570, De Balneis.
Paris, 1630, Fragmentum, Græc., de Pasciali.

Of his Libri Medicinales it is remarked, that the eight latter books were never printed in Greek. All of them, however, are translated into Latin, by Cornarius.—See Froben's edition. Friend considers this author to be the first medical Christian scriptor. And, Petrus Castellanus, (as Douglas copies) infers "Habemus Galenum contractum, Oribasium explicatum, et Paulum ampliatum."—See Boerhaave's Eulogium, p. 305.

As there were three Ætii, René Moreau, Albanus Torinus, and others, (according to Eloy) have confounded their opera.

There was Ætius Sicanius, vel Siculus; Ætius of Antioch, the Heretic; and Ætius Amideus, vel Amidenus, of the city of Amida, in Mesopatamia, on the River Tigre.

This book, Tetrabiblos, is an excerpt from the writings of the ancient authors. And has been divided, by after writers, into sixteen books. The surgical subjects, in Cornarius's edition, commence with the fourteenth book, or sermon; or the Tetrabibli quarti, Sermonis secundi, p. 739. Cornarius's edition concludes with an account de ponderibus et mensuris. So that eventually we perceive, he had adjudged every thing by weight and measure; in which he has deserved, at least, as much merit as a grocer. And this is no small feat, in our days, for an author to perform.

By sermon is to be understood a book, of which the work comprised sixteen; or four Tetrabibles, each Tetrabible of four of these sermons, books, or discourses, and each discourse of so many chapters.

Now there are too many tea-tray bibles in our days; which makes them worth nothing. Every old washerwoman has her bit of butter sent to her, from the huckster's shop, wrapt up in one of the leaves. And I have occasionally seen them, like so many muscæ volitantes in the turbid humours of a diseased eye, scudding about in all directions, or swimming down the channel of a common sewer.

Oh, we Bibliomaniacs! Oh, the subscriptions!

In each of these books, will be found something practical and interesting. His books on surgery, and diseases of the eyes, are most esteemed. Although the latter subject occupies from page 326 to 393, yet I do not perceive more exclusive pretensions in that, than in others; but in the operative part of surgery he excels. His notices of the symptoms of diseases, and the cure, are generally correct and valuable. Take any one for instance, be it cholera morbus, as a disease of some importance, and well understood. He gives a short, expressive, correct, and practical exposè, which may serve as a specimen of his style also, in other complaints, "Cholera appellatur quum ob multas crudidates, vomitus biliosus et nidorosus, et acidus observatur, ad plures horas continue perseverans, et venter inferne eadem excernit, sequiturque sitis et exudatio, et impeditus pulsus musculorumque manuum ac pedum maxime vero surarum contractio et tensio. Si quis igitur mox in principio aut coacervatum, ea quæ efferuntur cohibere, aggrediatur, is majoris mali autor erit: inutilia enim quum sint, evacuatione opus habent quare convenit, si non sponte ferantur opportune irritare, aqua tepida exhibita, ac ægre vomere jusso. Adjuvare etiam oportet per sedem excretionem: alienum enim velut venenum insidens, et ventrem ac intestina rodit, et humores ex universo corpore attrahit."

This recital is simple, descriptive, and medical, and as such a recital must ever remain, where the symptoms announce the remedy, *i. e.* plentiful dilution, patience, and aperients. What more does modern art supply? The signs of the abatement of the disease in the violent stage, taken from the appearance of the excretions; the consequent state of the pulse, and the indications of medicine and of applications are well observed. In order, therefore, to favour the disposition, (quo natura tendit,) of the stomach, and of the upper intestine, to empty themselves, by rejecting and vomiting their contents, he ordered diluents most freely, or gentle emetics and cathartics.—For Alexander had previously warned him, and us, that in cases even of colic and iliac passion, violent purges are frequently dangerous, unless properly corrected by opiates. And Friend expressly and warmly expatiates on the medical judgment of Alexander.

Local fomentations, cataplasms, anodyne glysters, and free opiates; acids not only taken, but roses strewed on the room floor, and a moderate share of wine, were used; but "vini multitudo vitanda est."

"At vero ubi intolerabilis effusio existat, et pulsus emolliatur, apprehendatque frigiditas et exudatio, aliquando etiam singultus, ad vinum transeundum est mediocriter adstringens, neque viribus validum, et quod dulce quidem sit, non autem odorum." So that by this quotation we become at once acquainted, not only with the author's knowledge of this disease, but of his cautious treatment. And by cautious, I would imply, scientific; and that his symptomatology was the same as ours; the principles of his treatment and cure also the same. His infusion of roses, the acidi mali pumici succus, were his substitutes for our acidus sulphuricus dilutus.

In all the collateral care, and in the selection of ingredients, he had greater choice, and more manipulation than we have; using, however, operose means, which are now out of date. But he was well aware, that when the medical conflict was over, "Somnus procurandus et quies omni modo." And as to after precautions in diseases, we may safely trust the old practitioners, for in this respect their prudence leaves ours far behind hand. Indeed, so wary and minute are they in these particulars, that in looking over their writings, I have frequently contemplated, how little time these same precautions, in preserving life, left for the enjoyment.

Ætius's anatomy was scanty, but his surgery copious. He was partial to his drugs, and in lib. iv. sermone secundo, he gives us an instance of his liberality, which he displays in communicating the recipe for his pastillus, "ex cujus usu magnam nominis famam sum adeptus." Are there not doctors and surgeons, A. B. C. D., in our days, who retain their nostrums to enrich their purse, and this "magnam nominis famam?"

Quackery is so pleasing, so natural, and recondite a passion, that we may sometimes excuse it. Ætius occasionally mounted this hobby, and gave us some comical instructions. He recommends very categorical cures; if, perchance, flies or other light matters are blown into the eye, he orders us to close the clear eye and open the other—"they may come out"—if not, digito exime,—indeed, short and sweet!

Now, in searching old books, I am sometimes like a swallow; very content in skimming the surface to catch a few flies—it was in such a flight that I discovered this wonderful secret, or the "digito exime."

Having, therefore, nearly concluded the grave part of Ætius's practice of physic, we shall proceed to the lighter parts.

Joculare tibi videtur
et sane bene
dum nihil habemus majus
calamo ludimus.

Ætius was probably a Christian; this by the bye should have come before. His incantations, like exorcism, in driving out the evil spirit, from one possessed, were curious. "Ad eductionem eorum quæ in Tonsillas devorata sunt"—what a hungry patient! "Statim te ad ægrum desidentem converte, ipsumque tibi attendere jube: ac dic, Egredere os, si tamen os, aut quicquid tandem existis. Quemadmodum ****** us ex sepulcro Lazarum eduxit; et quem admodum Jonam--(poor Jonas—a very great

ass indeed ;) ex ceto," a whale ; very like a whale !—" Atque apprehenso ægri gutture, (dont choak him) dic : Blasius martyr (a blazing fib) et Servus *****ti dicit, aut ascende, aut descende"—will you up, or will you down ? The best Blasius I apprehend to be a good probang—but Reader is all this possible ? What a pity for his fame's sake, that this man's faith had no larger mountains to move, than the Tonsils—parturiunt montes—what a loss of power !

Speaking of his other incantations, or precious stones—he says of the green jasper —" hujus etiam lapidis, etiam ego experimentum ingens habeo, et sane catenam ex talibus lapidibus concinnatam de collo suspendi, ea commensuratio ac modo ut lapides os ventris contingant."—We must hope, that he did not intend this suspensorium and lapides to reach so low as to become substitutes or prostitutes, as well as charms and incantations.

As Ætius was therefore one who dealt in charms, a low punster might style him a charming physician. But yet he was not so base as those religious impostors, who preach and rant the ignorant out of their money, by inculcating a faith of which themselves are void. He also vended a Placebo for the gout, that fund of mystery and empiricism ! It was described as his magnus exsiccator, or grand swindler ; which, with the regimen, if strictly encountered, might be as wise an interdiction for the Christian, as pork for the Jew. " Facile est aliorum errores indicare, sed teipsum (not meaning me I hope) inculpabilem præstes, si quod simile tentes, aut etiam in his annotandis, hoc opus, hic labor est."—Cic. Epist. Tusc.

But now to business again : we shall find the decimus sextus sermo de utero, &c. (and shall we add its affections, vel affectionibus,) really a surgical and interesting subject.

De reclamatione, aversione, ac recursu uteri—Aspasie.

They include the following situations :—

Si enim (uterus) in obliquum declinaverit,
Si vero retro aut infra inclinat,
et si ad pubem vergit,
at vero aversionem versus anum, ita curabimus.

After reading the contents of this sermo, and Raynard's Byrth of Mankind ; and of course, after attending to Paulus's descriptions, we may possibly consider our modern notions, of the retroflection, retroversion, and inversion of the uterus, not so new as we might imagine. And we shall probably give great credit to the practical skill of Ætius, never minding his sources.

After a single observation addressed more particularly for the benefit of our Yorkshire Philosophical Society, I shall refer for better details of this author, to Friend's history.

It appears in the injunctions relating to the bite of the crocodile, that the Stercus Hyenæ, (which in our books is classically named Album Græcum,) was for this bite a most useful application ; and was easily procured. And considering the difficulty the Society had in obtaining the few specimens it now possesses, (more precious than gold), well may this Society's lips water in contemplating the store of former opportunities. The account is thus—" quod si (in case of emergency) Hyenæ Stercus non adsit, porcino utitur"—happy expedient ! Which proves also, that Hyenas must have been as common in those days, as in Kirkdale cave ; being then nearly at all times at hand when wanted. And it also again proves, that, in our need of specimens, " utitur porcino" would have done very well for us.

ALEXANDER, TRALLIANUS.

Dictus Medicus, Lydiæ.

We have here another instance of the uncertainty of dates ; we may take the range of this author, from about 360 to 560, P.C. Two hundred years, less or more, are nothing of consequence, in the calendar of a Methusalemite.

Alexander is supposed to have existed under or after the Emperor Julian the first —le grand. Eloy asserts, as the best proof of the date of his existence, that he quotes

Ætius, who did not write until towards the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century; but the testimony of Agathias, who began to write in 565, is most decisive. He ought, in our last sheet, to have preceded Paulus, who quotes him "nam Alexandrum nominat, et ipsa quoque verba exscribit."

It is so far interesting to trace the dates of the existence of authors, as they form records of the rise and progress of arts, and occasionally fix their dates. But a material circumstance is, if proved, that the place where he did live, (the famous city of Trales), had preserved the Greek tongue in the purest stile.

F. Fradin, *Lugd. 4to.* 1504, Alexandri Iatros cum Glossa interlineari l. de partibus et Simonis Januensis.—A bad translation, from the Greek.

F. Fradin, *Lug. fol.* 1504, Iatros.

This edition is of the size now deemed royal 8vo. but broader; it is described "practica Alexandri Iatros Greci cum expositione glose interlineari, Jacobi de partibus et Januensis, in margine posite." It is in long lines, fifty each page, Gothic type, marginal notes, in three books, consisting, in the whole, of ninety-three pages. There is a good index, at the beginning of the whole, for each book; the first book commences "De Allopitia, &c.," the second "De Tussi," and the third "De effemeris Febribus."—One short trifling article attracted my observation as being rather curious, "legimur enim sæpius ab amicis ut nigros faciamus capillos *et maxime a Potentibus et Regibus.*" What fools will not fashion make! The manipulation of the prescriptions of these older "Maysters" in medicine, must have been most operose.

Have not the Iatrika of Alexander Aphrodiseus, and the Iatros of Alexander Tralliianus, made some confusion in the identification of these works? By Champerius he is designated Iatros; who, he says, wrote a book De Morbis a capite ad pedes; et alia.

Papiæ, 8*vo.* 1512, An 20?

Taurini, 8*vo.* 1520, Latine barbaro nomine, ex Arabica translatione.

Venet. fol. 1522, Fabricius vide.

Hen. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1533, De Singular Corp. part. vel lib. v. ab Hominis coronide ad imum usque calcaneum vitiis, &c.

This was retrenched and retouched, from the old edition of 1509, by Albanus Torinus, without the Greek being consulted.

R. Guidon, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1540, Libri Andernacho interprete.

Basil. fol. 1541, De Morbis et Febribus.—Not in 1555 as Lindenus writes.

Trew. *Basil. fol.* 1541, De Morbis et Febribus, with paraphrases and commentaries upon all his works, by Alb. Torinus.

Basil. fol. 1541, Vide Opus Therapeuticum.—Sometimes divided into 3, or 5, or 12, books, more of a Paraphrase, than verbally of a strict translation.

R. Stephanus, *Paris, fol.* 1548, Iatros vel De Re Medica, Græce, lib. xii., ex Syrorum lingua cum Rhaze de Pestilentia.—From a MS. with notes of Peter du Chatels, and Goupylius's corrections.—A handsome edition.

Argent. 8*vo.* 1549, Latin translation, by J. Guintherus.

Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1549, A Guinthero Latine, recusa.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1552, Opus Therapeuticum, libri xii.

Venet. fol. 1553, Lib. xii. mus.

Hen. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1553, Paraphrases by Albanus Torinus,

	Poictiers,	1556,	Methode de guerir la Goutte d'Alexandre, with Guainerus.
H. Petri,	*Basiliæ,* 8*vo.*	1556,	Lib. xii. Gr. et Lat. ex interpr. et cum notis Jo. Guint. Andernaci, nec non Jac. Goupyli castigat.—Rather scarce ed.
Ant. Vincent,	*Lugd.* 12*mo.*	1560,	Libri Medicinales ex versione Guintheri, cum notis Molinæi.
	Lugd. 16*mo.*	1560,	Libri Medicin cum Medicis principibus.
	Paris, fol.	1567,	Libri Medicin. cum Artis Med. principibus, Stephani et Halleri.
Apud Gratiose, Percachinum,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1570,	Epist. de Lumbricis ex edit. Hier. Mercurialis, variis lectionibus, ex antiquo codice: et iterum, 8vo. 1584, Francof, Vaticanæ Bibl.
	Franc. 8*vo.*	1580,	Epist. de Lumbricis.
Hæredes, a Weckel,	*Franc.* 8*vo.*	1584,	De Lumbricis.
	Lond. 8*vo.*	1732,	His works translated into English by Milner, also 1736—1748.
	Lond.	1734,	Trallianus redevivus, an abridgement, Gr. et Lat., by E. Milward, M.D. intended as a supplement to Friend's History.
	Lausanne, 8*vo.*	1748,	2 Vols. by Haller, M. Chatel's edition.
	Laus. 8*vo.*	1772,	2 vols. ad Editionem Basiliæ ab Hallero, with Friend's Compendium of his Practice.
Ant. de Harsin,	12*mo.*	1775,	Lib. Medic. cum J. Molinæi annotat.
	Lugd.	1776,	Ibidem.
			Epistola de Lumbricis, with the works of Mercurialis.
	Venet. fol.		De Febribus liber.
			Excerpta de Balneis.
			Also de Dignoscendis in Ægroto pulsibus.
			Et Aphorismi de Urinis--an ?--Vide Haller.

Alexander Trallianus and Alexander Iatros are represented, by Champerius, as different authors. The former is mentioned as a great Physician, the latter as Iatros magnus Sophista, to whom the edition of 1504 belongs.

Alexander Trallianus was a most experienced, elegant, and well informed practical Physician, who hit off many new and most useful points of practice. And, as Haller infers, was peculiarly excellent in Diagnostics. In the delineation and treatment of fevers, and in complaints of the Primæ Viæ, as Cholera, &c. he appears particularly characteristic and luminous. In common with his other qualifications, he had the good sense to write in a familiar style. "Studui enim, quantum licuit, verbis uti communibus, magisque perspicuis, ut etiam vulgaribus liber esset dictione ipsa facilis, et explicatus."

In consequence, Friend has represented him "In eo stylus est, ut summatim loquar, sincerus, brevis, perspicuus." And hence, from a close survey which has been made of this author, and of his works, by Haller, Friend, Black, Hutchinson, and others, we must, in all respects, place him pre-eminent as a scholar and physician.*

* By the way, it has occasionally occurred to me, that Friend, in making allusions to Alexander Trallianus's practice, appears to bear upon that of Alexander Aphrodiseus.

Has his reading sometimes confounded them? The opening De Febribus, in both instances of these two Authors, might have given a colouring to the supposition—thus "Postulasti a me Asclepiadum charissime Apollini," and "cum postulaveris a me charrissime Cosma."—We must be aware, however, that Friend only records "tempore Galeni."

Trallianus, as Ætius and others had done, also relates instances of the Egyptian practice of charms. Amongst others, he proposes as a cure for the pains of the colic, "wearing in a ring of gold, an intaglio of Hercules strangling the lion." Perhaps if the lion, single handed, without being beset by an intaglio, had access to the patient, he might have made as rapid a cure, at less expense, and with less ceremony.

But this is mere conjecture; having seen a lion playing and frisking with his keeper, so lovingly, as if the lion had kept him. But of these Alexanders, I am of opinion, that Alexander the great physician, or Alexander the great conjurer, were of ten times more value to the world, than Alexander the great conqueror. Hence Haller, (who never breaks a butterfly upon a wheel) thought good to edit the whole of Alexander's works! There are many codices of this author mentioned by Haller, page 306, &c. Bib. Med.

By so many codices of a man, we don't consider it as a man with so many tails; for most men are without tails,—unless we give credit to the "Variations de la Nature."

The knowledge of the ancient codices which Haller evinces throughout his works, is quite a prodigy of human industry; and would alone have sufficed most men for a life of labour; indeed, I believe there scarcely ever existed so comprehensive and indefatigable a being. His was a business, not only of downright study; of abstract speculation; of the production of most voluminous compositions, as brilliant as bulky; but in his researches he had to work through all the slow creeping numerals of endless codices. Nor were they placed immediately before his eyes, in one collect, or one library; but were distributed "per regiones varias et vastas."

Haller came into England, in 1727, and was elected or rather nominated professor of Gottingen, by George the Second. At this time probably he consulted our codices and manuscripts.*

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* But I must here, however, request to make a digression. I must indeed; and in favour of this immortal Haller, since time and tide will stay for no man. Incerta omnibus spes est vitæ, senibus non incerta solum sed omnino vix ulla superest.—Haller. Nor little can I expect to live so long, as to enable me, in possibility, to proceed in my alphabet to letter H. And is not vita brevis, and tempus arctum? Are not libri multi, and nummi parci? And have I not well surveyed the mouth of that molaris fellow, old edax rerum? He is, to me, reader, of frightful aspect. For teeth beset his mouth and palate in all directions—the most cruel and diversified. He is carniverous, nay, omniverous; with most formidable crotophite muscles; which befit him to destroy, not only poor me, but any thing.

As my partiality for this great Haller, and my deep obligations to him, must, ere this, have been found out, I may be the more excused for adding a few words descriptive of his attributes, independent of medicine.

Having in some measure chanted the praises and deep toned eulogies of this great master, ponderous as hitherto he may have appeared; yet, we shall find, that all is not dross which sinks in the crucible. I believe even Haller enjoyed his facetiæ. He could, upon occasions, personate the Ovid, and play his character; although it has been remarked, that he was superior to the affectation of wit. He was a Leviathan in prose, but born a Poet. And when he chose to turn this fancy loose, it was innocent, domestic, and dallying. He was not only an excellent man, but a prime Genitor. Eight children, (was it perhaps 18) a propriis lumbis, would have cut no despicable numerical figure even on a tomb stone.

There was, however, one year in the typographical life of Haller, for which, for some time, I could not account. It was betwixt the years 1730 and 1732; wherein not any thing of typography, as I conjectured, issued from his press. But pause. For, that year he was in reality employed in (tut, tut, pshaw, pshaw) making love; preparing in sheets, and typifying by the press, a new edition of himself. In the persons of his lovely children, we had after-proof impressions, all hot-pressed and perfect. Ut, typus typo, similes.

Haller was of a delicate, affectionate, and susceptible mind. A most domestic thermometer, to which each child was an index. He could, ad libitum, strike the Lyre; and was by no means destitute of poetic, as well as culinary, fire; for no day passed without a linea; and his industry wrought on friction wheels; no man possessing more vis insita of action, whether domestic or literary, than Haller the Great, the magnificent, the immortal Haller!

Having thus ascertained these qualities; without entering into the most superb, and unequivocal details of his labours, (for which see Opera Minora, Tom. i. 1763. Grasset, Lausannæ.) I shall have done all that I meditated. I shall have proved that whatever blank was left in his literary works, was amply supplied by a chapter in Genesis.—"Moriatur anima mea morte hujus justi."

Alex. Iatros, in an edition fol. from Venice, in 1508, is enumerated amongst the Rhetores Græci, with Aphthonius, Hermogenes, Aristoteles, Sopater, Cyrus Sophista, and Dionysius Halicarnasseus: under the denomination of Sophista.

AARON, ALEXANDRINUS;

Circa 1622.

Was he so named from his beard? of course a Jew. He is stated about the 22d year of the 7th century under the reign of the Emperor Heraclius.

He wrote a volume or Pandectæ in 30 books, in Syriac, though belonging to the Greeks. But if Pan be deck'd ever so, he cannot be disguised. He still must have hair on; and is at best but a satyr. A satyr—though Syriac.

The works of Aaron were produced from Syriac translations of the Greek authors, and of course were imperfect. And those works or Pandects were also translated into Arabic, by Maserjawagh, about 683.—Eloy.

Old Gesner falls into a downright passion with these interpretations, "O quoties nauseam et stomachum mihi movent avari illi, sordidi, et imperiti non chalcographi certe sed falsographi, (oh the punster,) appellandi, qui vel exemplaria ut acciperunt corruptissima (librariorum inscitia) evulgunt; vel ipsi etiam magis corrumpunt: quod quum frequenter in Latinis accidit, tum in Græcis frequentissime."

Had it unfortunately happened that any of these chalcographi had been present during old Gesner's paroxysm—and if this movement of the stomach in consequence had actually taken place—might he not thence have addressed the soliloquy, directly at his object?—Hence, it is a pity that there are not some elementary ic and ac colleges—as Arabic, Syriac. I would exclude, as too far removed from civilization, others, as Galvanic, Frantic, Cossack, or any Hack. The volumes of Pandectæ Medicinales are either lost or now fattening the blattæ of some concealed cloyster.

Champerius describes Aaron as "vir profecto doctissimus;" and gives him credit not only for his descriptions of the symptoms, causes, and cures of diseases, but also that "res autem naturales et non naturales optime ostendit." It would appear, therefore, that he had actually seen his works. Natural and non-natural! If an illegitimate child be a natural child, is a legitimate one a non-natural?—a query in Natural History, which our curator cannot answer.—Aaron is the first author who wrote on small pox.

Haly Abbas blames and bemoistens Aaron with the acid tartaric of criticism, for the negligence of his writings.

It is to me, therefore, very doubtful, whether if Haly Abbas had met with brother Aaron, he might not, for this negligence, and as a demonstration, have placed his pes cr(i)ticus in prima sede; or, in the seat of honour of Mr. Aaron. What pretty work there would have been among these jealous warm climate authors, if the speedy virtues of the prussic acid had then been known to them.—Dead in a moment!

AVICENNA.

Of Bochara, in Persia, in the province of modern Usbecks.

His pedigree is somewhat in this way:—

Ali Houssaïn, or Hason.	Abu Ali, Father of Ali.	Ebn Ali, Son of Ali.	Ebn, vel Ibn Sina, Son of Sina.

Eloy has placed Ali and Houssain together. Should it not have been as above placed? As, Abu Ali Houssain, Ebnhali Houssain, Ebnsina Houssain.

His particular name is occasionally written Hason Ebinsema, etiam De Assema, vel Aboali Abinsiemi, vel Abinscenas, alias Avicenna.—He is computed of the Hegira 370, or 980 of the Christian era. But authors differ.

As Anno Christi 980, according to Osmont, obiit 1036, æt. 58; vel 80, [Blair.
984, Helvicus.
1149, Gesner.
1154, Bibliotheca Frisii.
Anno Hegiræ 428, Haller.

He died at the age of 56, at Hamadan.

Avicenna himself indites, that he was born anno Hegiræ 373, or 984; but if the Hegira 622 be the Christian Hegira, and we add Avicenna's Hegira 373, it will bring it to 995;---an odd coincidence!

Does Helvicus compute his Hegira from Mahomet's mission, or from his flight? and from which of his flights? as it will make fourteen years difference. One of his flights falls on the 10th of July, in the 622d year of our Saviour. In regard to the age and date of Avicenna's existence, there is great variation of opinion.

But why are we to be surprised at the discrepancy of dates? What chronological certainty is there of the age of the world, of the great epochs of the flood and floods, of the establishment of monarchies, of the fall of empires, even of our Saviour's era? in all which dates and circumstances, the best chronologists vary. I beg, therefore, that the reader will not be fastidious with me about a few centuries. Had we not better proceed to our Bibliography, as there is no swearing to these matters? and since Chronology is like a telescope, which every one adapts to his own eye; that which is near to one is further from another.

Hebrew and Latin versions of his works are extant, though bad ones, according to Brucker. His style is clear, elegant, and solid.—Bib. Dict.

EDITIONS 1400.

J. Herbert, *Padua, fol.* 1470, Medica Sacra.—Beautiful bold margin.

Padua? 1472, Can. 3d book.

Mediolani, Round letters, long lines, no cyphers, signatures or catch words.—Ab Arabico in Latinum.

J. Mentel, *Argent.* 2 or 3 vol. fol. double columns, 56 lines each, no cyphers, catch words or signatures, translated by G. Cremonensis, ab Arabico in Latinum—very scarce.

Patavia, fol. 1473, Antiquissima ed. cum Tract. de viribus Cordis Ger. Cremonensis.--Semi-gothic type, (not by Mentelin.) In columns, 50 lines in each page.

P. de Lavagnia, *Mediolani, fol.* 1473, The 1st complete edition of his works. Lat. Ger. Cremonens. interp. *very scarce.* —Canones, lib. v.

Ed. absque loco et anno, Canones, citat Kirstenius et Rivinus.

An a Mentel.? *Mediol. fol.* 3 vol., *very scarce.*

Joann. Herbert de Sencest, *Pataviæ fol.* 1476, Lat. per Ger. Cremonensis; La Caille writes it Hebert. Canones, a reprint.

Joann Herbert, *Patav. fol.* 1478, Lat. per Ger. Cremonensis.

Patavia, fol. 1478, 3 vols., in folio maximo.

Patavia, fol. 1479, Opera varia.

Pet. Mauffer? *Venet.? fol.* 1482.

1482, Infra.

Joh. de Noerdlinger, Hen. et de Harlem. *Bonon. fol.* 1482, Fen 3tia. 4ta. 5ta. de Apostemat. &c. emendat. per P. A. M. de Ymola.—Double columns, and signatures to p. 94, beautiful Gothic characters.

Pet. Mauffer, et Nic. de Contengho Ferrariensis, *Ven. fol.* 1483, Canones, Lat. red. ex Arabico, said to be ED. PR., See Mattaire.—De Bure.

Hier. de Durant, et Ant. de Carcano, *Papiæ, fol.* 1483-4, Cum Averrois Comment. I believe by these two printers.

Venet. fol. 1484, Opera omnia, vel Cantica.

Hen.deColon. *Bonon. fol.* 1485, Jac. de Forolivo, super generationem embrionis, Avicennæ, cum questionibus.

Venet. 1486, Opera litteris capitalibus, coloratis.

Venet. 4to. 1486, Opera cum pulchris illuminationibus.

A. Mauffer, *Venet. 4to.* 1486, A G. Cremonensi cum illustr. ex Arab. in Latinum, lib. cant. prim. One of the best editions.

Venet. fol. 1486, Abinscenas de Medicina.—Trew.

Venet. 4to. 1488, Canon solus.

Pnd. Galli, *Ferrariæ, fol.* 1489, A Joan Herculaneo; double columns, 54 lines no numerals; catch words, and registrum; in Lat. principis fen prima, quarti Canonis, with very copious commentaries, beautiful edition, black letter.

Venet. fol. 1489, De corde ejusque facultatibus.

And. Galli. *Ferrar. fol.* 1489, Expl. fen prima quarto Canon, a Joan. Herculaneo.

This is a beautiful edition, with double columns, occasional signatures, and registrum. The text in large Gothic characters, the notes in small. A small thick folio, (in my edition,) with illuminated capitals. In the smaller text of the notes, there are usually two catch words repeated, but not in the larger text.

J. B. de Tortis, *Venet. 4to.* 1490, Canon, lib. 3, lib. 5tus, and lib. de viribus Cordis. A. Villanova cum Commentariis; edited by O. Scotus, translated ab Arabica in Lat. a G. Cremonens.

Mar.de Batri, *Bonon. fol.* 1491, An?

Venet. fol. 1491, Canon cum lib. de viribus Cordis ac Compendium artis Medicæ versibus convertum.

Jo. de Tortis, *Venet. fol.* 1492, 4 vols., see Eloy. avec les Expositions de Gentilis; et textu Avicennæ. Lib. 3tius. Canon.

Neapoli. fol. 1492, Canon ex Arabica in Hebraicum, (a long way for a canon to reach), et Canticum (which I suppose means the report.)

Medio. fol. 1494, In fen 22a. Math. de Gradibus.

Venet. fol. 1494, Lib. v. Canonis et Cantica.

B. Venitum, *Venet. fol.* 1495, Canon lib. primi. a G. Cremonensi, ex-Arabico in Latinum.

Venet. fol. 1495, De Corde seorsim editus.

J.B.de Tortis, *Venet. fol.* 1495, Gentilis Fulginatis expositiones cum textû Avicennæ.—Lib. i.

The Cantica, I apprehend, were also printed by J. B. de Tortis, about 1490, from Venice, and were translated, with the Commentaries of Averroes, from the Arabic, into Latin, by Armegando Blasis de Montepesularo.

Venet. fol. 1496, Canon.

Lugd. fol. 1498, 3 vols., Opera Med., a explicatione Jac. de partibus.

Trew, *Venet. fol.* 1498, Ugonis Senensis.

Jean Mentel, *fol.* Without cyphers; catch-words, 56 lines in each page, 2 vols.

EDITIONS, 1500.

Octavus Scotus, *Venet. 4to.* 1500, Canon per S. Bevilagium.

Venet. 1502, Anat. Matricis, &c.; prægnantis, et de Anat., Latine.

Venet. fol. 1503, In fen 4, lib. primus. Ugonis Senensis.—Boggy fens, reader!

Romæ, 1503, Opera, in the original Arabic.—*Rees's Enclyc.*—I have this, but cannot read it.

Rom, 4to. 1507, Ab Arabica in Latinum.

Rom, 8vo. 1507, De Corde.

Papiæ, fol. 1510, Cantica lib. per Blasium cum Comment. Averrois.

Papiæ, 1510, Cum Comment. Gent. Fulginatis, et Avicennæ Vita, et Vita per Caliphurnium

Papiæ, fol. 1512, In prim. fen lib. 1 mi. Exp. Jac. Foroliviensis.

Venet. fol. 1513, See 1496, Canon. Gentilis Fulginatis.

Venet. 8vo. 1514, Mars. de Sanct. Sophia Comm.

Venet. fol. 1514, In fen 4. Comm. Divi. de Garbo.

Venet. fol. 1515, H. Bentii cum castigatione Jo. Tolentini.

Parisiis, 12mo. 1516, Symph. Campegii cribationes et Annot. in Galeni, Avicennæ, et Conciliatoris opera.

Lugd. 4to. 1517, Marisil. de Sancta Sophia Comm.

Venet. fol. 1518, In fen Jac. Foroliv.

Venet. fol. 1518, Expos. in fen &c. J. de Partibus.

Lugd. fol. 1518, In fen quart. Joan. Arculani Comm. cum Symph. Campegii Annot.

Trew, *Papiæ, fol.* 1518, Lib. primus, Canon.

Venet. fol. 1520, Lib. Canon. cum Exp. Gentilis, et supplementibus J. de Partibus, et J. M. de Grado.

Papiæ, fol. 1521, Expos. Pet. Ant. Rustici.

Lugd. 4to. 1522, Symph. Campeg. in omnia Opera Cas.

Venet. 4to. 1522, Lib. ii., Canonis totius Medicinæ, per G. Cremon. et P. Rusticum; cum Notis et Vita per Caliph.

Lugd. 1522, Cantica.

Venet. fol. 1523, 5 vols., cum variorum Commentariis. G. D. de Camponerius.

Venet. fol. 1523, Hugo. Bencii Comm.

Papiæ, sine anno, Gentilis in Avicennam.

Venet. 1527, Per And. Bellunensem.

Ethelingæ, 12mo. 1531, Fen. 4, lib. primi, de universa Arte Medendi.

Paris, 8vo. 1532, 4to. fen prima, de universali ratione Medendi, J. Martino.

Hagenati, 1532, Fen 4ta. primi, de universa.

Antwerp, 8vo. 1533, Ratio Medeudi cum aliis.

Basili, fol, 1536, Ab A. Alphego Belluni.

1540, Ab A. Alpago Belluni.

Lugd. 4to. 1541, Gil. Phalareti conciliatio Avicennæ, Hippocratis, et Galeni.

Juntæ, *Venet. fol.* 1544, B. Rinii indice. Cantica, et de Med.

cordialibus, ex Arabico in Latinum, Ger. Cremonensis.

Patav. 4*to.* 1546, Alpagi Comp. de Anima, et Emend. Alpagi—Latine.

Ticini, fol. 1547, In 5um Canon. Ebenesi Comm.

Venet. et Ticini, fol. 1547, Chartis max. Libell. de removend. nocumentis, &c. per And. Alphego Bellunen.

Papiæ, fol. 1547, In fen Jac. Foroliv.

Venet. fol. 1547, Serasi Comm. in fen 2, 3, &c.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1549, De Febribus.

Francof, 4*to.* 1550, De Tinctura Metallorum. Lat.

Venet. 1550, Cantica.

Venet. fol. 1552, Gentil. Fulginatis Comm.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1554, J. B. Montani Explanatio.

Juntæ, *Venet. fol.* 1555.

ApudHervagios, *Basil, fol.* 1556, Canon. per G. Carmonens, et Alpagi et Rinii lucubr. Ed. infrequens.

Lyons, 8*vo.* 1557-9, De Corde, &c. interprete Brugerino, Campegio.

Venet. fol. 1560, J. Arculan Comm. cum Symp. Campegii Annot.

Witel, 8*vo.* 1562, Cantica, Lat. per Jo. Hernan. Opera omnia.—Good.

V. Valgrisius, *Venet. fol.* 1564, 2 vols. in 1—cum Observation. a Mongio et Jo. Costaio; ex Arab. Latine, per Fab. Paul Utinensem.—1 vol., De Bure.

Geneva, 1567, With Medicis principes.

M. Juvenis, *Paris,* 8*vo.* 1570, De Œgritudinibus Nervorum, a Quinquarboreo, Latin vers. lib. iii, fen 2.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1572, De Medicinis cordialibus, et Geber, Latine per Minoem Celsum.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1572, Can. lib. iii, fen prima, a Campegio, Lat. et ad fidem Codicis Hebraici.

Venet. 4*to.* 1576, Exp. dilucida de Addi de Addis.

Valgrisius, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1580, Cum Addit per F. P. Utinensem.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1582, Ars Chymica.

Juntæ, *Venet. fol.* 1582, Canon ab Alpago et Rinio illustrata et correcta de Medicinis cordialibus, &c. —Index added in 1584, a Palamede.

Venet. fol. 1584, Canon, with Palamede's Index.

Antwerp, 12*mo.* 1584, A Theod. Pulmanno. Opera omnia.—Very good.

Venet. fol. 1584, Index in Avicen. Julii Palamedis.

Juntæ, *Romæ, fol.* 1593, Canon Arabice, rarissima, in typographo Medicæo. Much sought. Idem cum Notis, MSS.—Opera.

When in the Low Countries, I picked out from some medical works, an Arabic book, which I conceived to be this very identical edition. But though the book and date were there, neither the Librarian nor myself could assert that we were right. This is the most beautiful edition of all his works.

Venet. fol. 1594, J. Paul Mongii Annot.

Venet. fol. 1594-5, 2 vols. ex Arabico Latine donata.—One of the best editions.

Venice, fol. 1595, Opera Latine, Ger. de Cremona.
Romæ, fol. 1595, In Arabic.
Venet. fol. 1595, 2 vol. Canon. et Cantica ex version. Gerardi et Alpagi cum Annot. Costæi et emend. Mongii.

There is also a MS. of which I don't know the date.—Canon magnus Abu Ali-Ibn Sinæ, (vulgo Avicennæ, at perperam) canon Med. libri v, cum indicibus, Hebraiæ, in fol. MS.

F. de Francis. *Venet. fol.* 1596, Opera.
Romæ, fol. 1596 ? 5, In Arabic.
Lugd. fol. 1598, 4 vols. avec les Eclaircissemens de Jacques de partibus.

EDITIONS 1600.

Juntæ, *Pataviæ,* 1606,
Compluti, fol. 1607.
Juntæ, *Venet. fol.* 1607, 2 vols.
Venet. fol. 1607, Canon. et Cantica, Gerardi and Alpagi, Costæi et Mongii ut antea.
Juntæ, *Pataviæ, fol.* 1608, 2 vols.
Juntæ, *Venet. fol.* 1608, Ex Arab. Lat. red. cum Notis divers. 2 vols. Canon Medicinæ, vel opera. Ed. rara ac nitida cura.
Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1608, 2 vols. transl. ab Arnoldo de Villanova.
Juntæ, *Venet. 8vo.* 1608, Opera. 2 vols. per F. Paulinum.
Lug. Bat. 8vo. Vide infra.
Breslau, fol. 1609, Can. Arab. et Lat. lib. ii. a Kirstenio.
Vicentiæ, 16mo. 1611, Seorsim, a Fr. Linio, fen prima.
Madrid, fol. (Meræ Confabulationes.)
Pataviæ. 4to. 1612, Expos. Addi de Addis.
Compluti. fol. 1612, Comm. et Disput. in fen. i. lib. i.
Compluti. fol. 1617, Comm. et disp. P. Garciæ in fen. i. lib. i.
Nemausi, 8vo. 1622, In lib. i, fen prim. a Ponce Comment.
Burdigalæ, fol. 1628, In fen 2, lib. iv. P. Garciæ Carreri Com.
Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1629, De Animalibus, &c. lib. xix, Oratiuncula.
8vo. 1630, Cant. Carmine elegiaco, Lat. a J. Fauchero.
Pataviæ, 12mo. 1636, Fen prima. Lat.
Venet 4to. 1646, Canon. in primam fen. Sanctor. Sanctorini Com.
Venet. fol. 1653, Stephani Comm. et Paraphrasis in fen. ix, lib. iii. et in fen. 1, lib. iv.
Groningen, fol. 1649, Deusingius, cum Ap. Mesuœi, ex Arabico.
Groningen, 12mo. 16mo. 1649, Canticum, &c. a Deusingio Interp.
Nympœi, *Lovaniæ, fol.* 1658, Can. Medic. Plempii. Scholiis, &c.
Venet. fol. 1658, Opera a Gerardo variis lectionibus atque emendationibus Scaligeri, scholiaste. Tom. i, lib. i. et ii. Canon ac ex lib. iv, Tract de Febribus.
Pataviæ, 12mo. 1659, Quarto Can. fen prim, de Febribus.
Paris, 8vo. 1659, Tract. de Morbis Mentis, ex Arab. in Lat. a Pet. Vatterio. An a filio Avicennæ, Abugalii dicto ?

Paris, 8*vo.* 1660, L'Hymne, du Chasine par Vatier, dicta de pestilentia, a Rustico edita.
Lovanii, *fol.* 1669, Opera Medica, tom. i, cum Scholiis, Vopiscii Fortunati Plempii.
Pataviæ, 4*to.* 1678, C. Patin.
Leipsic, 1777, By Franzl.
Claren. Press, *Oxford*, 18 , On separate subjects.

In the Leyden library there is a thick MS. volume, in Latin, on parchment, written by a modern hand; and likewise Avicenna de Alchemia; also, Avicennæ octo Capitulorum tractatus; also, an oriental MS. Avicenna ab Abu Bikrum, de statu Animæ post mortem. I might have gratified the reader by the endeavour to transcribe the oriental character, but lest it might turn out a novel, I have foreborne. A similar MS. is in the Leyden Library. Avicenna de inspiratione divina, quæ vigilantibus, vel dormientibus contingit, ab Prophetia, &c. I could dwell with pleasure on such subjects, and have the greatest faith in predestination and inspirations, as being more congenial to the magnificence and divine attributes of the Almighty.—A Carbone Carbo, Deus a Deo.

Another MS., Avicennæ oratio ad Deum Creatorem. To perform this homage well we should cast an eye upwards. There is ample divinity in the aspect of the heavens. Happy is the man who has the double vision of a finite, and of an everlasting life. It should serve him to set at nought the passing shadow of the former, and to establish himself on the never failing substance of the latter. It is but an easy concession of intellect, that the vast Being who creates a world should also accomplish its preservation. And, when we perceive, primo intuitû, that this magnificent Creator has left the canopy of heaven open to all creatures, what can induce us to parcel it out into various religions, sects, and departments? Is there no natural claim upwards for the Jew, Turk, or Infidel? That there was redemption for man from the earliest ages no doubt; but if the road to heaven be really strewed with flowers, the beauty of Christianity becomes admirable.

Again, a MS. Avicenna de Mysterio precum. And de Parte Formulæ confessionis, quæ Taib dicitur. Avicenna de dolore mortis (tristitia ob mortem) eliminando. Upon this I must observe, that after a long life of medical practice, I never witnessed but one man, as to mind, die miserable. I will not declare his profession, to avoid scandal.*

A MS. Avicennæ, liber Canonis in quinque partes distributus, quarum hæc prima est, agens de scientia medica in genere sive de Theoria ejus. Coreischitæ explicatio libri secundi Canonum Avicennæ: de Medicamentis et simplicibus, Ord. Alphabet.

MS. Canonum Avicennæ, lib. tertius, De Morbis Membrorum hominis a capite ad pedes.

MS. Abul Welid Muh. Ben Ahmed Ben Ruschd, sive Averroes Comment. in cursum Medicum Avicennæ carmine conscriptum.

MS. Idem Averroes in eosdem Aphorismos Medicos Avicennæ Rhythmicos.

MS. Avicennæ Aphorismi Medici de causis vitæ et morborum, influxu siderum, semeiotica et compositione medicamentorum variorum, carmine.

MS. Acsarajensis compendiosa expositio Canonum Medicinæ Avicennæ.

MS. Avicenna de Medicamentis dictis Cardiacis, permodum Compendii.

MS. Avicennæ Aphorismi Rhythmici de arte Medica.

MS. De Medicamentis præservantibus et laxantibus ad Methodum, Commentarii Tufæi ad Demonstrationes Avicennæ.

MS. Avicennæ Poema de Logica.

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* This was a case of morbid secretion of mucus from the lungs. I passed a long and wearisome night with him; being constantly obliged to relieve the throat, by passing a probang.—The pump must go, or the ship sinks. A bloated countenance; a wounded conscience; eyes starting; mouth foaming; stertor and agonies; convulse and collapse; cries and lamentations cut short; and all the horrors ascribed to the damned, exhausted the last moments of this miserable man. Thus conscience makes cowards of us all. Thus was exemplified the anathema, how dreadful!—"to fall into the hands of the living God."

MS. Observationes ad Avicennæ tractatum de utilitate Logices.

MS. Razæi Comment. in Avicennæ Logicam, Physicam, et Metaphysicam per questiones.

MS. Avicennæ opera Philosophica sc. Logica, Metaphysica, Physica, Geometria, Astron. Arithmet. Theologia Naturalis, &c.

MS. Avicennæ Demonstrationes sive Theoremata Philosophica, sc. Logica, Metaphysica, Pneumatologia de Mente Physica, &c., so that we find he has been a sort of Aristotle.

MS. Thusi Comment. in demonstrationes Philosop. Avicennæ.

MS. Gjorgiani Glossæ in Comment. Tonfii ad demonstrationes Avicennæ.

MS. Razæus ad opera Philosophica Avicennæ.

MS. Avicennæ definitiones rerum.

MS. Avicennæ tractatus de instrumentis opticis ad videndum Corpora Cælestia—the Telescope.

MS. Responsiones Philosophicæ, præsertim Metaph. ad quæstiones Birounii, quæ ad illum delatæ erant ex Chorasmio.

MS. Ejus tractatus de Lumine, diaphano et solido corpore.

MS. Avicennæ Logica, Physica, et Metaphysica.

MS. Ejus Compendium.

MS. Avicennæ Carmen de Mente.

MS. Alius tractatus de Mente, ejusque existentia, substantia spirituali, &c.

MS. De Diabolis et Dæmonibus, et oratio ad Deum,—what a combination!

MS. De operatione Mentis in Corpus.

MS. Avicenna de Anima in genere et de mente humana in specie.

MS. Avicennæ Poema spirituale de mente humana, cum duplici ejus commentario.

MS. Avicenna de Amore ejusque indole, uti reperitur in homine, et cæteris animan.

MS. Avicennæ tractatulus de Arithmet.

MS. Avicenna de eodem Augurio et omine.

MS. Avicennæ tract. Grammaticus de literis, præsertim Arabicis, et earum motione.

MS. Avicennæ Ethica. He wrote also on the utility and advantages of the sciences. On innocence and criminality. On health and remedies.

I hope the reader will not be out of patience with the long catalogue of MSS. They redound no small credit to Avicenna, in proving the great resources of his mind, industry, and intellect; and how much the medical and philosophical world are indebted to him, for this copious display of his researches. Indeed the sparks of his science, which have been elicited from the collision of the smaller bodies of his tactics, probably have been as efficient, as the more ponderous missils from his canons. Avicenna's canons accompanied the armies of the crusaders into Europe, and have probably killed more than all their other canons.

Vide Fabricius, Brucker, Hist. Phil., Haller, Bib. Medica.

Miscellaneæ quædam versiones Avicennæ et aliorum, ex Arabica lingua in Anglicam ab H. Wilde. Acu punctura was first described by Avicenna, although claimed afterwards by Sylvius de la Boe; more originally by the antients; and even now when applied, either cures rheumatism,—or kills.

We perceive there were pleasant days in Avicenna's time, Nothing but singing (of course dancing) and firing feu's de joy. Canon, cantica, et feu.

Avicenna has been reported as "Vino mulieribusque nimis addictus," and to have been coeval with St. Augustine, which, if true, and there had been any intimacy, might well have accounted for their being so merry. Religious men are always so. Not only facts, however, but his own assertion, in this respect (as we see below) contradicts it. He is supposed to have been in existence somewhat prior to Averroes; and Alfabel and Alfarabius were contemporary with him, In adverting to the apparent ambiguity of the name (as we see at the top of the page) Skedelius, in his Lib. Chronic. observes, that "Aabali Avicenna sunt nomina Arabica patrum et avoum significantia Avon enim et avin apud Arabes idem est quod filius, ut Scriptores in titulis, nomen patris aut avi ponerent et *suum tacerent*, ut majoribus honores deferrent." This, of course, becomes as honourable a trait in the Arabian character.

The edition of 1473 (see supra) of Avicenna's Canon was one of the first complete works of the printer Phil. de Lavagnia. "Who from the date of 1459 to 1489, continued to produce, in elegant types, many of the classics." The Canons contain a very critical account and description of fever in its various stages. I don't pretend to say, that they affected to cure and put an end to fevers so rapidly as the Canons of the present day.——Of no use living, if some improvement were not to be made in every art.

This edition of 1473 is in round letters, long lines, without catch words, signatures or cyphers, and is extremely scarce, B. B. 383. For other opera omissa I refer to Haller. It has been recorded, that Avicenna broke his neck, but whether from the fault of his head or his heels, let posterity judge; as I never interfere with family matters.

The book stiled Canon of this author was his great work; and was divided into five books or parts, on different subjects. It was a compilation of rules of art, or an Encyclopædia.

Several of the above dates relate to treatises which he wrote, or compiled, on different subjects. Thus a publication of 1559, treated de Corde, &c.; 1570, Nervorum; 1659, De Febribus; and 1659, also De Morbis Mentis. An Encyclopædia, vel utilitas utilitatum: vol 20: ætatis 20. Ed. Med. Dic.

Now as this author Avicenna was the oracle of the day, and so continued a long while, we must not be surprised at the great number of the editions of his works and of his commentators. Authors, however, give to him very little credit for the originality of his writings.

Avicenna inter alios (was pretty credulous) "qui vitulos cum pluvio decidisse cum Alberto magno, nobis persuadere satagat."

"Pauca dicuntur ab Abicenna quæ prius non sunt dicta ab Haly (quem Abicenna secutus est) qui fuit primus qui posuit ordinem medicinæ, cujus anima sit benedicta de tanto ingenio et labore."—B. Carpi.

He is said to have been poisoned by Averroes, whom, however, he killed, in return, before he expired. An investigation into the precise dates of their death might soon set all this to rights.

The translations of Avicenna's works would have been numerous, if all those which were promised had appeared. But they have been usefully superseded by numerous commentaries.—On this head see Eloy, vol. 1, p. 226, 4to. edition, 1778, &c &c.

Lonicerus was Avicenna's chief commentator; Alpagus, Plempius, and Costœus, translated him into Latin; and Amaltheos solely into Hebrew.

N. B. The number of his books, including his smaller tracts, is computed at near one hundred, the greater part of which are either lost, or not known in Europe.—Richardson.

Avicenna, Rhazes, Averroes, and Actuarius, were the chief Arabian botanists about the end of the 8th century, after the destruction of the Western Empire by the Goths, &c.

We must now approach to his last sentence. Avicenna multiplied inordinately the signs and symptoms of disease. He sometimes interpreted correctly Hippocrates, and set Galen to rights. Whenever Avicenna disagrees with Galen, he does it openly and in express terms, as on purgative medicines. It is not, therefore, likely that he differed with him for difference sake, but for the benefit of elucidation. This is implied by Eoban Hessi. He described some diseases unknown to the Greeks and very much improved the modus medendi. But alas, little availed his physic and philosophy; for he became debauched, and died a Rake.

ALBATERIC,

Sive Albateri, vel Albatenius.—Anno Christi circa 1070.

He was an Arabian physician and philosopher, mentioned by Serapion. He wrote several books, and translated others, from the original into his own tongue, the Arabic. It had been usual before his day, for the Arabian writers to translate the works of Greek authors from Syriac copies. Amongst other works, he translated all those of Galen from the original into Arabic.—He was posterior to Rhazes and Haly Abbas?

Never do I read of an Arabian, or of an Arabic translation, but I am transported into that land of physicians, philosophers, and alchymists, in which fancy and the luxuries of the human mind appear so particularly to vegetate. Not common even, must be the soil, which shall have produced, from one man, a complete translation of the works of Galen.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments, (so congenial to fiction and fancy), we might expect from a cheering sun in gracious land. But grave aphorisms on disease and death, their details and miseries, were scarce to be contemplated from the splendid views of Arabian alchymy.

Galen had himself something of the copiousness of Arabian sentiment, which on lighter subjects would have glimmered most tender and arabically over a flattering surface of voluptuousness. There is beautifully displayed, an occasional pathos of soliloquy, in the works of Galen; and he has, at least, the religion of nature in high observance. That climate engenders character, is readily acknowledged; and therefore, are we less surprised at finding the genial soils so conducive to feeling. If we want the captivating solace of sound, we must seek Italian and Southern shores. In these the heart soon beats and bursts at the melody of the lyre. But the human voice surpasses all instruments; O'the lake of Geneva! Love sonnets; the poesy of the soul; captivating cantos; forms of fancy, and compositions, emanate spontaneously from these climates; and therefore is it, that the warmest imaginations here find the warmest expressions; and the genius of such countries produces the richest and the wildest works. Salvator solus! Whereas in northern latitudes, authorship is generally compressed—is crude and cavernous.

When we peruse attentively the works of many of those men, who grace the early ages, as well as those of the 15th century, we must be struck with the magnificence of their literary exploits and labours. It may well convince us, that the advancement of learning creeps on like a snail, by slow and painful progress; and many an industrious traveller passes wearisomely over the ground, without the happiness of being able to leave the slightest trace behind him. Trace like a wave, of which no trace returns!

How miserable must be the remainder of that man's life, who has worn down his best days in vain attempts at rising; and when death is approaching, finds the doors of fame barred to him! Where shall be his consolation? "quæ enim potest in vita esse jucunditas, cum dies et noctes cogitandum sit, jam jamque esse moriendum."—Cic. Tusc.

If the divine Cicero emblazoned with everlasting fame, could be susceptible of such a rigor,—que deviendra pauvre moi?

AFRICANUS, CONSTANTINUS,

Circa 1070.—Among the Arabistæ.

Basil. fol. 1536, Opera Medica from a MS. in Bib. Emp. Austriæ, lib. vii.
Basil. 1539, De Communibus Medico necessariis locis.
Basil. fol. 1541, De Humana Natura, &c.
Venet. 4to. 1628, De Cognitû Difficilibus, &c.—J. Calle.

There are many of his codices in the royal library, at Paris; in the Ashmolean, and in Caius College, Cambridge. Perhaps we may like him better for being a christian physician. I wish the christians would be more interested in convincing the world, that they are not surpassed in morals by most of the tribes named savages! I am rather titubating in my opinion upon this subject.

Africanus was a famous linguist; and so are many ladies we may say; and in such numbers, as makes it no rarity. But still a man who has the Arabian tongue, the Chaldean, Persian, Egyptian, Indian, Latin, Greek, perhaps French and English, at his fingers' ends, (not meaning merely the dictionaries), may in some measure balance the merit of the volubility of these ladies in this accomplishment.—Of this I judge not.

Constantinus, as Eloy observes, attached himself principally to Hippocrates, Galen, and Haly Abbas; but, like others, he could not die contented without having written a Libellus de Urinis; which may be found in a codex in the royal library, at Paris, if any lady or gentleman wishes to consult it. There is likewise another book on a still more interesting, though a pa pa subject. I shall not name it.

He translated many Greek and Arabian books into Latin; was a man of considerable talent; at least sufficient to make him an object of jealousy; and I believe very little will be necessary for this purpose. Nay, like other great men, as Vesalius, as A. B. C. D. &c. was obliged, for safety, to fly his country.

In Oudin's work, De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, tom. ii., p. 694, will be found a further account of his works. Eloy also particularizes the details of them; but in Tiraboschi's Storia della Literatura, p. 346, tom. iii., the reader may find a very entertaining and curious memorial.

He appears to have revived the study of the medicine of the Greeks, in Italy, at the same time that he introduced that of the Arabians.—Thus much for the African.

ABI OSBAIA.

Circa 11ma Ætas.

He wrote the Vitæ Medicorum.—Arabicorum, Syror, Pers., Ægypt. All of whom have been, such as now are, vulgarly named, rum fellows.

Abi wrote vago et enthusiastico more—thank fortune it is not my case, for however ridiculous, I have nothing enthusiastic in my narrations.—Enthusiasm, however, is entertaining, consult the Abi or Obi.—Who knows where luck may light.

If the reader wishes to indulge in an atmosphere of Obi. To wallow, sodden, and saturate, in the luxury of spells and enchantment: let him turn to Moseley's fiery description of Jack Reeder. To a conflict of "two of the stoutest hearts that were ever hooped with ribs."—Kestron Marite honein nemuphar—envelop these words in an opaque medium.

ALBUCASIS, or CASA.

Vide also Bulchasin; or Servitor; or cognomine Alsaharavius; or Accuravius; or Albucasis; or Benaberazerim; or apparently with as many names as a German prince; or the daughter of an English charwoman, "Miss Matilda, Isabella, Lucy, Susanna, so forth, come to your tea." He drew his breath from the same atmosphere as the famous Henri quatre, in the eleventh century.

Haller places him in 1080,
Eloy in ..... 1085.—Nice calculators!

The former, however, affixes him after Averroes, but Blumenbach says before. A man who should take up cudgels to settle such disputes, would have a short time to live.

N. J. Gallicus, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1471, Liber Servitoris de Præparatione Simplicium, a Simone Januensi, vel Genuenso, translatis, lib. xxviii. vol. lxiv.—They are parts of the Operis Majoris Alsaharavii—etiam de Curandis Morbis oculorum Hebraice.—Kestner.

Aug. Vind. fol. 1490, Compendium Artis Medicinæ.

Pel. de Pasqualis, *Bonon.* 1491, With Mesue. de lib. Servatoris.

Venet. fol. 1500, With Oct Horatianus Chirurgia cum fig. Instrumentorum.

1506, Chirurgia, lib. iii.

Impensis S. Grimmei, *Aug. Vin.*, Med. et Marc. Urs. *fol.* 1519, Medici Arabum.—Very scarce.—Lib. Theoriæ nec non practicæ. Handsome, with figures at the first page, but not black letter.

Kestner ascribes an edition fol. of 1519, to Paulo Reccio.

Roma. fol. 1519,

Venet. fol. 1520, With P. de Argillata, sine figuris, de Chirurgia.

Venet. 1530, De Chirurgia—Rolandi et Rogerie et Constant. Africano et Oct. Horatiano.

Venet. 1531, De Chirurgia.

H. Gemuseus, *Argent. fol.* 1532, Manualis Medicinæ, Latine.

Joh. Schot., *Argent. fol.* 1532, Chirurgia, etiam cum Horatiano et Rerum Medicarum.

Argent. fol. 1533, Etiam.

H. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1541, Opusculis Rolandi et Rogerii, Ant. Gazes.

This is referred to as the best edition containing plates. It includes medicine and surgery.

Typis Claren., *Oxonii, 4to.* 1778, Arabica et Latine cura Jo. Channing, 2 vols. De Chirurgia—etiam de Morbis Mulieribus. Methodus Medendi. Scripta pathologica, vide Kestner; for codices see Haller.—His tracts are 32.

Eloy copies from Lindenus that the edition from Venice, of 1500, appeared with the writings of Octavianus Horatianus, cum variorum scriptis; and also from Strasburg, of 1532, as containing the works of Horatianus. The Strasburg edition, of 1532, contains the chirurgia of Albucasis, with figures, translated by Gerard; and the works of Horatianus. Liber Servitoris consists of twenty folio pages, black letter, double columns, no catch words, seventy-four lines usually in each column; and is divided into three tracts; the first on the preparation of stones, minerals, lythargyr, &c.; the second on roots of plants, and their expressed juices, &c.; and the third on the preparation of the parts of animals used medicinally, as snails, scorpions, crabs, &c. The processes are very short and methodical, and usually describe the respective virtues of the objects. Albucasis was the best of the Arabian chemists, and an able surgeon, (if an Arabian, who was, by his religion, interdicted the art of dissection or anatomy, could be a good surgeon), whose instruments, and their use, he first clearly described. There is a variation in the editions of this author; those of 1519, and of 1520, as also of 1531, have not figures or plates; or, if they had, they must be such as were not original; this is implied, as Haller justly observes, because the costume of the figures is German, not Arabian.

In an edition of mine, of 1519, there is, at the title, a single plate, representing some Italian literati, in Italian costume, consulting an old edition, in Italian; and as this book of Albucasis proceeded from the Papal press, of Leo the tenth, in 1519, accompanied by a terrible papal veto, (no joke) prohibiting the printing of it, "usque ad"—it not only has the vindicity of a literary anathema, but also gives us a specimen in the drawing, of Italian art; which most of the Italian books so gracefully exhibit. The edition contains no farther impression of plates. A tasteful initial, sufficiently indicative of the refined fancy of the age, decorates the first pages.

I have not seen the edition of 1490; or Compendium Artis Medicinæ. The edition of 1500, with Horatius's Chirurgia, has plates; and that of 1506, libri iii.; as also has the edition of 1532, as alluded to by Douglas, or the Manualis Artis Medicinæ, from Strasburg. The edition of H. Petrus, of 1541, which claims a superiority, explains the matter, as being the first exemplar with plates, and as an edition which contains also the works mentioned with it above. The figures are represented in the 18th chapter of the 11th part, in the 214th page of the 71st chapter, and in the 260th page, as mentioned by Douglas. To the 3d part is also annexed a figure of the human skeleton. Paul Ricci, in addressing Sigismund Griseus, respecting the publication of the work, advises him by no means to delay, "quin frugiferum hunc author-

em, squalido et diuturno carcere, eruas et libere proferas in lucem." Ricci also adds a comment upon the work, which, "magno quidem oblectamento cursim evolvi, (for such, and any voluminous works will scarce admit of more), qui mira quadam facilitate, et clara verborum serie tam vasta et vix humana intelligentia comprehensa medicorum dogmata brevi admodum nec mutilo quidem compendio perstrinxit." For the chief advantage of medical reading, is probably to find out the opinion and sentiments of learned men, in regard to useful and medical books.

The reader may find a very interesting account of the circulation in the liber Theoriæ of this author, fol. v. cap. 6. The chapter is thus preceded, "Venæ autem (pulsatiles) inde efficiunt rami donec perveniunt ad pedem." But I will abridge it; viz :—Venæ autem pulsantes (i. e. the arteries), ortum habent ex sinistra cellula cordis, et due sunt vene quarum altera est parva, una habens cellulam, hæc autem vena ingreditur pulmonem et ibi dividetur, et suscipit aerem a pulmone (oxygenizing !) dans ei sanguinem quo nutriatur. Altera quoque magna, duas habens cellulas et cum ascendit a corde generat in ipso duos ramos quorum alter ingreditur cellulam cordis dextram deinde dividetur altera in duos partes quarum altera tendit ad superiora corporis, altera vero ad inferiora, quæ major est quam superior." It then proceeds to the record describing the Carotids, the Vertebrals, and Basilar, and to the circle of Willis, (not his lunatarium), and circumstantially those which proceed to the extremities.

In regard to the practical part of this author, if his symptomatologia of diseases could be strictly depended on, the man who should have them at his fingers' ends, must by necessity be a superior practitioner. Chardin supposes, that in Albucasis' travels to Persia, he had found in their medical literature some traces of the circulation. But a man may go round the world, and around the world, and yet be ignorant of the circulation. It is a pity but this circulation (as emblematical of man's life) might have enabled him to have lived for ever. Much as this life is despised by many, I should have been content to have enjoyed it upon these terms—but little satisfies some men.

ATHENEUS, STEPHANUS,

About 640, as they say. Who say? vide.

Aldus,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1536,	Græce.
A. Dumæus,	*Antw.* 24*mo.*		Oculare Collyrium.
Juntæ,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1554,	Ibid translat. cum explanat in Galenum ab Gadaldino.
Sylvius,	*Lugd.* 8*vo.*	1555,	Explanat. in Galeni, lib. Galliæ.
Frellonius,	*Lugd.* 8*vo.*	1558,	Explan. in lib. prior Therapeut. ad Glauconem.
	Pataviæ, 8*vo.*	1573.	Lib. ix. De Arte Magna Chrysopoeiæ, a Pizimento.
	Basil. 4*to.*	1581,	In collectione Medicorum Antiquorum Græcorum.
	Lugd. Bat.		MS. De Divina, &c. lib. ix. Græce.
	Lugd. fol.	1612,	Latine in Celsi Crassi Collectione, etiam libri inediti de diff. febrium, &c.

There were other Stephani.—See Mangetus and Gesner.

The Liber de Divina, &c. is accredited by Lindenus to Stephanus Alexandrinus; by Mangetus to Athenæus Stephanus; but Mangetus affirms, that Athenæus Stephanus was also named Alexandrinus. He was born at Athens, but frequently resided at Alexandria. Lindenus makes them distinct personages. He was the last of the antient Greeks, and is often quoted by Galen, but I doubt, oftener to disparage than to commend.—Two of a trade seldom agree. We know, however, little of this author, or of his opinions, except by fragments from Oribasius; and from the historical records which Galen had picked up, of the extensive scale of his writings; upon these Galen reasoned, and from them he drew inferences.

If Atheneus, as is reported, lived in the time of Pliny the Naturalist, we may as well restore him; and as we have none of his regular books to shew, we may pass him and his memory in review, as we do a phantom; appearing in a place which he does not occupy.

ABBAS, HALY,

Vel si placeat Haly Abbas.—Magus.—Or Filius Abbas, a Persian.

His era may be 980, or 1120, or 1145, according to Helvicus, or 1165, by Lindenus.

Venet. fol. 1492, Almalaki, vel leci--i. e. Regalis dispositio —vel "Opere Regio"—Theoretica et Practica, lib. x.—An excellent practical work, and is published with Rhazis.

Lugduni, fol. 1515, Almalaki, commended by Friend more than his other works; and differs little from Isaac's book Pantochini, sive complementum Medicinæ.

Lugduni, 4to. 1527, Liber totius Medicinæ, vel praxis Medica; ex Arabica in Latinum, a Stephano conversa.

Jacobymi, *Lugd. 8vo.* 1523, Idem.—Extat etiam MS. Arabica inter MSS. codices, Bibl. Lugd. Bat. a 300 ad 325.

The work stiled Almalaki contains 20 books: it was translated from Arabic into Latin by Stephanus, of Antioch, a student of philosophy, and illustrated by Michael di Capella, in the year 1127. It has been attributed to Isaacum Israelitum, and is sometimes taken for, and confounded with, this last author's work, Pantechion.—These works have been supposed to be identified in one person. I don't apprehend, however, that Isaac, a name so common to the Jew, would have had any likelihood of being godfathered on the Persian. The work deserves the character affixed to it, of excellent.

The edition of Jacobymi, Lugd. 1523, is a very good one. Haller used this edition, and is one which I have. It affects totius Medicinæ, in two parts: the Theoricæ pars consisting of 135 leaves, double columns, in ten books, black or gothic letter, with the expositio terminorum Arabicorum. The books are full of practice and prescriptions; the title page is neat, and wrought with the fac similes or portraits (no doubt) of Hippocrates, Haly, and Galen; all three are poring over their books, and apparently in a very brown study, almost approaching to black. There are two young and winning women looking up at them, seemingly petitioning them to come down. Judging by the cut of their gowns, and their dialect, they are French women, (strange!) one is singing out Allez, Allez, the other A bas, A bas.—Devils incarnate!

This is an odd concatenation. Why were the women placed there—who were they—what were they? Was it merely a (very unjustifiable) piece of wit, or malice, in the printer only, or the printer and his devil, there to place them? Why should there be only two ladies below stairs, when above there were three gentlemen. Were Hippocrates, Galen, or Haly Abbas, likely to bother themselves with women? Under these difficulties I must again submit the case to the learned reader. (In my own private opinion it was malice prepense.)

The theoretical part of the book contains an inquiry into various subjects, as, of humours and complexions, being somewhat on the model of Galen, de usu partium. On the figure and proportion of the body; on temperaments; on the aptitude of parts, as spleen, liver, bladder, uterus; on the theory of fever; of particular actions, as laughing, or sneezing; on pulses; on the affections of the head, as phrenetis, and lethargies; on fluxes, and secretions; on regimen; on baths, natural, and non-natural; and on varia variorum. There is however a curious chapter, which at least may amuse us, viz. de sani corporis signis et servis emendis.

The most particular attention required to be paid to all circumstances affecting mind and body of a servant, whom you are about to buy or hire, at once gives us an idea of the abject state of slavery, in which they were, in those days, in that country, as well as in the West Indies. It assures us also, that servants then also stood statutes, (an Statues?) once a year, to be hired in public places, as they now do; as e. gratia, in vico nostro, named Pavement, York.

Mercy upon us! if such an one as W. W., M. P., will be forced nilli willy; or were to be forced to come through York, and pass through Pavement, sole glorioso, on that day; or come through it by accident; what a pretty rumpus there would be the next week in the House of Commons. These servants were to be examined from top to toe.—"Tam tunc, (says Dr. Haly,) autem a Capite incipe, (that is from top), et ejus diligenter habitudines vide et agnosce, et ad ea quæ subsunt et sequuntur descende membra, et sic usque ad inferiora (that is to toe, or presently will be,) sin. ordinis membrorum consequentia; donec ad pedes (one would think a do nec, was a long way from pedes) perveneris—et intelliges," &c. So that you are to examine the natural complexion and health of the servant, "ed inquiritur ab eo utrum quid insit vitii nec ne." The hirer should be able to judge of the complexion by the colour of the skin; that it be not too black, nor too white, nor too much saturnine.

He or she must next reckon on the just coaptation of body and parts. That the servants be neither too fat, nor too lean; and that neither epilepsy, nor any such falling propensity, belongs to them. The buyer or hirer must pay most particular attention to the appearance of the skin; and with this view, it is necessary, "loco claro intueri ne forte sit in ea morphea alba, aut lepra aut sarpedo Petigo," &c.—In fact, and if so, there must have been a stripping room.

Then we must proceed to the individual members, or, de speculatione membrorum, beginning with the head, in which there should not be any offensive little creatures. Any alopicia, (a lop, quid?) or (as in mine I doubt) any maggots; and, in going downwards, or to extremities, you must sæpius manum appone et palpa (an papa?) to feel if all be right or wrong,

Quoques inveneris super, and (on other occasions) infra umbilicum usque; and, in progression, dehinc etiam testiculos cujusmodi sint inquirere.—Is not this taking the bull by the horns? Now we may as well tarry here to make one homely observation. How could any modest man, or much less how could any modest spinster, or any of the venerable corps diplomatique of old maids, who wanted to hire a man, or any female servant, (even with Haly's authority), have ventured in open day, in open statutes, and in a public street, to absolve all these necessary services,—where would be their tactus eruditus? How could a master or mistress investigate the viscera of a servant, after this method; "precipe supinum jacere, (oh dear) et caput ejus plano positu sit, et manus ipsius tamque ad pedes extende et genua ipsius (avaunt) parum subleva et tange sub planum ventris, (in the Pavement), ejus a loco oris stomachi et his quæ sub hypochondrisis ejus sunt,"—but I will not pass the Rubicon—proh pudor—no!

Therefore, after some other such pieces of information, and after advising us to be sure not to hire a bandy legg'd lady or gentleman, (if lady's maid, or valet, were wanted,) Haly dismisses this part of his subject; and perhaps this specimen may induce, I hope, at least the graver part of the medical community, to consult farther this useful work.

The practical part, extending the pages from 136 to 319, also consists of ten books, which are in the following order: lib. i. De Sanitate tuenda, ii. De Simplic. Medic., iii. De Febribus et Apostemat, iv. De Morbis manifest. i. e. cutaneis, morsibus, vulneribus, et Venenis, v. De Morbis Capitis, vi. De Morbis Pectoris, vii. De Morbis Abdominis, viii. De Morbis Genitalibus, ix. De Chirurgia, x. Antidotarium.

In the cure of these complaints the reader will have plenty of choice medicines, if he can only procure them; and if he meet with the term febris Ethica, he must no more take it for a fever acquired by inordinate application to the study of Aristotle's, or any other Ethics, than if a Cambridge Professor were to choose to designate the fever of the students, (however from any other more likely cause,) a Febris Mathematica.

To a person who feels interest enough to dabble, or to go deeper into Arabic, I should presume that the luminous Expositio Terminorum Arabicorum, of this author, would be valuable. The articles at the head of every book and chapter serve as a sufficient index to the ensuing pages; but in regard to chapters, I have given the Reader chapter and verse, literatim verbatim, of this succulent writer; though I doubt that with me, he will consider them—rather queer.

AVENZOHAR, ABYMERON,

Obiit Hegiræ, 564; after an existence of 135 years—of how many months?

Champerius assigns him the date of 1149, others 1160, or about 1280.

How little interesting must time have been in former ages, when it was not worth recording, at least with precision.

Avenzohar was named Experimentator, and so might all the South-sea bubbleists. His method of preparing medicines, &c. was translated into Hebrew; and Paravicius also translated it into Latin.

I. et Gregor. de Forlivio,	*Venetian fol.* 1490,	Rectificatio Medicationis et Regiminis. —See Hendreic.—This book is named Theiseir vel Keisir.
B. Locatellus,	*Venet. fol.* 1496,	Expensis Oct. Scoti, lib. vii., Theiseir—H. Surian.—Very scarce.
Ottimus Papiensis	*fol.* 1497,	Theiseir cum ejusdem Antidotario et Averrois libro Colliget, per Hieron. Surianum.
Ott. Papi. de Luna,	1510,	Theiseir.
Gregor de Gregoriis,	*Venet. fol.* 1514,	Theiseir opus practicum.
	Venet. fol. 1530,	
Conrad. Gesner,	*Lugd.* 1531,	
	Venet. fol. 1533,	Cum Averrhoe.
	Venet. fol. 1533,	Excerpta que ad balneum faciunt.
	Venet. fol. 1553,	Theiseir.
	Lugd. 8vo. 1561,	Theiseir, cum Antidotario et Colliget.
G. Perchasinus,	*Venet. fol.* 1576,	De Febribus liber.
	Venet. fol. 1583,	Avenzoar ab Theiseir almandariat. Tract. de Simplicibus Medicam. MS. Lib. de decoratione—inter deperdita Bib. Hist.

If science, like fruit, be mellowed and perfected by age, and is alone to be reaped by that old rogue, with a scythe in his hand, Mr. Time, much might be expected from the veteran Avenzohar. "Diuterna praxi, multorumque annorum experientia," he must have learn't many tricks, and to some purpose. The volume styled Theiseir, as Kestner observes, dignum est lectû, ut ut barbare sit versum, et raro haberi possit.

He alludes to the first translations, and not to the later editions. It consists of three books; the first, De Morbis Capitis et Thoracis; the second, De Morbis Abdominis, cutaneis, affectibusque externis; the third, De Febribus agit; and as this book was as scarce and difficult to be had, as the Colliget of Averroes, the editions of 1497 and 1501, which contain them both, must have been a great acquisition.

It must be a great luxury, to live so long as this venerable man; and I long so to do, if it were merely to prove that there would be no end to my bibliographical nonsense.—Vive la bagatelle. It appears odd that in this sense, (I don't mean nonsense) an alphabet of only twenty-four letters, should bibliographically set a man so fast, and so puzzle his brains to get through with it.

What a proud soliloquy did Time prepare for Avenzohar, who, in this respect, had the coast clear, and might have looked around to all the four points of the compass, and not find a fellow—fellow at once his coeval or coequal. Having all the best medical practice to himself; beautiful, bravo, bravo: a clear and solid establishment—bon bon! no one to head him, not any to control him, "qui Marocci cum dignitate vixit." Had it been my case, I think I should have been rocky all the rest of my days.

Abu was Avenzohar's son; for every moment of Abymeron's life had not been spent in Medico, or philosophizing. Abu, conscious from his father's experience, of the value of health, wrote a treatise, De Sanitatis Regimine; for Avenzohar brought up his son to physic. Abu well repaid his father's care, for Pater Hæmoptoicum curavit, qui mulierum usu in id malum relapsus est, (secondary symptoms.)--Kind son!

One edition is from Basil, 12mo, 1612, De Regimine Sanitatis.

A simple question I put before we close. If Hippocrates had lived after Avenzohar, would he have produced his first Aphorism, or only half of it,—Vita brevis, ars longa?

AVERROES DE CORDUBAS,

Obiit 1206.

Lau. de Valentia et soc. Valla, *Venet. fol.* 1482, De Medicina vel Colliget. Art. vii.
A. Parmesianus, *Venet. fol.* 1482, Comm. in Canticum Avicennæ.
Venet. fol. 1484, Chartis xviii, Comm. in Canticum Avicennæ, interp. a Blasio.
Venet. fol. 1488, Arist. liber de Meteoris. ex Hebr. in Lat. per Eliam Cretensem.
Bonon. 4to. 1489,
Venet. fol. 1490, Lat. Colliget.
Joh. et Greg. de Forlivio, *fol.* 1492, Colliget.
Venet. fol. 1495, Comment. in Aristotelem.
Venet. fol. 1496, Cum Abenzoare, fol. 434, cum castigat. Aug. Niphi.
Ott. Papiensis, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Colliget.
Ex domo Aldi Romani, *Venet. 4to.* 1497, Quæstio in lib. i.
Venet. fol. 1498,

This is a very scarce edition, containing, Quæstio in librum priorem traducta per Heliam Hebræum Laurentii Majoli, cui titulus Epipallidius. Ejusdem de conversione propositum secundum Peripateticos.

According to Brunet, this volume is uncommonly scarce, consisting of 32 leaves in the first part, of 54 in the second, and of 72 leaves in the third part. On the 32d leaf of the first part, is a register or index of the catch words for all the books.

Venet. fol. 1514, De Febrib. in collectione Venetiis.
fol. Sine anno et loco.—De Venenis.
Venet. fol. 1514, Colliget et Canticus.
Venet. fol. 1515, In Aristot. poetica Latine.
Lugd. 4to. 1517, De Venenis cum Regimine Sanitatis, de Magninis seorsim.
Romæ, fol. 1521, De Partibus et Generatione in Hebraico. —Pro Codicibus, vide Haller.
L. et fratres de Sabio, *Venet. fol.* 1523, Comm. on Aristot. interpreted by A. de Balneo. A beautiful edition, black letter,

double columns, 70 lines, illumined, and very laborious work. Posteriorum Analyticorum Aristot. &c. The title page is in red ink, with the Cardinal's cap.

Venet. fol. Etiam de mundo, seorsim.

Argent. fol. 1531, De Simplicibus cum Serapione et Mesue.

Lugd. 4to. 1531, Cum Avenzoare.

Apud Gryph., *Lugd. 4to.* 1537, Collectaneorum de re Medica et Sectione iii., libri ii., vi., vii., a B. Campegio castigati—septimus liber non in toto.

Venet. fol. 1542, Colliget; sæpe recusus et valde barbarus.

Venet. 1550, De Theriaco, melius in Brugerino.--Haller.

Venet. 1552, Aristotelis Opera in Capit. divisis, et in vol. ii. digesta.

Venet. fol. 1552, Colliget. lib. vii. cum Canticis et Tractatu de Theriaca.—-Was translated from Arabic into Latin by Blasius de Montepessulano.

Venet. 1552, Translated by Bagolinus.

Venet. fol. 1553, Comment. in Avicennam.

Venet. fol. 1555, Cantica cum Comm. Averrois, ab Alpego Bellunense.

Venet. 1562, De Theriaca.

Venet. 1608, By Mossa.

Brugerinus translated the Colliget, and Mantinus improved it.

In Gesner will be found a particular account of the writings of Averroes. His chief work is the Colliget vel Compendium Medicinæ universæ; "eorumque ab aliis dicta sunt, quibusdam a se adjectis." It is divided into several books or parts, comprising the whole science of medicine. He was also a great commentator on Aristotle.—See Friend.

The works of the Arabians, compiled from the Greek authors, both theoretical, anatomical, and practical, subsequent, or at the time of Maimones, (near to the date when the Saracens invaded Spain, or about the era of 807, according to Scaliger,) were most incorrect barbarous copies of the Greek classics; in which was "turpiter defamata Græcæ et linguæ latinæ venustas." The devastations of the Arabs extended cruelty, not only to climate, but to literature. "Averroes Commentarii, etsi eum virum Animam dixerint Aristotelis, Metaphysici potius Argumenti sunt."—Haller.

The edition of 1542, of the Colliget, may be more barbarous than some of its contents; for in "De Sanitatis Functionibus," of the former edition, this author appears equally good tempered, as credulous, which is a quality ill adapted, and seldom seen, in a parish officer of the present day. "Porro Matrona quædam e regione ædium nostrarum, habitabat, juravit nobis vel conceptis verbis, cum balneum intrasset, in quo improbi quidem homines antea dum lavarent, semen genitale profudissent, statim concepisse: quod etsi incredibile videretur, fecit nihilominus vitæ ilius anteactæ integra atque inculpata castimonia, ut fidem verbis suis adhiberem."—Vide ed. 1537.

Who shall now answer that Tristram Shandy had not consulted this passage, before he had adventured to recommend the philosophical experiment.—"par moyen d'un petit tuyeau."

ALBERTUS, (magnus) BOLSTALIUS,

Dominicanus Germanus.—Episcopus Ratisboni.

Obiit 1280, Parisiis.

Wilhelmus de Mechlinia,	*Sine anno*, 4*to.*		Liber Aggregationis seu lib. Secretorum, Herbarum, Lapidum, Mineralium.
	Sine loco,		Liber Mineralium.—Ed. Pr.
Pet. Mauffer,	*Paduæ? fol.*	1476,	De Mineralibus.—Very scarce, Ed. Pr., at the expense of Ant. de Albricis, and revised by Nicoletus de Pegaciis.
Gots, (supposed),	4*to. no date*,		Regimen Sanitatis.
	Sine loco, 4*to.*	1478,	Is it the editio prima De Animalibus?
	——		De Secretis, absque typographi nomine, et loco, vel typographi anno; De Secretis Mulierum.--In Gothic characters, without cyphers or catch words, and contains 50 folios, which Brunet observes is very improperly given to Albertus.—See infra.
Sch. de Annuntiata,	4*to.*	1478,	De Virtutibus Herbarum, &c.
S. N. de Luca,	*Romæ, fol.*	1478,	De Animalibus.—Second edition, is very scarce, and is a better edition than that of Mantua, of 1479.
P. J. de Butschback,	*Mantuæ, fol.*	1479,	De Animalibus.—Lib. xxvi., sive de rerum proprietatibus; Gothic letters, folia maxuma, two columns. Perpulcher liber.
	Sine typographo et loco,	1480,	De Secretis.
	Sine typographo vel loco,	1481,	De Secretis.
Petrus de Heidelberg,	*Bologna*, 4*to.*	1482,	Liber Aggregationis seu Secretorum.
Wyner,		1484,	Germanice.
	August. 4*to.*	1484,	De Secretis, by Heray, of Saxony
Alb. Kunze,	*Sine anno, loco*, 4*to.*		Liber Aggregationis, etiam sine anno, in Biblioth. Cardinalis Barberini.
	Florentiæ, 4*to.*	1485,	De re Medica.—Ed. Pr.
	Augustæ,	1488,	De Secretis Mulierum, attributed to Heray, of Saxony.
	Aurel. Vindob. 4*to.*	1489,	De Secretis Mulierum.
	Venet. fol.	1490,	Libri xxvi. De Animalibus.—Scarce.
	Argent. 4*to.*	1490,	Liber Aggregationis.
	Bonon. fol.	1491,	De Memoria augenda.
C. de Canibus,	*Papiæ, fol.*	1491,	Cum Avicenna, et de Mineralibus,--Ed. Pr. —Scarce.
Ant. Gautier,	*Neap.* 8*vo.*	1493,	Liber Aggregationis.
	Argent. 8*vo.*	1493,	Liber Aggregationis.
C. Thackel.,	*Lipsiæ*, 4*to.*	1494,	
Trew,	*Venet. fol.*	1495,	De Generatione et Corruptione.
Haemel,	*Venet. fol.*	1495,	De Animal. lib. xxvi. per J. et Gregor. de Forlivio.
J. et G. de Forl.	*Ven. fol.*	1495,	
	Mantuæ, fol.	1497,	

Haemel, *Venet. fol.* 1497,
God.Back., *Newcomb. 4to.* 1498, De Virtut. Herbarum, ac parvo Regimine Sanitatis, 60 pages.
Trew, *Venet. fol.* 1498, De Homine et Animalibus.
August. 1498,
W. de Mecklina, *Venet.* 1499, De Secretis Naturæ.
G. Back, *Antw. 4to. sine anno*, De Secretis.
Romæ, 1499, De Secretis Mulierum.
Bozalerius, *Romæ*, 4*to.* Lib. de Virtude, Italice.

There is an edition of Albertus, De Mirabilibus Mundi; and at the end, De Secretis Naturæ; without any date, a quarto, early edition, handsome character, but it does not correspond with any of those described by Panzer.

EDITIONS IN 1500.

Officina typographorum, *Lugd.* Opera.
Mich. Zelter, *Lips. 4to.* 1500, De Secretis.
God. Bach, *Antw. 4to. sine anno.*
J. Lerner, *Venet. 4to. sine anno.*
Lugd. fol. Opera omnia, vol. x. Pet. Jammy.
God. Bach, *Antw.* 1502, Lib. Aggregationis vel Secretorum.
Mel. Lotter, *Lips. 4to.* 1502, De Secretis Mulierum.
Hagæ. 1504, Opera.
Venet. 4to. 1508, De Secretis cum Comm. libellus.
Masterey, 4*to.* 1510, De Secretis, Germanice.
Basil. 1516, Super Arborem.
Venet. 1517, Opuscula, without the tract, de causa longitud. et brevitatis vitæ.
Oct. Scotus, *Venet. 4to.* 1517, De Nutrimentis et Nutribili, lib. i.
N. Oct. Scoti, *Venet. fol.* 1517, De Memoria augenda et Intellectû, lib. ii.
Oppenheim, 4*to.* 1518, Compendium de Mineralibus.
G. et V. Aug., *Vindeli.* 1519, De Mineralibus, semi gothic characters.
M. Herbipotensen, *Lipsiæ*, Opus de Intellectû et Intelligibili.
Venet. 1519, Varii Tractatus de Sensû et Sensili, &c.
Apud N. O. Scoti, *Ven. fol.* 1519, De Animal. lib. xxvi. chart. 106.

Trithemius's book contains only twenty books, unless it is an error—Librariis.

Haemel, *Venet. fol.* 1519, De Animalibus, libri xxvi.
1525, Bibliomaniæ—(out of our way.)
Turin, 4*to.* 1528, De le virtu de l'herbe, contains only fourteen leaves.
Viduа M. Cæsaris, *Ant. 8vo.* 1538, De Secretis.—Oh, these widows!
Ball Bek, *Argent. 8vo.* 1541, De Mineralibus.
Francof. fol. 1545, Lib. xvi. Germanice de Animalibus, by H. Rueff.
Vinegra, 8*vo.* 1557, In Italian, by Lauro Dellecosca.
H. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1561, De Alchymia.—He is now beginning his tricks.
H. Petri, *Paul. fol.* 1561, Super Arborem Aristotelis.
Lugd. 1566, De Virtutibus Herbarum.
J. Birckman, et T. Baumius, *Coloniæ*, 12*mo.* 1569, De Mineralibus et rebus Metallicis libri quinque.
Francof ad Mænum, 8*vo.* 1585, De Mulier. Morbis, &c. Omnia Germanice.

Lugd. 12*mo.* 1596, De Secretis.

Will. de Mack-linea, *Lond.* 4*to.* 1598, De Secretis Mulier. &c.

4*to. sine anno et loco.*

Lib. de Monstrosis Hominibus, in the library of Caius College, Cambridge, No. 9, as well as some other Codices.

EDITIONS IN 1600.

Argent. 8*vo.* 1607, De Secretis.

Z. Zetzner, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1613, Theatri Chemici, vol. ii.

Z. Zetzner, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1613, De Concordantia Philosophorum.

Francof, 8*vo.* 1615, De Lapide Philosophorum.—Delightful subject.—Io Pean!

Heredes Zetzneri, *Argent.* 12*mo.* 1637, De Secretis.—(Alas! nothing but the Type of him remains.)

Argent. 12*mo.* 1637, De Secretis.—How these secrets sell!

Amst. 12*mo.* 1648, De Secretis.

Lugd. fol. 1651, Opera Omnia, per Pet. Jammy.—Vol. xxi. et 1617; some of the Opuscula omitted.—Dibdin.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1652, De Secretis.

J. Jansonius, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1655, De Secretis.

J. Ravensteinius, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1662, De Secretis.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1665, De Secretis.—According to Douglas, 1669.

H. et T. Boom, *Amst.* 12*mo.* De Secretis Mulierum, de Virt. Herb. Lap. et Mineralium.

Lugd. 12*mo.* 1696, De Secretis.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1702, De Secretis.—Cujus hominem cœlibum debet esse, (in my opinion) quam ignorantissimum,—but it is all taste.

Lond. 12*mo.* 1725, De Secretis; translated by Quincy.—I should not have wondered if Albertus, for disclosing all these secrets, had been translated—into the sea.

Noremberg, 8*vo.* 1760, Brand Germanice noviter elabuntur.

Paris, 4*to.* De Virtutibus Herbarum.

8*vo.* In Italian, De Virtut. Herbarum.

Rouen, 8*vo. sine anno,* De Virtutibus Herbarum.—I hope this edition did not suffer by the flames which injured the church.—"Muri ac Turres dant fulmine tacti ruinam."

And much more may we hope they did not violate the Rue des belles femmes—not far off,—but, with leave, just one word before we go any farther. Is it not obvious, that the great Albertus, the bishop, (as no doubt he attended properly to the press,) must have spent a great portion of his time, in conning over the impressions, De Secretis Mulierum.—In a Roman Catholic Bishop, it is inexcusable,—in a Protestant bad enough. But e contra, had he finished his career by writing on the moral virtues, in lieu of the virtues of plants, he would have ended more prettily.—But, perge viator!

Several tracts or codices of this author, are to be found in the Bodleian library; in the collection of Caius College, Cambridge; and New College, Oxford.—I hope the hint will not set all the fellows of colleges in looking after them. But twenty-one

folio volumes, of Mr. Jammy, (I am sorry to remark it, as he is my name-sake,) in barbarous Latin, are quite enough for the amusement of the patient reader; and enough is as good as a feast.

These twenty-one folio volumes, of my name-sake, are composed and formed chiefly from the works of Albertus. The profession of medicine, and of anatomy, are more especially alluded to and implicated in the above subjects; thus, De Homine, lib. i., De Formatione Hominis, lib. i., De Animalibus, lib. xx. vel xxvi., De Vita et Morte, De Motibus Animalium, De Juventute et Senectute, lib. i., De Nutrimento et Nutribili, lib. i., De Secretis Mulierum libellus.—The least said is soonest mended. In fact, he is a minor Aristotle, "Scripsit pene infinita opuscula. Qui et omnia opera Aristotelis commentatus est."—Schedelius.

In our days the whole bench of bishops would scarcely have time to write half so much, tied down as they now are; i. e. when in town, to attend, by necessity, the drawing rooms, lest they should have their gowns taken over their shoulders; or, when in the country, are obliged, through morûm encomia, to give public days at their palaces. I take it for granted, it must have been the usage of old times, and in which the bishop of Ratisbone or Albertus, as he was an elegant man, might and did cut a figure. Alack, how I have heard my dear Father, (sit sacrum), descant with his highest energies, (and these he had), upon the blandishments and conviviality of Drummond,—then gracing the mitre of York.

At his festive board of urbanity divine, was champagne wit, and champagne wine; the oxygen of which, however, he could restrain, as by a magic wand, within the due longitude and latitude of the Holy Land.

Albertus, at best, in many instances, was but an Amateur anatomist, contented to play upon the surface without approfonding the secrets; but as he was decidedly a great Man, some attention is due to the notice of his works, and to him. As far, however, as petits, and very poor jeux d'esprit have gone, I have probably familiarised too much with a bishop; and I may have improperly taken that, for which so to do, he might not have given me,—a dispensation. The fanning of my wings, however, has chiefly played over his work, De Secretis; as any thing I doubt but the sublime for me; but yet, I shall be in a sad story, if it should turn out, as it appears to be, a contested matter, whether Albertus was the author of the book, De Secretis Mulierum.

It has, as we may perceive, been attributed by Simler, to Heray or Henry, of Saxony, his reputed pupil. He has given the title of the book, "Henrico de Saxonia, Alberti magni Discipulo, Liber de Secretis Mulierum, Augustæ, 1498." And as I have already adverted, Eloy, upon this apparent presumption, throws out, that, Henry of Saxony was probably the author of many of the other works affiliated on Albertus. Eloy observes, that Simler reports the account of the book, as taken from the abridgement of Gesner's Bibliotheca. This abridgement I have not yet seen, but I have Gesner's Bibliotheca, from Tiguri, of 1545.

The only notice taken there of this particular work is in these words, "Libellus de Secretis Mulierum, (by which it was not intended to imply that Albertus wrote a libel on the secrets of women, (and nothing like perspicuity in translation,)—a double parenthesis !!!) Venetiis exivit cum Commentario," 1508, in quarto.

It is under the title of Albertus' own works, of which there is a very detailed account; nor is there in Gesner any notice at all of Henricus de Saxonia, under that name. If, as others have actually inferred, the title of a book were only required, we might probably as well infer that St. Thomas d'Aquinas had written it; for he also was a pupil of Albertus, and has given a work to his brother Reinaldo; i. e. Thesaurus Alchymiæ secretissimus, who equally was a great naturalist, and dealt in nature's secrets.

It may be a question whether the editions, (of which I have one in Gothic characters), of this Libellus de Secretis Mulierum, were not originally written by Albertus, and published with a commentary, (which is annexed to it in my edition), by St. Thomas d'Aquinas, (altho' usually non est inventus), or Henricus de Saxonia.—Is it possible?

An occasional reference to the name of Albertus, as the author, occurs, as well in the text, as in the commentary, of this book; and therefore it would plainly appear, that the commentator expressly identified Albertus as the author; and in one particular passage it observes, "at illud sane intelligitur ad advertendum, quod quatuor sunt status lunæ secundum *Albertum* in tractatu solis et lunæ."

Now the first work which I see in print, of Harry de Saxony, is, De Mineralibus et Rebus Metallicis, from Padua, in 1476. As, on the occasion and nature of the work, and the quality and profession of the author, we shall, unless we put on our gravest documents, be at once either rendered frolicsome, or become shocked at the expedients.*

Shall a bishop, raised to the See of Ratisbone, and (still more monstrous) shall a canonized man, an "in cœlum sublevatus," undertake a natural history of the most natural secret, inter secretalia fœminea? Is the natural and divine law at once to be expounded, inter Scyllam et Charybdim, of defailance and human orgasm? No matter, —let us go on with our bibliography.

Portal is of opinion, and let the reader judge, whether he be not well borne out, that Albertus was the author. Eloy, although differing with Portal, as I do with Eloy, has very candidly given us Portal's proofs, in a quotation from this book, De Secretis; and this quotation certainly stares us in the face, and with some pretension. "Iste liber (for I take it from my old black letter), cujus subjectum est contractum ens mobile, ut ipsis infirmantibus possimus dare remedia, et *ipsis confitentibus* scire dare penitentibus debitas delictum." A little explanation may perhaps be necessary, on Portal's account, on the bishop's, and my own. The bishop was a confessarius—a magistrate of confession,—and unless he knew the nature of human crimes and frailty, could neither have warned his penitent against the one, nor in his functions as priest, have given absolution for the other.

He next explains his reason for writing this book, and the immediate, or causa proxima of it. "Ego Albertus morans Parisiis,† dilecto tibi in Christo socio et amico. Ibi tangitur causa efficiens movens et mota. Movens fuit quidam Sacerdos, qui rogavit Dominum Albertum ut sibi scriberet librum De Secretis Mulierum." And, after a few expatiatory words, upon the injuriousness of improper habits, in regard of illicit connexions, he proceeds, "Et quia malum non evitatur nisi cognitum: (mind that) ideo necesse est volentibus abstinere, cognoscere immundiciem coitus et multa alia quæ docentur in isto libro."

Now we turn over a new leaf.—The most fastidious cannot but approve of this advice. The author further infers, "cum vestra favorabilis et gratuita me rogavit societas ut quædam dicantur a nobis, quæ apud mulierum naturam et conditionem sunt occulta et secreta lucidius manifestarem, visa petitione vestra nulla pigritia a compilatione brevis et compendiosi tractatuli de impetrata materia me retraxit. Sed pusilla et juvenilis mens, quod secundum ejus possibilitatem et temporis oportunitatem ad aliena detrahitur, nihilominus vestro cupiens satisfacere appetitui hanc *præsentem Epistolam*, in qua plurima dē impetratis invenietis vobis in parte stylo Philosophico et in parte medicinali prout materiæ competere videtur. Nam conscripsi rogans vestram constantiam ut in hoc opere et negocio constans ac celans sitis, ne aliquem puerum tam in ætate quam in moribus ad presentiam pervenire permittatis, et si feceritis promitto vobis plura de his et aliis manifestare: et cum præsenti opere et arte causa medicinali transmittere, quæ prolixius dabo: Domino concedente."

Perhaps a suggestion may be here allowed. I am rather of opinion, that the subject of this book was transmitted in a private confidential letter, which probably Albertus never published; but which, being seen, had escaped from some of the confidants, and thus had stolen into print; In Præsentem Epistolam, is very descriptive.

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* I might have introduced here, if I had chosen, some of the miracles and sanctities of Albertus; but as I am already too strongly suspected of such devotional acts, styled bigotry, I shall refer you to Eloy, as better authority, and feed on them myself, in mental reservation.

† Dans Paris la grande ville,
Les Garcons, femmes et filles,
Ont toutes les cœurs debilles.

We thus far then have found, or conceive we have found, the cause of this libellus or epistle being written. It was a pastoral letter, although not exactly on a pastoral subject, or from a shady bower, which had been elicited from Albertus, by some chaste and astonished priest or deacon, who, in his confessional function, became apprized of crimes most rare, and quite unknown to him. He asks advice of a superior, and older judge, of his bishop, who, in his turn, considers it a duty to answer him.—"Unde ille Sacerdos appetitui naturali, (from nature not religion, or both,) appetivit cognoscere naturas mulierum et derelictas hominum."—How galant! He only inquires into the *nature* of woman; and chucks the sins into the man's scale.

Now the bishop, (as an old ape has an old eye), let him into this secret; and where was the harm? Indeed, throughout this letter there is great internal evidence, not only of Albertus' practical skill in the matter, but of his excellent advice and intentions. "Quando autem mulier est in coitû cum viro, &c. &c." Quia ille coitus est naturalis, is (as an intimation to a novice) going as deep into the subject as he need have done.

Thus, from the compressed survey of this libellus, and the repeated references to Albertus, as is before observed, the probability appears to be, that the original composition was first in the form of a letter, and then, of a printed publication. It would also appear, that Albertus was well acquainted with the theory of Aristotle, in regard to generation; and practically, of the physical process of this faculty, by the company he kept.

In this way, and by oral tradition, he had also become acquainted with the wicked practice of bad women, in their sexual communication. "Accidit quandoque viris magna læsio et gravis infectio ex infectione membri virilis per ferrum appositum per eas, prout quidam mulieres vel meretrices (were they from China?) doctæ sunt in illa nequitia et in aliis. Et si fas est dicere hoc quidem describerem, (much to the advantage of surgery), sed quia proprium meum Creatorem timeo, ideo de illis occultis ad præsens nihil manifestabo," nor I believe ever did. It is therefore evident, that he knew of all these tricks, and could keep them as secrets, altho' the women could not, who probably taught him or told him.

It would also appear, that Albertus was not so well versed in the true and private history of the stars, as he was of the garters; for, in affecting to elucidate the influence of these stars, he seems quite planet-struck with nonsense and superstition, and to out-Aristotle Aristotle in absurd inferences.

Whereas, in describing the effects of hysteria, as a consequence of sympathy of the uterus, he not only very classically describes the pathology of the parts, but recommends a practice, (I doubt become too popular since that day), in regard to the cure of the complaint; but as "illum periisse duco, cui quidem periit pudor," I shall forbear the repetition.

The instance is, in speaking de defectu matricis, "Hæc enim ægritudo contingit in mulieribus, ex eo quod abundat in eis menstruum corruptum et venenosum. Et ideo bonum est quod tales mulieres, (now for the golden rule), quæcunque fuerint, sive juvenes sive antiquæ, (of which last there are not any in our days,) sæpe viris utantur ut materia talis expellatur." And, as a good prelate, he subjoins, "Ideo peccatum est in natura illas retrahere et coitum prohibere ad illum quem deligunt, (being himself at that time a great favourite with the ladies,) quamvis sit peccatum in moribus, (beautiful ethics!) de quo nihil ad propositum.—A secret, (hush!)—Audivi in confessione societatis ab uno inquirere causam a me, quare hoc esset, quando ipse dormiret cum sua delecta juvencula."—With his Dollololla!! and gives a case, something about, ventrem suam, &c.

Now mi Lector benevole, do not you think; are you not thinking; may you not think, that if any of our present bishops were to use such language, or to allow such liberties, that the dean of the diocese would put this bishop into the dungeon within the liberty of St. Peter, (as an addition to the liberties he had already taken,) or, in other words, into that *inextricable labyrinth*, the Spiritual Court?

Shall any man, "talia fando," hence affect to say, that the Roman Catholic, both in faith and action, is bound hand and foot, by the despotism of his priesthood?

But after all, (for we should give even the d— his due,) a word for the defendant, "le vrai seul est aimable." I am informed by a distant relation of the bishop's, I mean by a brother priest, "that the bishop's character as a bishop, and a religious man, did not allow him to treat on matters such as are contained in this work, de Secretis. That the instructions of private individuals among his clergy would not justify him in writing it, is an existing fact, which may be ascertained from all the Roman Catholic divines, as well as from the act of different councils. That the clergy are to enter as little as possible into matters of curious speculation, such as are found in the treatise de Secretis Mulierum, and to confine themselves to *actual guilt*. So that it was the duty of Albertus to suppress, rather than to write, this work attributed to him."

I make no comments,—you may. We have too many days of retribution for sins; and too many immediate penances in our Roman Catholic code, for me to presume to fly in the face of my own clergy—a burnt child dreads the fire; but you and our priest may fight it out.

Albertus de Secretis, without date, is one of the best specimens of the Machlinea type; and for Liber Aggregationis see Dibdin, p. 16, 4to.—Also observe, as a curiosity, the edition, Lugd. 1566, De Secretis Mulierum et Virorum. Albertus hitherto had exhibited the secrets distinct, but in 1566, as we see above, he lugged them in together: how natural! It was, sooner or later sure to be the case in so zealous a naturalist. And "quo tendit natura, eo ducere oportet," was one of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.—Let us, therefore, do Albertus justice, and allow, that such a man was worthy the attribute of a bishop.

ARNOLDUS, DE VILLA NOVA.

Circa 1235, vel 1313.—How comes this uncertainty?

1280, according to Lambinet.—He practised at Barcelona.

Medio. 1475, De Venenis et Antidotis.

Dom. de Lapis, 4*to.* 1477, De Regimine Sanitatis.—Vide Dibdin.—Semi Gothic characters.

J. de Westphalia? *Lovan.* 4*to.* 1480, Regimen Sanitatis, et 1483.

Lovan. 8*vo.* 1482, Regimen.

Lugd. 4*to.* 1482, Schola Salernitana, with Villa Nova's notes.

Mediol. fol. 1483, Breviarium Practicæ.

Bocard, *Paris,* 1483, Regimen Sanitatis.

4*to.* 14—, Gothique, Le Regime, tres utile.--A fin, Le Regime, very scarce, and little known.

Paris, 4*to.* 1484, Schola, with Villa Nova's notes.

4*to.* 1485, Regimen Sanitatis.

Bisant. 4*to.* 1487, Regimen Sanitatis.

Bocard, *Paris,* 4*to.* 1493, Regimen Sanitatis, an ut supra, 1483.

Sine loco vel anno, Tract de bonitate Memoriæ.

Sine loco vel anno, fol. De Regimine Sanitatis.

Strasburg, 4*to.* 1503, Regimen, the same as Arnoldus.

Lugd. 1504, Ex Præfatione, T. Murchin, Chart. 205.

Colon. 4*to.* 1507, Schola Salernitana.

Hier. Hoeltzel, *Nuremberg,* 4*to. min.* 1508, Regimen Sanitatis, in Latin and German verse.

At the end of this edition is Pub. Virgilii Maronis de livore incipit; with an Epistola familiaris.—Metrice.

Paris, fol. 1509, Regimen.

There was a Regimen Sanitatis, in four parts, without date, printed at Florence, in 4to. bis, apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli,—the work of Rabbi Moyses.

F. Fradin, *Lugd. fol.* 1509, Opera, Gothic character, Tabula Alphabetica, p. 318, and registrum, ending with, De esu carnium; double columns, Ex præfatione T. Murchin.

Paris, fol. 1509, Œuvres Complettes.

Basil. fol. 1509, Opera.

Venice, fol. 1514, Opera.

Venet. fol. 1514, Opera Medica et Chemica.

G. Huyon, *Lugd.* 1520, Opera, cum Vita. Et de Lapide Philosophor. etiam Tabula Alphabetica, pages 218, single columns, illumined, Gothic edition, by Nic. Tolerus.

Lugd. 1520, Opera avec la vie par Champier.

12*mo.* 1524, Regimen Sanitatis.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1565, Regulæ generales.

fol. 1581,

Basil. 1585, Cum Annot. Jer. Toleri, vel Nic. Toleri.

1585, Speculum Introduc. Medicinal. plenissimum a Nic. Torello.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1617, De retardanda Senectute.

London, 4*to.* 1617, Regimen Sanitatis Salerni.—Black letter.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1625, Schola, with Villa's notes.

Roterodami, 1649, Schola Salernitana.

Paris, 4*to.* 1649, Schola, bad edition.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1651, L'echole Salerne, 1 vol., scarce.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1664, Idem, bad edition.

Lugd. 4*to.* 1707, Regimen Sanitatis.

Oppid Lugduni, fol. 1720, Breviarium Practicæ, an a Casamida?—Vide Eloy.

4*to.* Le tresor des pauvres, not Arnoldus's.

Editions of part of this author's works ran down to 1603; and there were 8vo. editions also, about the beginning of the 16th era; and were very numerous, by as numerous commentators.—See Eloy.

There are codices in the royal library, Paris, in the Ambros. library, and in Caius, &c. see Haller, in whom we shall also find, p. 447, vol. i. several of his separate subjects, either published separately, or existing in codices, as, De retardanda Senectute.

There is, in New College, Oxford, a codex, No. 1126, De Pulsibus, and in Paulina Lipsiensi, No. 7775, Bib. Ashmolea: de pulsibus Hippocrates, de lege Articella.

Is the edition 4to. 1480, Lovaniæ, the one which Lambinet remarks that he saw at Kuypers and Gasparalis? It was a quarto edition, in long lines and signatures; full punctum and duo puncta, and strokes of union, in oblique lines?

I have the edition of Villa Nova, without date; (and his works at that time never had his name attached;) but which seems posterior to the one above, of 1480. It relates to the Liber de regimine Sanitatis; it consists of 68 pages, black letter, with the motto, "eque pauperibus prodest locupletatibus; eque neglectum pueris, senibusque nocent." It consists of cyphered chapters, single columns, in long lines, no catch words; and contains much sense, and practical observation. It chiefly concerns the general management of health, and of the non naturals; with an especial chapter among others, "De regimine caste viventium." Multi enim qui vivunt sani sine coitû, (Bachelors, I suppose,) ut in pluribus virginibus præteritis, (in great numbers) et præsentibus,—very few.

Those who are desirous of leaving off bad contracted habits of this kind, must employ medicinal emetics, drying food, bleeding from different veins, and inunctions of cold unguents, (an mercurial?) to the loins, applying sheets of lead around the same. Is this to amalgamate the disease or the mercury? We have heard of similar, tho' more secure, inventions, for the other sex in Spain; but I have never been applied to, so as to have required me to put these regimina sanitatis in force with my patients, to avoid a rape of the lock.

In the preface to my edition of this work, addressed to the holy Abbot Trautenberger, by Henry Stromer, he observes, "sitque nemo, si diligenter perpendimus, cui libellus hic non sit profiturus, quem emendatum chalceographo excudendum dedi."

The contents of the chapters consist of 57 articles. His large work embraces great variety of subjects, beginning with Introductionum Medicinalium; De humido radicali; De Complexione diversa; De regimine Sanitatis; De conservatione Sanitatis ad Regem Aragonum; De retardanda Senectute, &c. &c. containing an immense number of prescriptions and cosmetics, (perhaps emetics,) in the book De ornatu Mulierum. This I presume he composed, in hope of being restored to the good graces of the ladies, after a sad ungalant speech which he had made in his Breviarium, as follows, "In hoc meo Deo auxiliante, de egritudinibus que proprie mulieribus accidunt tractare intendo et quia mulieres ut plurimum sunt Animalia Venenosa," (Oh the rascal!) begging leave, (Deo auxiliante,) with God's blessing and his own endeavours, to abuse the dear creatures,—"Et de morsu Animalium Venenosorum," &c.

The edition from which I have taken the above quotation, (in order that you may not conceive me, though a barber surgeon, to be the author of such a barbarism,) is printed by F. Fradin, at Lyons, 1509; or from the lion's den, as might be expected.

This edition, by the bye, is prefaced by Marchius, (as see antea). It consists of 317 pages, double columns, folio, no catch words, and black letter; the only type fit for such a monster. It contains an alphabetical table, and of his complete works, of that year, is scarce. Further to particularise however—my black lettered edition, containing the book in question, is of the date of 1504, for the first book,—extending to the date of 1509. The former books are printed by T. Murchius, Lugduni; the latter by Franc. Fradin, also from Lugdunum. I hope the reader may have a clearer idea of this identification than I at present have, and it is so long since this article was drawn up, that I have lost the clue, and to re-enter a labyrinth without a clue is absurd. To proceed, therefore, at a venture:—the first book begins with the introduction, or Speculum Medicinæ, and ends with the Tractatus de esu Carnium, (not upon a Friday, I hope,) pro sustentatione ordinis Cartusii, contra Jacobitas, or in other word, Jacals. Hence it appears, upon medical authority, that there is nothing like the roast beef, (of old England,) for keeping up physical force and radical moisture.

In this book five new subjects were added to former editions. It is an edition farther identified, as consisting of two columns on each page, no catch words; each leaf numbered, every paragraph commencing with an ornamented capital, and the first word in large initials; each column consisting of 74 lines, of 61 different subjects in the books, and a registrum.—So much for these books.

There was a Regimen Sanitatis, in four tracts, without date, printed at Florence, in 4to. Apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli; the work of Rabbi Moyses, and of M. Herbipolensis, Lipsiæ, or Speculum Medicinæ, edente Matterstadio.—His Herbarium, by Scoffer, is very scarce.

The book of Regimen Sanitatis, above alluded to, which Magninum published at Strasburg, in 4to, 1503, (vide supra,) appears not to differ in any respect from Arnoldus; and Haller observes, that having examined the Magnaninum or Magninum work, he found it not to differ, "ne verbulo," from Arnoldus' Regimen Sanitatis.

The Breviarium Practicæ a capite usque ad pedes, Haller considers as princeps viri opus; but with multa certe vana, fidemque non merentia.—Why may we not sometimes diverticulate as well as our neighbours?

Kestner asserts that Nicol (I leave the ass out) Antonius gives the best account of Villa Nova's work, in his Bibliographia Hispanica.

We must not mistake or identify the work De Regimine Salernitano, with the one, Regimen Sanitatis. The Schola Salernitana was restored by Jean de Milan, about the year 1100. The former was the production of the Saliternian Doctors, edited in verse, and was written as a book of maxims of health, for the then King of England.

The Regimen Sanitatis, of Villa Nova, was, no doubt in my mind, a work of his own, in which there was a spice of rivalship with the other, (not to say of vanity,) being upon the same subject. What Villa Nova wrote on the Regimen Saliternitum, was only a commentary; what was written by him on the other score was, I presume, an original composition. They are, however, both included in one volume, in my possession, of the date of 1497, printed at Bergomensis, by Bonetus Locatelli, at the expense of the spirited Octavian Scotus.

The Regimen Sanitatis, of Villa Nova, was evidently posterior to the former; both from its date, and from the insertion at the head, of the motto or lines to which I have above alluded; which motto I have specified to have been taken from the Schola Salernitana.

The Regimen Sanitatis begins thus, "Anglicorum regi conscripsit Scola Solennis. ad regimen vitæ præsens hoc medicinale. Si vis," &c. It may here be observed, that the author or authors of the Schola Salernitana are not known; or, whether it was the work of one man, or of a body of men. In a codex of this work, stiled by Zach. Silvius, Tulloviano, the following is written: "Explicat (lege explicit) Tract, qui dicitur Flores Medicinæ, compilatus in studio Solerii a Magist. Joan de Mediolana instructi Medicinalis Doctore egregio, completioni cujus concordarunt omnes Magistri illius studui.—Tiraboschi."

Arnoldus, de Villa Nova, was, what is usually stiled "rather a comical fellow." He could not be content with his proper profession, but must undertake to dogmatize (I do not mean to go a hunting) and to write on theology. But in 1317, he was called to account, and his works and errors were condemned by order of the brother preachers at Tarragona; he was hence obliged to quit Paris, (who would not quit such a place?) and, being sent on an embassy, to Pope Clement the 5th, he was unluckily drowned at sea.

The Pope ordered De Profundis's for him, (too shallow resources I doubt, considering the depth of water,) and much regretted the privation of a work which Arnoldus had always promised him. He inserted this into his Pontifical letter, of the 19th of May, 1312; endeavouring by this means to recover it, if in existence; but sorry I am to record, that neither was the Pope's Pontifical letter able to produce the work; nor, the De Profundis's to bring Nova de novo, to dry land; so both were lost.—No dry joke, at any rate, unless to his brotherhood.

The poor author had been condemned by his brethren, (Cannibals), on nineteen different articles, and if they had it in their power,—say on the thirty-nine; one of which was, for foretelling that the world would be at an end in thirteen hundred and thirty-three. They were, therefore, thirteen hundred and thirty-three times obliged to him, for allowing such rascals time to prepare themselves; and the remaining articles, (nine of which are in the Castilian language, and five in Latin, as see in a MS. in my edition), were all alike condemned by them; and of course without benefit of clergy; nay, even Pope Innocent the 2d, (dont suppose he was only the second innocent Pope, for they are all innocent), in 1539, by no means thought Villa Nova's works so innocent, as to allow his clergy to read them;—but mark ye now, they stole a sly peep at them whenever they could, for he was a tasty Villa, in his descriptions which, ad Morbos Mulierum spectant; and Monks are mortal men. Nova, however, non obstante, was, pro Hæretico, to the black dog damnatus,—which, as an anathema, is a serious business.

SOLILOQUY.

It is to be feared, and must be owned no doubt, that in many opera, where Abbots and their Similes grace the pages, there exists, in their language, a degree of pruriency, (like an esprit du corps,) which should not be evinced, either in the titles of such books, by the Abbots, or in the subjects. In this work, among others, we have instances; for who should expect in so chaste a title as De ornatû Mulierum,

(into the contents of which, the vanity of the sex might reasonably induce them to inquire,) to find a recipe from Villa Nova, "ut desiderium et dulcedo—augeatur," which has nothing to do with eating or drinking, or dress; or encore un coup, (shocking) ad virgam erigendam.

Simple Villa Nova! what occasion for any of his admonitions; could he suppose they did not understand the rights of man. Why not leave the expedient to the genius and resources of the ladies; they all knew full well, that there is no steering the best rigged man of war in a storm, without command of the steerage; and they never affect to strike fire out of a cheese paring.

The holy Abbot could not have edited this last recipe for his own use, as it was quite out of his way; and the fancy dress maker, who was at liberty to read it as a printed book, printed under the auspices of a Cardinal's Cap, would as little have suspected to have stumbled upon so gross an indecency. From it, therefore, I shall calmly beg leave to draw this important inference, in favour of modern pudicity, that we medical men are now much more chaste than our forefathers.

The apothecaries of the present day suppose, that the physicians often give them trouble enough, even at twelve o'clock at night, to compound their fancied farragos; but let these apothecaries, or pot carriers, look over Arnoldus' antidotarium, and they will learn to live cheerful and contented under the present recipe—rocal slavery—such as it may be.

Arnoldus should have been christened, De Nomine novo. He has some dashing terms, as Rosarum Philosophorum, Novum Lumen, Sigillum et flos Medicinæ, &c. which others have equally remarked.—Never mind, every man to his humour. He was a very useful practitioner.

APONUS, vel ABANUS, (PETRUS.)

1250.—Aikin, &c.

Patavi et Tarvisii Professor.—The French students name him Monsieur D'Apon.

"Qu'avez vous fait ce matin," said a French student to another, "J'ai lu quelques pages de Monsieur D'Apon."

His ordinary classical name was Conciliator.

Sine loco et anno, De Remediis Venenorum.

Neapoli, fol. 1471, In lib. Messuæ, opus Conciliator. in fronte auro aliisque coloribus pictum litteris initialibus coloratis; in other words, an illumined edition.

Per. Tho. Septem & Joh. Vurster de Campidon, *Mantuæ, fol.* 1472, Edit. Princeps; the earliest and most scarce,—in fronte, "Conciliator—-ad calcem—laus Deo."

This edition has 364 folia, large paper, with Tract. de Venenis of Arnoldus.

fol. 1473, Vide Maittaire.

Mantuæ vel Paduæ, 4to. 1473, Cum Arnoldi Tract. de Venenis.

Maufer, *Paduæ, 8vo.* 1474, De Physiognomiæ, Compilationis; very scarce indeed.

Maufer, *Paduæ, 4to.* 1474, Idem liber Compilationis.

Paul Joh. de Putzback, *Mant. fol.* 1475, Expositio Problematum Aristotelis, sine signatura, custodiis vel paginis, editio elegans et prima cum Commentariis, edidit Stephanus.—Vide Panzer.

Bertoldus Rying de Argentina, *fol.* 1475, Joan. Messuæ Practica cum addition; Petri Aponi.—A second part contains the supplement.

Roma, 4*to.* 1475, Remedia Venenorum.

D. Andr. Vendisameno, *Venet. fol.* 1475, Conciliator differ.

G. P. Taravi., *Venet. fol.* 1476, Conciliator.

Joh. Alamanus, *Colle. fol.* 1478, Dioscoridis Opera Latine.

Venet. fol. 1478, Conciliator.

Pataviæ ? 1482, Questiones de Febribus, reprinted; if so I have not fallen in with the first edition, if seorsim printed.

J. Herb. Alem, *Venet. fol.* 1482, Expos. Problemat. Aristotelis, cum transl. duplici. Theod. Gazæ.

J. Herbert de Selgenst, *Patav. fol.* 1483, Conciliator.

Erhardus Retdolt, 1483, Hippocrates libellus de Medicorum Astrologia in Latinum traduct. ab P. Apono. —Scarce.

Venet. fol. 1485, Hippocrates de Medicorum Astrologia, libellus ex Græco in Latinum.

Venet. fol. 1485, Libellus.

Mat. Cerdonis, de Wyndischgretz, 4*to. min.* 1487, De Venenis libellus.

This edition is scarcely known, and appears to have been improperly reported by Panzer, in his Annales Typographici, p. 376. Mazzuchelli apprehends that it was not a Venetian edition, but one of those from Padua, which Matthew de Cerdone printed, between the years 1482 and 1487. In my copy of this small but neat libellus, the Tractatus de Epidemia et peste, of Valasti de Tarenta, physician to the King of France, is bound up with Arnoldus de Villa Nova's Tractatus, de arte cognoscendi Venena, (cum quis timet sibi ea ministrari) and also with Petrus Abano libellus de Venenis.

It is a small quarto, with figured capitals, long lines, no catch words, but with numerals at the chapters, and a number to each leaf. There is an index of the chapters, of Peter de Abano, and of Arnoldi, but not of Valasti. It has some irregularities in it, of little consequence; the order of the text is Abanus, Arnoldus, Valastus; it is a scarce libellus.

Pel. de Pasqu., *Venet. fol.* 1489, Addit. ad lib. de Mesuæ, de Consolatione Medici.—Haller writes Bononiæ.

Gab. de Grassis, *Pap. fol.* 1490, Maittaire places 1491. Aikin advances that the Conciliator was published in 1490.—An Consolatio Medici ?

Patav. fol. 1490, Conciliator.

Venet. fol. 1490, In the University of Gottingen.

Pel. de Pasqualibus, *De Bonon. fol.* 1491, With Mesue, Choristofaro, &c. and corrected by Paul de Vareschis, et vide Maittaire.

Paris, fol. 1494,

Mant. 1495, Problemata Aristotelis.

1496, I see, etiam.

Imp. Oct. Scot., *Venet. fol.* 1496, Conciliator.

Venet. fol. 1496, Conciliator, and the tract de Venenis.

Ex Officina Jac. Thannes, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* 1500, De Venenis; a reprint of 1498, edited by Will. Huldenkoff.

Venet. 4*to.* 1502, Astrolabium Planum.

	Lugduni. 4to.		Dioscorides digestus?
Imp. Oc. Scot.,	*Venet. fol.*	1504,	Conciliator.—Clement.
Imp. Oc. Scot.,	*Venet. fol.*	1504,	Reprinted from the edition of 1496.
	Venet. fol.	1505,	Expositio Problematum.
	Venet. 8vo.	1505,	Textus Mesuæ emenditus de egritudinibus.
	Marpurg,	1517,	De Venenis eorumque Remediis. Aikin.
	Venet. fol.	1519,	Expositio Problematum.
	Venet. fol.	1520,	Of folia 263, demi Gothic characters, with the alterations.—Conciliator.
	Paris. fol.	1520,	Expositio.
	Venet. fol.	1521,	See Douglas.
	Venet. fol.	1522,	Falc. Conciliator, the same as above, of 1520.
	Basil. fol.	1535,	Conciliator.
	Venise, 8vo.	1541,	Geomantia in Italian.
	Venet. fol.	1545,	Falc. Catalogue.
	8vo.	1548,	Decisiones Physionomicæ.
	Padua, 8vo.	1548,	Decisiones Physionomicæ.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet. fol.*	1548,	Cum Notis, Symphor. Champier.—This edition also contains Cararius quæstio de Venenis ad terminum, in the Conciliator Controversiarum.
	Venet. 8vo.	1549,	Geomantia.
	Venet. 12mo.	1550,	Geomantia, 2da pars.
	Venet. 12mo.	1552,	Geomantia.
	Venet. fol.	1555,	Conciliator.
	Venet. fol.	1555,	Conciliator.—Reprinted.
	Venezia, 8vo.	1556,	La Geomanza,—Scarce,
	Venise, 8vo.	1558,	Geomantia Italien.
	Venet. fol.	1563,	Textus Mesue emenditus.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet. fol.*	1565,	De Venenis; see also Hendreich and Niceron, on the later editions.—See infra.
	Venet. fol.	1565,	Reprinted.
	Paris, 8vo.	1567,	Heptameron seu Elementa magica, after the 1st vol. of Agrippa's works.
	Venet. fol.	1576,	Questiones de Febribus.
	Venise, 8vo.	1586,	Geomantia Latine.
	Venet. fol.	1590,	Conciliator.
	Venet. fol.	1591,	Mead.
	Venet. fol.	1595,	
	Venet. fol.	1595,	Reprint, "Ab Aquilano castigatus."
	Gresæ, 4to.	1614,	Horstii Compend. Conciliator redactum.
	Glassæ, 4to.	1615,	
	Giessae vel Glassæ, 8vo.	1621,	G. Horstii Conciliatoris enucleati, &c. Compend. redact. rasior est Avis.
	fol.	1648,	See Manchelli, vel Mazzuchelli.

The above, not detailed editions, relate to his work, Conciliator; and this useful book is to be found, with a parcel of Dementiæ, under the seducing terms of "Veræ Alchimiæ," (say, legitimate lunacy) as collected by Gratiolus.

Of the work, de Venenis eorumque Remediis, the following are also some of the principal editions.—See Eloy, Bayle, Clement, Panzer, and Dibdin.—Bibliogr. Dict. &c. &c

DE VENENIS.

Mant. fol. 1472, De Venenis, originally dedicated to Pope Honorius the 4th, or Joannes the 22d, whom he did not name.

J. Septem Castr. } *Mant. 4to.* } See Hendreich; this work was divided
Joh. Vurther, } 1473, } into six principal divisions, and eighty-two chapters.

Venet. 4to. 1473, According to Haller.

Mantuæ vel Paduæ, 4to. 1473, De Venenis.

J. Phil. de Lig- } *Romæ, 4to.* } Cum B. de Nursia de Conservatione
namine, } 1475, } Sanitatis.

Ch. Valelarse, *Mediol. 4to.* 1475, Tract de Venenis.

G. P. Tarvisius, *Venet. fol.* 1476,

Patav. 1476, De Venenis, according to Haller.

St. Planck, *Romæ. 4to.* 1484-5, See Haller.

Venet. 4to. 1485, Hippocrates de Medicorum Astrologia ex Græco in Latinum.

Venet. 4to. 1487.

M. Cerdo:, *Pata. 4to. parv.* 1487, See note supra.

St. Planck, *Romæ,* 1490,

Jac. Thanner, *Lips. 4to.* 1498, De Venenis Mineralibus, et Vegetabilibus &c. ex emendat. Wilm. Huldenhof.

8vo. Without date or name, with Gratiolus, &c.

Phil. de Lignamine, *Medio.* Addit. ad lib. i., Mesuæ de conserv. Med.

Jac. Thanner, *Lips. 4to.* 1500, De Venenis Mineralibus, Vegetabilibus.

Venet. 1520, De Venenis.

Basil. 8vo. 1531, De Joachim Schiller.

Apud Cervi- } *Marpur. 8vo.* } De Venenis.
corem, } 1537, }

Venet. 1537, De Venenis.

Rivini. fol. 1548,

Venet. 8vo. 1550, De Venenis eorumque Remediis.—Aikin.

Marp. 8vo. 1550.

fol. 1565, Mead. an ut infra ?

Venet. fol. 1565, De Venenis.—See supra.

Argent. 8vo. 1566, De Venenis.

Venet. fol. 1567, Et Questiones de Febribus.

Paris, 8vo. 1567, Eptameron, Corn. Agrippa.

Lyon, 16mo. 1593, With Paracelsus in French.

Venet. fol. 1595, De Venenis.

Lyon, 18mo. 1595, Traité de Venin, traduit du Latin par Lazare Vort.—Scarce.

Francof. fol. 1679.

P. Gosser a la Haye, *8vo.* 1742, See Codices in Bodleian library.

Sine anno vel loco, De Remediis Venenorum. Aponus ridiculas admiscet Superstitiones.—See Zorzi's Life of Apono.

Aponus published editions of Aristotle's problems, at long intervals; as Physionomia, as above, as Decisiones Physionomiæ, in 1548, octavo, and Hippocrates de Medicorum Astrologia, translated from Greek into Latin, Venet. 4to. 1485; also Galen's treatise, De usu Partium, and several other works, as Abraham Aben Esra's treatises in Latin, not exactly relating to medicine, as mentioned by Eloy, p. 147, vol. i.

The book Conciliator differentiarum Philosophorum et præcipue Medicorum; vel ducentarum et decem differentiarum, although printed so often, is a very scarce work; and therefore we may, in great measure, estimate his fame, (as we do that of Tom Hickathrift, and of Robinson Crusoe, the York mariner,) from the number of the editions. In our days an author must whip and spur plaguey hard under the best patronage to force his work through half a dozen editions, unless it be a mere school book, an amulet, or a charming novel. The truth is, the old fellows formerly had plodding and learning on their side; and what they brought forth, was deep sought and well amalgamated.

Aponus was Magiæ inculpatus, not as having travelled about with a lanterne magique, but as, in art, a loose and playful amateur. After poor Peter was dead, they burnt him in effigy as a sorcerer; but he had a much cooler concern of it than St. Lawrence, who for his miracles, (which they considered as the second part of the same tune,) they actually grilled alive upon a gridiron.—This was making a *devil* of a saint, with a witness.

He has been particularly cited by Tomassini, Commeni, and Faciolati; some rascals, however, threw out spurious works on magic, in his name.—See the Eptameron, Elucidarium Necromantium, et lib. Expos. Mirabil. secundum xxviii., Mansiones Lunæ. A high joke indeed! send him into the mansions of the moon. What does the moon care for the burning sun, the Elucidarium Necromantium, who chases and runs her down like his mistress all day; as she is sure to get the upper hand of him at night!

ACTUARIUS, JOANNES.

He is appointed to the 11th century by Wolfg. Justus; to the 12th, by Moreau; to the 13th, by Fabricius and Friend; to the 14th, by Lambicius; to —— .—See general Bibliogr. Dict.

Could we have conceived it possible, that the existence of an author should remain so unfixed, when the editions of his works have been so numerous?

L. Vitales, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1519, De Urinis, libri vii. Latine vertente Ambr. Leon. Nolani, from the Greek MS.

This edition was revised by Goupylus, with notes, and reprinted under the title De Urinis Libri septem; it recommends the study of the pulse and urine combined.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1520, De Urinis, 2d ed. improved by Grantz.

Paris, 4*to.* 1522, De Urinis, improved afterwards by Goupylus.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1526, De Compositione Medicamentorum; with commentaries by Ruellius; nearly similar to the 5th and 6th books of Therapeutics, though edited singly; and we must not be deceived, as Kestner observes, by Lindenus, Merclin, and Bayle, who represent it as a distinct book.

This edition was translated by Ruellius and Mathisius, of Bruges; and was the only book of this author extant at that day.

Cratan., *Basil.* 8*vo.* vel 4*to.* 1529, De Urinis. Improved by Goupylus, from Amb. Leon. Nol.—Edition, of 1519, from the Greek.—See above.

Tiguri, 4*to.* 1531, De Urinis, cum Clauseri dialogo.

Venet. 4*to.* 1534, Method. Medendi, lib. vi. of which there is no Greek edition.—Translated into Latin also, by Mathesius, of Bruges.

C. Neobar., *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1539, De Medicam. Compositione.—The same as the 5th and 6th book of Meth. Med.
Winter, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1540, De Medicam. Compos. cum Tabulis Succedaneorum Med. de Gesner et Compendium ex Actuarii libris de Urinis.
Tiguri, 8*vo.* 1541, Compend. ex Actuario de Urinis cum differentiis, &c. a Gesnero.
Bogardus, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1546, De Med. Comp. idem ac 1540.
Fabricius, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1547, De Nutritione ejusdem Spiritus Animalis, Latine.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1547, De Actione et Adfectibus Spiritus Animalis et de Nutritione, versione Jul. Alexandrini—"lima eget."
J. Rogni, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1548, De Urinis a Goupylo. emend.
Ultrajecti, 8*vo.* 1548, De Urinis.
Paris, 4*to.* 1548, De Urinis, liber vii. a Jac. Goupylo, from the first and scarce edition.
Grat. Perchas., *Venet. fol.* 1553, De Febribus liber.
Venet. 4*to.* 1554, Method. Medendi, liber vi. ac in Medicis Artis Principibus, 1567, composed for the use of the great State Chancellor, and Legate to the Southern Hemisphere.
Venet. 4*to.* 1554, De Nutritione.
Leyden, 12*mo.* 1556, 3 vols. Opera.
G. Morellius, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1556, Opera Medica universa. Lat. lib. 15.
Stephanus, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1556, De Urinis cum Method. Medendi et inter Principes, &c.
Tornes., *Lug. Gall.* 12*mo.* 1556, Opera Lat. 3 vols.—Not in forma octo partita, as Lindenus asserts.
Lugd. Bat. 1556, 2 Tom. de Compositione, &c.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1557, Animal. Spiritus, Greek edition, by Goupylus, two books, the 1st edition, and a Latin version by Mathesius.
Stephanus, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1557, De Actione et Adfectus—de nutritione ejusdem Spiritus Animalis et victu Græce.

The two Libelli de actione, &c. were the only two books of the works of Actuarius which were published in Greek; and they were also inserted inter Principes. It is the Editio Princeps, by Goupylus.

Apud. Juven., *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1557, De Actionibus, Græce, libri ii. et Adjectis Animalibus.—Vide infra 1558.—Scarce.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1558, The same as Amb. Leon. Nolani, of 1519.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1558, De Urinis.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1566, Meth. Med. idem cum lib. a Mathiseo.
H. Stephens, *Paris, fol.* 1567, Inter Med. Artis, prin. translated.
P. de Nicolinis, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1567, De Puerorum Educatione.
Venet. 4*to.* 1569, De Urinis, vertante Amb. L. Nolani.
Ultrajecti, 12*mo.* 1670, De Urinis.
Ultrajecti, 8*vo.* 1670, De Compos. Med. a Ruellio,—nearly the same as the 5th and 6th books of Therapeutics.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1688, De Urinis a Willichio, Rhinum.

Traject ad Rhinum, 4*to.* 1760, De Urinis, libri septem.
Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1774, De Actionibus Græce, libri ii. the same as the Paris 8vo. edition, of 1557, which T. Fred. Fischer reprinted in Greek & Latin, and also added two books of Actuarius' on regimen.

For the works in Codices, see the Oracle Haller.

The ten books of Actuarius contain, De actionibus et effectibus spiritus animalis, ejusque victu et nutritione sui, two books. Written on an appropriate occasion to a philosophical friend. De urinis, libri septem, de medicamentorum compositione liber unus. The seven books de urinis, were translated by Ambrosius Leo Nolani, and also John Alexandrinus. These books consisted of, de differentiis urinarum, first book; de indiciis urinarum, second book; de urinarum causis, third, fourth, and fifth books; de prævidentiis ex urinis, the 6th and 7th books.

A prediliction for the subject de urinis, is here, as on many other occasions, an instance of it in the older authors. Soiling the fingers, and regaling the senses, over a diabetic utensil, was a great luxury. And uric acid was to them more reviving than sal volatile.

Actuarius translated one book of Avicenna from the Arabic into Greek. His own works written in Greek are numerous, and are to be seen in many libraries, as the royal library, (lately, and possibly may soon be again, the Sans Culotte), at Paris. In MS. in the Bodleian. The Vindoboniensian, Medicean, and Bavarian, in Caius college, &c. but chiefly in Italy.—See Gesner and Haller.

He copied principally from Galen, Ætius, and Paul of Ægineta. He was fond of theorizing, and why not? Is it not captivating and of easy access; and theory consists no little in fancy. Theory is light and only digests air, not substance. "Pinguis venter non generat subtilem sensû." And when dogs and men, or men and dogs, have eaten hard, they generally are oppressed and fall asleep. Hence, in judging, he had a method of his own; "adeo, ut nemini cedens, aut metuens, aut obsecutus," (neither Pope nor Pretender), so that he would neither lead nor drive: as when dormiendi Appetitum in Ventriculo collicet. But Cicero insists "tuo tibi consilio est utendum." —He is an author who has been so little known, and so seldom mentioned, notwithstanding his numerous works, that it is scarcely ascertained where he resided. He wrote, however, in a more polished style than those authors who immediately followed him.—See Mangetus.—"Illud interim notabo, stylum in iis libris, (de spiritibus) minime impurum esse, sed atticam venustatem plurimam redolere, quæ in posterioribus Græcis rarissime occurrit."

Actuarius was the son of Zacharias, and worse men than he, of the same name, have been noticed in better books.

A medical book of Genesis, would, to me at least, be very amusing. An Arabian blood horse and his fame run down to posterity. An Arabian physician and his works, though refulgent to-day, are dead and obsolete to-morrow. And, quoad posterity and posthumous fame, we might successfully back the fleet racer, Dr. Syntax, against a whole college of Arabian physicians. Have not the pandectæ of some antient physicians, and the derivatives of their names, been misapplied by some blundering bibliographer? would Swift were here, to answer it!

Has not the name of Actuarius, (since his family is unknown), arisen from his having been an active clever fellow; or been named, as we might so identify, a stirring blood hound; Actuarius.

Has not the name of a crack superior horse been applied to Hippocrates.—Hippos vel Ippos, equus, et krator imperans—topping, winning, victorious—Reader, tell us.

ALMANSOR,

Obiit 942—vel

Impensis Octaviani Scoti, *Venet. fol. Goth.* 1490, Nonus liber Almansoris cum Syllani Expositione.

Aloysia de St. Lucia, *Venet. fol.* 1493, Judicia seu Propositiones.

Ot. Pap. de Luna, *Ven. fol.* 1496, Nonus liber cum Expos. Syllani de Nigris de Papia, et Petri de Tusignani ; black letter. This contains much definition, & many practical remarks, of considerable value ; double columns, 72 lines in each, smaller black text, but much larger, in Syllanus Exposition.

Sine anno et loco, fol. Liber tertius Italice, de Medicina Rhytm. Item divisiones Rasis, et Viaticum Constantini Monachi.

Bon. Locatelli, *Venet.* 1497, Exposit. 9i. libris a Joan. Arculano impensis Oct. Scoti.

This edition is handsomer than the one above, of Syllanus, but some chapters, in consequence of death, were left incomplete It wants Tussignani Expositio. It is a longer commentary.

Hen. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1544, As below.

This author, in reality, was Abubeter Rhazes, a Mahometan, of famous celebrity. He lived, according to report, 120 years; began his medical tricks at 30, turned quack or empiricus for forty years, and a rational being or physician, for forty more, so that he was 80 years practising physic, before he came to his senses ; his medical senses. He flourished, (and it may well be deemed flourishing,) according to some, Anno Christi 1070, according to Justus, 1085, under Henry the fourth, Emperor ; and according to Moreau, he lived in the time of Almansor Rex Cordubensis, 966 ; therefore the causa efficiens of the writing of this book, "fuit Rasis Zaccharie filius precepto Regis Almansoris filii Isaias vel Isias ; et sic patet quod sit nomen auctoris."

The book, in reality, is a kind of Regimen Sanitatis, for King Almansor, written by command of his Majesty. Whether it was a Regimen Sanitatis, or of Necrosis to the King, I dare not answer, but when we shall have read on a little farther, we may judge.

The edition of 1497 is only the 9th book, printed in a determined kind of blackguard radical type. The original of Rhazes is divided into ten parts ; in the first is the anatomy of the body and limbs ; the second part is, de signis Corporis Humani et Physionomiæ ; the third are the virtues of medical simples ; the fourth de Conservatione Sanitatis ; the fifth de Decoratione ; the sixth de Preservatione iter agentium a Nocumentis extrinsecis ; the seventh de Chirurgia ; the eighth de cura Venenorum ; the ninth de omnibus Egritudinibus a capite usque ad pedes potentibus accidere ; the tenth de Febribus. In fact, a mere repetition and recital of various medicines and applications, as tedious as endless. But we must not, in conscience, pass by the encomium of Lindenus, on the contents of the edition of Rhazes, of 1544. I have this edition of Rhazes, which I value the more as it has this inscription in it, "A present from my friend, Mr. P. Pott, Oct. 23d, 1785, Dr. P." (David Pitcairne) How trifles please children ! Booksellers know this well.

The work of Rhazes de re Medica, consists of ten books, which, with the other books, (contents of this volume) are also dedicated to Mansorem Regem.

"Opera exquisitiora quibis nihil utilius ad actus practicos extat. Omnia enim penitus, quæ habet aut Hippocrates obscuriora, aut Galenus, fusiora fidilissime doctissime-

que exponit et in lucem profert per Gerhardum Toletonum, Cremonensim, Andream Vesalium, Bruxellensem, Albanum Torrinum, Vitoduranum, latinitate donata, ac jam primum quam castigatissime ad vetustum codicem summo studio collata et restaurata, sic, ut a Medicinæ Candidatis intelligi possint."

Is not this handsome? And though a long quotation, the older and severer practitioners can find no fault, as they have nothing to do with it.

The excellence, however, of such old authors, (which are too generally despised), is the correct account which they give of the signs and symptoms of disease. As for example: the first chapter of this 9th book of Almansor, as noticed above, contains the following information, and may serve as a specimen of the rest.

"Intelligendum tamen quod omnis dolor capitis proveniens a stomacho, a quacunque causa fuerit est minor immediate post cibum, quia cibus statim impedit elevationem vaporum. Sed si fiat a phlegmate vel melancholia, post breve tempus magis molestat, et si ex inanitione longo tempore duravit jejunium: et si ex cholera mediocriter, et idcirco apparet multos decrepitos, et quasi de dolore capitis continue conqueri habentes repletionis habitudines post comestionem alleviari," &c. &c. in the same style.

In this obvious sense and knowledge of disease by symptoms, how much I have to regret being deprived of the advantage of attending, as medical man, the corporation and aldermen of York. How? by being gagged and choaked, and stopped in my growth, by the act of supremacy. This, this nasty thing, so abhorrent to my religion, alone prevented my being raised above the chamberlain's honourable office; which (honourable as Apis in Egypt could be; by the bye, is Apis a water God?) cost me seven pounds; nay, robbed me of a sinecure medical practice,—practice which would never have required or troubled me when their members dined at their own expense; but only upon sessions or feast days, and even then, at a sufficient early hour in the evening, to have enabled me to apply the sovereign remedy, an emetic, my infallible antidote; and then again, to have gone securely to bed.

ÆGIDIUS, MONACHUS,

De Columna.

The French style him Ægidius Corboliensis, or Gilles de Corbeil, Chanoine de Paris; living about the end of the 12th century.

Trithemus and Gesner place him in the 7th century; but this date belonged to another Gilles, a Greek, and Benedictine monk, sub Tiberio 2do. Friend also considers him as an author of the 12th century, but denotes him as an Athenian, and of the order of St. Benedict; whereas, Mangetus, in describing both, as Monks, computes the first under Tiberius the second, about the seventh century, and our author, under Philip Augustus, King of France.

The former, or Gilles, the Greek, living under Tiberius, might probably have written the work, De Regimine Principum, which however is recorded below, amongst those of Ægidius Corboliensis. And Mangetus ascribes to the Monk of the 7th century, the work on the pulse, and on poisons, leaving all the rest of them, which we record, to Ægidius, the physician of Philip; but Eloy blames both Mangetus and Friend, for having confounded them and their writings.—When the clouds are thus thick, who shall clear the sky for us?

Eloy converts Ægidius Corboliensis, into Gilles de Corbeil, or, as we might name him in English, Gill Crow, or of the crow family. He makes a famous poet of him, at least as to numbers. He composed a work on the praise and virtues of compound medicines, which consisted of six thousand Hexameter verses, though never published. Haller expresses his Compos. Med., or Poema de re Medica, as "vastum poema," yet, non illepidi cæterum sunt versiculi, ut ætas ea ferebat. They were all in Latin, and he was so much esteemed in France, as to be placed among the classics, and his book to be a class book; yet his poetry has been criticised as barbarous, not Fracastarius.—For a distich see Eloy. "Nondum maturas Medicorum surgere plantas," &c. &c.

1473, De Regimine Principum, libri iii. Ægidii Romani de Columna.—See De Bure.

This edition, according to the Dict. Bibliogr, &c. is without the name of printer or place; but Brunet, according to Panzer and Santander, gives it to Gunt. Zainer, of Rutlingen. It is so very scarce, that booksellers have doubted of its existence, which however seems to have arisen from a mistake, as it has been so distinctly described; for it is printed in round letters, in two columns, without cyphers, signatures, or catch words, and consists of 129 folia. The initials are engraved in wood.

Nic.Spindler, *Barcel. fol.* 1480, De Regimine, oldest version in the Limosine tongue.

There is a MS. on vellum in the Leyden library, formerly the Version Ægid. Romani de Regimine principum libri tres, qui per partes distinguuntur.

Step. Planck, *Romæ, fol.* 1482, De Regimine Principum, scarce.—It has been erroneously marked as the first edition. De Bure indites the printer as Planck de Patavia.—See Audifredi.

Mat. Cerd. de Wyndischgretz, *Paduæ, 4to.* 1483, Carmina de Urinarum judicio cum expositione Gentilis de Fulgineo, versibus Hexametris.

This book of course, according to our prelude, will belong to the French Monachus, not to Romanus.

Mat. Cerd. de Wyndischgretz, *Paduæ, 4to.* 1484, Liber Metricus de Pulsibus, cum Comm. Gentil. de Fulgineo.

Venet. 8vo. 1488, Liber unus de Urinar. Jud. et de Pulsibus liber unus a Gentili de Fulgineo.

Bon.Locatellus, *Venet.* 1488, In libros posteriorum Aristotelis expositio.—Scarcer than his other works.

Hier.Durant, *Patavi, fol.* 1493, Comm. in 8 libr. Physicor. Aristotelis.

Bern.Venetus, *Venet. 4to.* 1494, Liber unus—Carmina de Urinar. judiciis tractatulus; expos. Jer. Durantis cum Comm. Gent. de Fulg. et Camerario Vincentio, poema.

M. Ungut. et Stan. Polono Campaneros, *Sevilla,* 1494, Liber de Regimine Principum Italice; Transladar de Latin en Romance do Bernardo Obispo de Osma.—This of course we presume is by Ægid. Romanus de Columna.—Very scarce.

Verard, *Paris, fol.* 1497, A French translation, under the title of "Gouvernement des Princes," by Hesdin.

Sevilla, 1498, See Maittaire and Brunet.

———— Libri de Antidotis, a Polycarpo et Lysero.—Vide Kestner.

Per Beviloquam Papiensim, *Venet. fol.* 1498, Liber de Regimine.—Vide Maittaire and De Bure.—rara.

Guntz, *Venet.* 1499, De Urinis et Pulsibus carmina.

Guntz, *Lugduni, 12mo.* 1505, De Urinis et Pulsibus.

Franc. Fradin, *8vo.* Carmina de Urin. Judiciis et Pulsibus.

Basil. 8vo. 1515, De Urinis et Pulsibus, correcta per Mucium Averatium de Camerino.

Lugd. 8vo. 1526, Lib. unus de Urinar. &c.

Jac. Myten,	*Lugd.*	1528,	De Urinis.
	Paris, 4to.	1528,	De Urinis.
Th. Wolf,	*Basil. 8vo.*	1529,	De Urinis Carmina, barbari sunt Versus.
	Basil. 8vo.	1579,	De Urinis.
	———		De Venenis et Prognosticis, liber an? Haller.

There are extant several codices of the article De Urinis, amongst the professors and libraries of this kingdom, as in New College, Oxford, Norfolk Library, Corpus Christi, Oxford, and an English Commentary, in Sir Hans Sloane's Library; as also a MS. of the Liber de Pulsibus, is extant in the King's Library; and indeed in many others, as the Bodleian and Merton College; likewise at the Royal Library, at Paris; and a beautiful example among the Ashmolean codices. There is a codex with the commentaries of Gentilis, and Avenatinus, vel Avenantius de Camerario, in St. Peter's, Cambridge.

Withof considers many of the reputed works of this author as spurious; and the blendure of the two Gilles, (like the two Sosias of Amphytrion) as brother monks, may have contributed to this circumstance.

The class book of this author was embellished by the learned commentaries of Gentilis de Foligni, about the middle of the thirteenth century. Yet, the canons of the church formerly had two strings to their bow, upon which they played their changes, at least in several instances; and many of the clergy in our days have a spice of medical quackery in their acts of charity. Perhaps it arises from necessity, or from the ignorance of the doctors.

Gilles died Archbishop of Bourges, in 1516, at the age of 59.—How happy to die an Archbishop, and rise an Angel!

ARCULANUS, JOAN, vel HERCULANUS,

Romæ vel Veronæ natus.—Bononiæ et Patavii docuit.

Andrea Galli arte et impensa,	*Ferrariæ, fol.*	1489,	Expos. in fen primam Canonis, 4to Avicennæ.
Oct. Scotus,	*Venet. fol.*	1497,	Practica Medica, sive Exposit. vel Comm. in 9um Rhazis. Liber ad Almansorem ex Græca.
And. Tor. de Apula,	*fol.*	1504,	Expos. vel Comm. in 9um Rhazis ex Græca.
Jac. Myt.,	*Lugduni, fol.*	1518,	Exposit. perutilis in 1ma. fen 4tis. Canonis Avicennæ, cum Symph. Champerii Annotat.
Hen. Petrus,	*Basil. fol.*	1540,	On Rhazis Comm. 9um Almansoris librum.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet. fol.*	1542,	Exposit. in 9um Rhazis ex Græce.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet. fol.*	1557,	Exposit. in 9um Rhazis, vel practica particularium ex Græca.
Apud Valgris.,	*Venet. fol.*	1560,	Perutilis Expositio, cura Marinelli.
Valgrisius,	*Venet. fol.*	1560,	Expositio noni Rhazis, et vide opera Veneti de Balneis.
	Venet. fol.	1560,	Practica Particularium Morb. omnium cum Morinelli Scholia in Rhazis Capita. Est opus præceteris illius ævi, prima explicatio.
I. de Burgo Franco,	*Papiæ,*		In Avicennæ 4tis. Canonis fen prima de Febribus Explicatio.

The Greek edition of this book, which is dated 1489, is an edition which I possess, not yet observing, in any research, another mentioned of so early a date; nor have I

seen one such. The preamble in the first page is thus, "Joannis Herculani sui temporis Medicorum ac Philosophorum principis fen prima feliciter incipit." It is a beautiful edition, in delightful type, black letter, and in a larger format than Herculanus' Commentary. Is in two columns, fifty four lines each, no catch words, except such as are conformable to the registrum ; 270 leaves, illumined capitals.

The perspicuity of the text of Avicenna is most distinguished, and would not appear to have required any elucidation ; but it is allowed that the commentaries of Arculanus excel Catenarius, Mathew de Gradis, and in short all the commentators upon this fourth canon of the first fen ; and in looking over and comparing them with the text, it must be allowed, that many obsolete or ambiguous terms, are frequently rendered intelligibly, and the spirit of the author is well given. The analysis of fever also appears to be deeply and skilfully traced, without, as Avicenna premises, wasting time in idle speculative theories and opinions, to the prejudice of other studies. Thus, "verum occupatio in hujusmodi contradictionibus, est illud quod non confert in scientia medicinæ aliquid. Et facit medicum procidere ex arte sua ad inquisitiones quæ fortasse impediunt ipsum et artem suam." Such for instance as Herculanus identifies, "questionibus Jacobi de forlivio, et Hugonis, et Thomæ de Garbo qui tandem nesciunt ordinare unum clistere et finem artis frustrantur." Now I really think we may almost exclusively assert that scarcely to be the case with any physician in England. Recollections of this sort now occur to me from the younger days of my studies, when I was endeavouring, with Haller, in his physiology, to split the muscular fibres into infinitesimals ; or betide, physiologically to divide—"a hair 'twixt south and south west side." To pass the eye and the senses over these integral parts of the organization, so as to obtain a view of the general principle and plan is well enough ; but to affect farther will be "ut impediant ipsum et artem suam."

In these canons of Avicenna we shall perceive all the mystery of ablution, as now practiced in typhus, or on other occasions ; and only under certain states of the surface ; when and how they are to be used, is also well explained, and well understood. That in such voluminous tracts on fever and so forth, some prolixities must be suffered, and a very nebulous condition of temperaments and complexions be frequently exhibited, we must not deny ; but, weed the garden from the useless plants, if such there be, and apply and administer the comprehension to the philosophy and physics of the times, and we may be assured of finding enough to repay us.

Although the modes of cure, and the physical processes (if we may so call them) differ from ours, almost to what we might deem ridicule ; yet we shall frequently observe them to rest on something more than mere caprice and inexperience ; for instance, in the cure of those who complain, "de inquietudine habentium febres," and cannot sleep. Avicenna in this fen recommends the occasional use of liniments and of errhines ; and if required, "ut multiplicentur inter manus ejus candale et elevantur voces cum fabulis, et ligentur cum institis extremitates ejus ligatione dolorosa parum cum ansis que resolvantur velociter. Deinde percipiatur ei ut dormiat et claudat oculos : cumque dormit parum extinguuntur candale et cessent voces et solvuntur ansas quoniam dormiet."

Now it would be considered rather comical practice in us of the present day, were we observed to be putting in effect this process of lighting a parcel of candles, and so lighted to put them into a patient's hand, only half a-sleep, and whom we wished to sleep ; then, as quickly, when he was about to sleep, to extinguish them ; and, during this process, to be telling some interesting or fairy tale, in a very clamorous voice ; which again, we should as suddenly suppress. It would also be rather whimsical in appearance, to perceive several grave doctors at once occupied in tying ligatures round the extremities, with slip knots, even to pain ; and then, apparently without why or wherefore, slipping them in an instant. I think the house would very soon be full of men, women, and children ; perhaps the women, a priori, might pull, and the men, a posteriori, might kick, all the doctors down stairs, and the poor children, through fright, be tumbling after them ; and yet, the contemplation of the physiology of the human sensorium might bring this practice into bearing.—We practitioners now, I doubt, are occupied in forming systems, they then were studying nature.

ANGLICUS, GILBERTUS,

Vel Legleus.—1210, or in the 13th century.

J. Sacon, *Lugd.* 4*to.* 1510, Libri vii. Comp. Med. tam, quam, emendat a Mich. di Capella.

Geneva, 4*to.* 1608, Laurea Anglica, seu Compendium totius Medicinæ.—See Aikin.

E. S. le Preux, per B. Hector, } *Bologna,* 12*mo.* } Idem.

Pro Codicibus, see Haller, vol. i., p. 434.

He was the Papa of English authors on medicine. So says Friend, to whom Aikin refers you, as well as I do; and who has produced every thing in his favour which he had deserved.—Vide Petrus Hispanus.

ANGLICUS, RICHARDUS,

1230.

Pet. et Purnam, *Basil. fol.* 1561, Correctorium.
Zetsner, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1613, Theatri Chemici.

He also wrote De Crisi; Summa de criticis diebus; De Pulsibus; De modo conficiendi et medendi; Tractatus de Urinis, (now for brilliancy and phosphorus); De Regulis Urinarum; De Signis Morborum; De Signis Prognosticis; De Phlebotomia; Anatomia Galeni more; Correctorium Alchimiæ; De Febribus; Speculum Alchimiæ; De re Medica, repressiva; De Signis Febrium, &c.—See Aikin, and for the codices, see Haller.

How much more solemn for a physician is the name of Ricardus Anglicus, than plain Dick English. Had he been here I durst not have said this; perhaps my shoulders might have had a taste of his cat-o-nine-tails, or correctorium, a few times round his theatrum chemicum. Pretty amusement no doubt for a bye stander; but by my sympathy, I think I feel it now.—Oh sympathy, sympathy, Man's sad tormentor!

Poor Richard must needs have a touch at this uric acid; but the juggling art of chemistry now is so delightfully improved, that the tricks pass as quick as lightning. And we make one chemical fox draw another from its earth. No acid for a moment can resist its alkali—thus, one wave in the ocean lashing against another, produces, with brilliance, chemically or metaphorically, phosphoric light. Well might cunning monks of old make such a fool of St. Januarius. If Sir Humphrey Davy were to turn monk, he soon might hum and frighten all Christendom.

ATRATUS, HUGO,

Circa 1280.—Cardinalis et Medicus.—Obiit circa 1287.

Super Opera Febrium Isaac.
Problemata quædam Medicinales Canones.
De Genealogiis Humanis,—are his works.

Even now it is to be hoped the reader will not suppose that I am introducing an author (though it looks very like it) because he was what I am, and is vulgarly denominated a Papist. I beg leave to introduce him here, because he was not only a brother practitioner, but chiefly because he was a Prebendary of the Cathedral of my native place, York; was Procurator for the Archbishop of York (where now there is much to be procured) at the Court of Rome, (where now there is nothing to be procured); an Archdeacon of Worcester, and Rector of Spofforth, in the diocese of York; and (last though not least) a favourite of Pope Martin (no trifling post) the Fourth.—The Martin seems to have made a bird of Paradise of him.—Well done you of Evesham!—Vide Aikin.

Let the reader just glance his eye again over this last paragraph, and then consult Cobbet's grammar upon the use and elegance of the Parenthesis.

ARGILLATA, PETRUS,

De Bononiensis Chirurgus, Ob. 1425.—Vel. 1490, Justus in Chronolog. Med.

B. Genuenses, *Venet. fol.* 1480, Chir. lib. vi. fol. Ethic. Editio prima.
Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1492, Chirurgia.
Venet. fol. 1492, sine Typographiæ nomine.
Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Chirurgia.
Sine nomine, *Venet. fol.* 1498, An ab Penzero?
Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1499, Chirurgia.
Gregorius de Gregoriis, *Venet. fol.* 1513, Chirurgia.
Venet. fol. 1520, as Haller asserts, extant MS.

An edition of 1499, fol. in gothic characters, which is in my possession, is, by initial, in hand writing, accredited to N. N. Venetiis.

The edition of 1513, which I also have, is, with a few exceptions, the same in type as the edition of 1499, as above. There are occasional variations in certain majuscules and in the respective lines. But particularly in the simplicity of the index. It is in gothic characters with two columns, and the same numerals, &c.

The six books of surgery are chiefly taken from Avicenna and the older Chirurgical authors, presenting an account of those means which chiefly conduce to the cure of the external ailments, wounds, and scars of the human body. It begins "de Phlegmone," and terminates with three tracts, "de Cauteriis."—The six first editions came out in the space of twenty years.

Now Peter again like many of his brethren in the universities of those days, had many strings to his bow. No fewer than three, Logic, Astrology, and Medicine; strings, to play on, not easy!—Indeed, Logic usually plays on itself; Astrology upon the star-gazers; and Medicine upon costive characters. Every fool has his fiddle, I have mine, —gentle reader, have not you? Peter also taught Anatomy and Surgery, in the schools of Bologna; with what eclat, his statue erected upon the site, will inform you.

He dived, forsooth, into the discoveries of the present day, when he taught us, that muscular motion was sometimes destroyed, without affecting the faculty of feeling. Et vide Aretæus.

Upon the whole, this petrified piece of clay, this Petrus de Argillata, was an excellent Chirurgical and Geological specimen. And from his ingenuousness, we may learn, not to be ashamed of confessing our errors.—See Eloy.

ALDEBRANDIN, MAISTRE,

Sine loco, sine anno, vel nomine typographi.

Forte circa 1475.—Vide De Bure.

Livre pour la santé du Corps garder, composé a la requeste du Roi de France.—In fact, it is a Regimen Sanitatis.

ALBICIUS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS,

Pragæ Medicus.

Mar. Brandt, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* 1484, Praxis Medendi.
Lipsiæ, 1487, Regimen Sanitatis, pestilentiæ seu Vetularius.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam. Praxis Predicandi, would have suited him better.

ARTICELLA.

H. Lichtenstein, *Ven. fol.* 1483, See note infra.
4*to.* 1484, Ex Lat. vers. Bock van de gemezr; in Dutch.—Haller. (With us in Yorkshire

Dutch means ginger-bread)—-a sweet edition.

Venet. fol. 1500, Trew.

Lion, 4*to. maj.* 1507, (Supposed by Hieron. de Sabiis,) revised with additions,—-qui etiam Suranus dicunt.—Haller.

Venet. fol. 1513, Thesaurus Operum in fol. Goth. edente Hier. de Sabiis.

Lion, 8*vo.* 1515, Of Petrus Somer.—Haller.

Lugd. 8*vo.* 1519, Vide seq. black letter, scarce.

Venet. fol. 1523, Thesaurus Operum Medicorum veterum, see 1513, supra. All the editions rather scarce.

The edition of 1483 is a folio volume, black letter, double columns, and in my edition with illumined initials ; with numerals, no catch words, beautifully executed, and occasionally varying the size of the type.—That is, the text of the chapter is in large letter, the commentary in smaller.—The subjects are as follow :—

The Isagoge of Johannitius, (so styled) in Greek, (here translated as Introductiones,) is the first book of this work. The second, is a libellus of Philaretus de Pulsibus. The third, is a Libellus of Theophilus de Urinis. The fourth, is that of Hippocrates' Aphorisms, with Galen's commentary, arranged in order. This was translated from the Arabic by Constantinus Africanus, the monk,—how much nearer to heaven must be a monk and an African, both by religion and juxta position, than we ordinary christians. The fourth book was dedicated by Constantinus to Azores his pupil. Galen's commentaries are included, as the fifth book. The sixth, is Liber Monasticorum, which occupies three books, from page 47 to 75. The seventh, is the book De Regiminis Acutorum, &c. containing four parts, with Galen's commentary. The eighth book contains the Epidemics, in eight parts, with the commentaries of John Alexandrinus. The ninth book is De Natura Puerorum vel fætus of Hippocrates. It is a short book, translated by Bartholomeus de Messina, and emended by Francis Argilagnes de Valentia. The tenth, is Galen's book of Micro Tegni, sive ars parva, (the small ars), with Haly Rodoban's commentary.

In the third part of this last book, the surgery of healing by the first intention is particularly investigated ; and Galen appears perfectly apprised of the neatness and necessity of nice management. He proceeds methodically by his Operatio prima et secunda.

Appended to this volume is a libellus on the division, or identification, of Galen's books, which was annexed to the end of the book Tegni, with a view of acquainting us with the order he prefers in the reading of them. And which, in the eleventh libellus of this work, has again been taken up by Gentilis de Fulgineo.

The whole work finishes by Villa Nova's translation of Hippocrates' book, De Lege, (styled Introductorium), from Greek into Latin ; and the oath of Hippocrates is also translated from Greek into Latin, per Pet. Paul Vergerium Faciatum. The abbreviations of the type in this book are considerable. But the work is well worth the admiration of the book-worm,—if in these fastidious days a book worm may be permitted to admire.

This edition, of 1483, thus described, is edited by the above Franciscus Argillagnes de Valentia, and printed by Herman Lichtenstein Coloniensis. The edition of 1507, ascribed to Hieron. de Sabiis, is much augmented by additions of other older authors, as of Hippocrates, Johannitius, Philaretus, Theophilus, Alexandrinus, &c. &c. as may be seen in Haller's Bibl. Med. p. 469, vol. i.

This work probably is a collection, (as Blumenbach infers), from the Salernitan school, "quarum pleraque practici sunt Argumenti." In fact, the work Articella, thus described, is a collection of individual works, of the older masters, as of Hippocrates ; containing commentaries by Galen or of Galen ; Theophilus or Johannitius, on Galen ; in which are published such parts of the works of any author, as suited or struck the fancy of the commentator.

Articella is one of the oldest Latin medical writers. I have given the detail of my own edition, of 1483, as of the oldest; for how soon, as times go, (during this French revolution) or how late, one or all of these editions, (or of any others) may serve to make a public bon feu; or how soon the gristles, marrow, and cartilages of modern authors, or the beautiful types of old and new typographi, may be consigned to the flames and furnace, no man shall tell. I therefore continue to console myself; idly supposing it possible, that some individual detail, or mine, may escape the general wreck, or avoid the fiery ordeal of these horrible times.

ANTIOCHUS,

Medicus.

Martyrium imperante Hadriano passus est.—More fool he!

It is wonderful, considering all things, how Saint Henry the Eighth, defender of the faith, and Saint Oliver Cromwell, protector of it, (those pious characters,) escaped martyrdom.—Was it by express miracle?—"Neque enim lex æquior ulla Quam necis artifices arte perire sua."

ACHILLINUS, (ALEX.)

Professor Patavinus, natus Bononiensis.—Natus 1463, obiit 1515.

Ben. Hector,	*Bonon. fol.*	1494,	Quodlibata de Intelligentiis.
Ben. Hector,	*Bonon. fol.*	1494,	De Distributionibus et Proportionibus Motuum.
Ben. Hector,	*Bonon. fol.*		De Orbibus, lib. x.
	Roma, fol.	1504,	De Chiromantiæ Principiis.
	Sine anno,		Physiognomiæ.
	Paris,	1515,	De Subjecto Medicinæ.
	Bonon. fol.	1518,	De Distinctionibus, opus aureum.
	Bonon. fol.	1518,	Fragmentorum Fractiones, &c.
H. de Benedicto,		1520,	Annotationes Anatomicæ, excellent.
F. de Sabio,	*Venet. 4to.*	1521,	De Humano Corp. Annotationes.
Cæsar Arriva.,	*Venet. fol.*	1522,	In Mundini Anat. cum praxi, I. de Khetam. fasciculus Medicinæ.
	Venet. fol.	1522,	Anat. et liber de Venenis, omnium Mineralium cum Rhazi de Ægritudinibus puerorum.
	Venet. fol.	1545,	Opera omnia.
		1559,	Opera omnia, cum Annotat. Pomponacii Bononiensis.—He was Achillinis sarcastic Competitor.—Richardson.
T. Antoninus,	*Venet. fol.*	1568,	De Hum. Corp. Annot.
Ben. Scotus,	*Venet. fol.*	1568,	De Subjecto Medico cum Annotat. Pomponacii—et reliquis operibus.

The editions of 1545, 1559, and 1568, contain his Opera omnia. The first is with the annotations of Pomponacius, his competitor and downright enemy. Tiraboschi and Morgagni suggest probable doubts, that the anatomical works do not belong to this Achillinus; whose death is supposed, according to the latter, in 1515.—They are not inserted in the editions of his Opera Omnia.

This author is said to have first described the small bones of the malleus and incus. He is much praised by Portal. Tiraboschi affirms, of him and Leonicenus, "meritano di non esser coll gli altri confusamenti annoverati," and also, "era uom simplice e senza fasto," but yet a devil of a disputant, "aut Diabolus aut magnus Achillinus." —"Etiam Plinii et aliorum plurium errores notat."

When his first work came out, it was soon reprinted. He was a good practical Anatomist;—although in filth and dirt a Dandy.

APOTHECARIORUM, LUMEN,

Jac. Suigo Nic. de Benedict, *Taurini, fol.* 1492, Opus Aureum.—Said to be by Quiria de Augustis de Terdona vel Therdona

Gregorius de Gregoriis fiatrum, *Venet. fol.* 1495, Die 22 Sept. in my edition, expensis Oct. Scoti.

B. Locatellus, *Venet. fol.* 1496, Apoth. Lumenare Majus.

Ott. Papiensis, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Apoth. Lumenare Majus.

Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1517, Apoth. Lumen.

Lugd. 4*to.* 1536, A Nicolao Mutoni accuratissime castigatus.

Hier. Scotus, *Venet.* 1551, Apoth. Lumen, etiam 1556 ibidem.

This must have been a book of elegance and of infinite use in its day. It makes a very Xenophontic and Sallustian exordium.—" Cogitanti mihi ipsi (Ennoia poth emin) quid memoria dignum mea hac juvenile ætate commemorare, venit in mentem hoc primum institutum ; ne ociose vita hæc nostra transeat, (ne vitam in silentio transeat.")

The work appears to have been elicited by the author's brother, " Et ne tuæ petitiones Joannes Francisce mi optime frater meam incidissent in mentem. Profecto tenera hæc ætas sine labore decurrebat, et sine honore et fama consumebatur," at once alive to brotherly love and the sense of fame.

My edition of 1495 is extremely beautiful, two columns, black letter, illumined initials, 38 folia, and 2 folia of index.

The intention of the work appears to be as a work of reference to the physician as well as to the apothecary, that the ignorance of the latter might not mislead and subject the physician to the same degradation. " Et consequenter in vulgi infamiam Apothecariorum ignavia Medici incurrunt."

It is always, in my opinion, a good omen, at the commencement of any work, to perceive the writer sensible of its defects. And the reader may probably on this principle be pleased even with the vale or farewell of the author to his brother. " Hæc enim sunt Joannes Francisce mi frater optime, quod parvitate ingenii mei a variis librorum voluminibus elicere potui. Non ut te his doctiorem redderem ; meum enim non est Minervam instruere ; sed ut tuis votis obtemperarem. Multaque alia scribere proposueram : sed dubitans loquacitatem damnari, his finem imposui. Nosti tu homines nostri temporis prolixitas eo tædio afficit, quanquam utilis et necessaria. Malui igitur taciturnitate suis ambagibus damnari quam loquacitate. Vale igitur diu felix et Quirici fratris tui mementote." Are not these passages pretty touches of the divine sense of feeling? This Lumen Apothecariorum, mentioned as above, is in my edition, followed by the Luminare Majus of Jacobus Joannes Manlius de Boscho Alexandrini, per descriptiones Antidotarium et practice divi Johannis Mesue et aliorum illustrium medicorum, clarissima interpretata dicta.

The Luminare Majus of 1496, is in two columns, not so old but in handsomer type than the Lumen Apothecariorum, which is something of the Caxton type. Both the works are Pharmaceutical, and in good preservation.—Thanks to the closing clasps upon them !

We hear butchers talking of calf lights, aldermen and common council-men of city lights and gas lights, and methodist parsons of divine lights ; but what are the apothecaries' lights?—are they chemic, electric, or phosphoric? Or do they practically and mechanically apply them to their light weights ; to their minims and half minims, leaving out their scruples? Or what difference is there, if any, between the calf lights of the butcher and those of an apothecary?—Come in Brother Butcher.—Phœbe, fave, en novus ingreditur tua templa sacerdos !

ARDOYNIS, SANTES DE,

About the middle of the 15th century.

Pesarese Medico, verso il 1430

Oct. Scotus, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1492, De Venenis.
B. Rici de Navarre, *Venet. fol.* 1492, Lib. de Venenis.
H. Petrus, *Basil. fol.* 1562, Lib. viii. de Zwinger cum Comment. Ponzetti.—Scarce.
Basil. fol. 1592, Opus de Venenis, with the corrections of Theod. Zwinger.

Although this work be a farrago undique collecta, yet as the author cepit opus, 8vo. Novemb. 1424, and absolvit 14, Maii 1426, (Haller), we may be allowed to put him high in the list of fourteen hundred.

He was born at Pesaro, but practised at Venice. It is a work extracted from the Greek and Arabian writers. He was in his day a distinguished man; but the cure of the bite of the cobra di capello, notwithstanding all the works De Venenis, is yet a desideratum in surgery.

As a fourteen hundred author, he will be at least an article of curiosity. We may perceive by the instantaneous and dire effect of the animal poison of some serpents, and of electric fire, how rapid is the chemistry of nature. And it is not improbable, that modern chemistry may yet develope the chemical antidotes to animal poison. And amongst them, let there be one for the poison of scandal, so rife and scorching on the Christian's tongue.

ARGENTERIUS, JOANNES,

Castellonovensis.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1533, De Mensuris et ponderibus.
Basil. fol. 1550, De Mensuris et ponderibus.
Torrentinus, *Florent*, 8*vo.* 1551, De Consultationibus Medicis. liber.
Molinæus, *Paris.* 8*vo.* 1553, Comment. iii. in artem Medicinal. Galeni.
Torrentinus, *Florent. fol.* 1553, De Erroribus Veterum Medicor.
L. Torrentinus, *Flor. fol.* 1556, De Morbis, lib. xiv.—This created for him "plures inimicos quam fautores"—a frequent case.
Mar. Juvenes, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1557, De Consultationibus Medicis.
Ægidius, *Gerbin.* 16*mo.* 1557, De Consultationibus Medicis.
Lugd. 8*vo.* 1558, De Morbis, libri xiv.
Tor. in Mon. Regali, *fol.* 1566, Comm. tres in artem Medicin. Galeni. contra Aristotelem.
Torrentinus, *Florent. fol.* 1568, Commentar. tres.
Molinæus, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1568, De Somno et vigilia, De Spiritibus, &c.
Joan. Pouplus, 8*vo.* 1578, Comm. tres in artem Med. Galeni, quasi reviewing jure examinans.
SanctusAndreas, *Lug.* 8*vo.* 1591, De Urinis liber.
J. B. Ciottus, *Venet. fol.* 1592, iii. vol. Opera omnia.
Apud Juntas, *fol.* 1606, Opera, ii. vol.
Apud Juntas, *fol.* 1606, Opera, seorsim extant nunquam excusa.
——— Glossemata in Aphorismos Hippocratis.
Hæredes, Marsii, et Weckeli, *Hanoviæ. fol.* 1610, Opera omnia optime. Lib. duo de officiis Medici, "bonum frugem spondent legentibus."—Kestner.
C. Volfartus, *Lipsiæ*, 8*vo.* 1682, De Venenis.

Vir eximie doctus, multum laudatus a Jo. Rhodio et Vopisc. Plempio.—He was a contra Galenist, and brought a hornet's nest about his ears; therefore Julius Alexandrinus wrote a book expressly against him;—the Ant-argenteria pro Galeno—vide Kestner. Lindenus gives us a few expressive lines upon him, "Hunc virum Joannes Huartius scribit, licet speculando, scribendoque inclutum, medendo tamen supra quam credi possit infelicem fuisse adeo ut Augustæ Taurinorum ubi civitate ornatus est, plurimi Ægrotorum ejus acccessum ceu inauspicatum reformidarint."—Lack and well o' day, what a character! But yet, as in this respect, he has a companion in the person of the immortal Haller; it were then, almost an honour to participate even imbecilities with Haller. But yet again, as the science of medicine, in regard to its merit and use chiefly depends on facts; and since no one has recorded so many of these, or was so well acquainted with them; unless a vis plastica of intellect is required for a Physician, I do not see the force, or do I exactly believe what is said, of either of these men. Better judges may decide. I merely insert this author, upon the authority of Van Swieten, (and sweet authority it is;) who thus recommends Argenterius to us: whenever we wish to be amused with ingenious nonsense, (and what nonsense like it), "legite Argenterii magnum opus; poteritis per sex menses integros, dilectari hac pulchritudine ingenii. Sed quæso quid legistis? Quæso!" I'll tell you what: that which opens the head and expands the heart; which tickles the understanding, makes you smile, and thus separates the man from the brute,—and that you shall read, though nonsense.

ABENGNEFIT,

12th century.

Venet. fol. 1527.
Argent. 1532, De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum.
1533, De Virtutib. Medicin. translated by Ger. de Cremona.
1533,
1535, De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum.
Strasburg, fol. 1537, De Virtutibus Medicinarum.
Venice, fol. 1553, De Balneis Medicinarum.
Venice, fol. 1602.

We always fancy something Grand in a hard name.—It is fit we should!

ANGLICUS JOANNES, vel JOAN. DE GADDESDEN.

J. San. Biretta, *Pap., fol.* 1490, Rosa Anglica Pract. vel Rosa Medicine nuncupata.
Venet. fol. 1516, Rosam Anglicam seu practicam Medicine a capite ad pedes.
Aug. Vindelicor, 4to. 1595, Rosa Anglica, lib. iv. distinct. ex recensione P. Schoffii.

This pretension, "a capite ad pedes," is very well exhibited in this book. The above edition, of 1490, is in Gothic characters, the preface in long lines. The body of the work is in double columns; the head of the chapter commencing by a small initial; a registrum on the bottom of the leaf; no catch words, but numerals on each leaf.

In regard to the table of this book, the author is somewhat conceited, and poetical. He divides his book after the manner by which Roses are distinguished. "Ante tamen quam ista fiant volo nomen isti libro imponere vocando ipsum Rosam Medicine propter quinque additamenta qui sunt in Rosa, quasi quinque digiti tenentes Rosas de quibus scribitur."—A confounded poetic licence. "Tres sunt barbati; sine barba sunt duo nati: in tres Articuli vel partes circumdantes Rosam sunt cum pilositate et due sunt sine: et ideo erunt hic quinque libri." Hic, hæc et ubique, might have done nearly as well.

"Et sicut Rosa excellit omnes flores;
Ita iste liber excellit omnes practicas Medicine."

The surgical department of this book, in some points, is very good; and it appears, that he described and recommended the operation of lythotomy on the gripe; and also by the lateral operation.—"Et aliqui ligant crura ad Collum Patientis et elevant Nates et intromittunt digitum in ano, et tentant ubi est lapis et pellunt ad collum Vesicæ. Et tunc fit incisio collateraliter inter Virgam et Nates ita ut eam tangat;" and he narrates a curious case, as follows, "Et ego habui unum Baccalarium in theologia qui fuit calculosus et tunc ante fracturam lapidis ipse posuit quotidie digitum in ano vel semel in Hebdomada, et eum pellebat ad fundum Vesicæ et tunc potuit mingere satis bene."

This is at least a useful observation; but in other instances, perhaps if a rectum bougie were passed, the same advantage might be derived. As the author assures us that the whole matter of the book is collected entirely from actual experience, we may excuse his poetry and flowery rhetoric, for the sake of his instruction. The unnatural union, however, in this author, of the pathos of the Rose with the bathos of the rectum, is at once a flourishing cadence, and decadence poetic.

Lues Venerea is asserted to have been in existence some centuries before 1494; and was antiently named brenning or burning.—See Rickett's Account, 1717.

John de Gaddesden, about the year 1340, writes of infection thus, "Primo notandum quod ille qui timet de excoriatione et arsura virgæ post coitum statim lavet virgam cum aqua mixta aceto, vel cum urina propria, et nihil mali habebit"—indeed!

And also de ulcere Virgæ, "Sed si quis vult membrum ab omni corruptione servare cum a muliere recedit quam forte habet *suspectam* de immunditie, (is this from uncleanliness or infection?) lavet illud cum aqua frigida mixta cum aceto, vel urina propria intra vel extra præputium." How simple the cure by ablution—for a Jew! —See Rosa Anglica, of which I have consulted a good edition, in the York Minster Library.

The disease bears affinity with the complaints of leprous persons, as described by the early writers, of 1300, &c.—See B. Glanvilla. "Unclene, spotyd glemy, and guittery, the nosthrilles ben stopye, the waren of the voice is rough and the voice is horse, and the beere falls."

AGRIPPA, (HEN. CORN.)

Ab Neyttesheym.—Born 1486, died 1535.

Apud Beringos fratres, *Lugd.* Absque nota Anni, 3 vols. Opera omnia. Ed. Pr.

De incertitudine et vanitate omnium Scientiarum et Artium. Opus præstantissimum, exquisita eruditione; editio admodum rara, in italic type.—Vide Freytag, Kestner, Clarke, &c.

Colon. 8*vo.* 1527, De Incertitudine, declamatio invectiva.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1529, De Incertitudine.
Without date, De Incertitudine Scientiarum.
Apud Euch. Agrippinatem, *Coloniæ*, 1531, Vol. ii. De Incertitudine.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1531, De Incertitudine.—The most entire edition.—Clarke.
Joan. Soter, *Colon.* 8*vo.* Comm. in artem brevem Raim. Lulli.—This is reported by Freytag, as the first of his works.
Coloniæ, 1532, De Incertitudine.
Anvers. 8*vo.* 1532, De Incertitudine.
J. Soter, *Colon.* 8*vo maj.* 1533, Occulta Philosophia, libri iii. The 4th book, de Ceremoniis Magicis is spuri-

ous, and a bad edition; but yet a tit bit for the Bibliomaniacs.

Lugd. 8*vo. et* 12*mo.* 1535, See note below.

Colon. 8*vo.* 1536 De Incertitudine.—See note.

8*vo.* 1565, Lib. iv. De Occulta Philosophia et Petri de Abano Elementa Magica.

J. Dupuys, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1567, Cum Trithemii Opusculis.
Lugduni, 1580.

Per Beringos fratres, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1600, Opera omnia, in tom. ii. et Comm. in artem brevem.—Lullii.

Per. Berin. fratres, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* Operum pars posterior.—Freytag.

1713, Opera, Germanice.

Setuensis, 12*mo.* 1714,

Leyden, 8*vo.* 1726, Sur la Noblesse et excellence du sexe femenin.

La Haye, 8*vo.* 1727, La Philosophie occulte, traduict du Latin, par A. Levasseur.

This is a beautiful edition, elegantly printed, with tables, &c. on copper; prefixed to which is M. G. Naudé's apology for the author.—See Clarke. This has also been translated into English, and published repeatedly.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1726, Vanite des Sciences; et la noblesse, translated by Guedeville.

Does the uncertainty of life constitute a part of his occult philosophy, and is all his bliss in life inclosed within the noblesse et excellence du sexe feminine? These certainly do include a most magic ceremony.

4*to.* 1651, Occult philosophy, translated by Horne.

——— Vanity of the sciences translated into English.

Lyon, By Tourquet.

Beringos fratres, *Lyon*, 1750, A counterfeit edit.—See Clarke.

Beringos fratres, *Lyon*, 1750, Opera omnia, the same as the first edit., not so good.

Lu. Widekind, *Baslin* 8*vo.* 1753, German edition.

The edition of 1531, as Clarke observes, includes the omissions of other editions, and there may possibly have been more editions also from Lyons.

According to Eloy, (from Lindenus) there is an account of his medical works in the second volume of the edition of 1536. These are "Contra Pestem Antidota securissima. De Medicina in genere. De Medicina Operatrice. De Pharmacopolia. De Chirurgia. De Anatomistica. De Veterinaria. De Dietaria. De arte coquinaria. De Alcumistica." And, as he seems to end most of his Opuscula by A,—I shall beat him in mine at least by a letter.

Agrippa was certainly a ——— .—See Clarke. He first took to the profession of arms, and became a soldier or fighting cock; he then moved to the church, and turned an evangelical, now so numerous; and lastly, became one of Us, a Quack, or Medicaster; perhaps a Water-caster.

He was Armatæ Militiæ Eques aureatus, which was at least superior to a Pill Gilder; but, medically, we have nothing to do with the militia, except on occasions, when (through too much courage), the soldiers get wounded. Nor yet with his military decorations.

Blumenbach and Clarke represent him as a restless being; fond of heterodox and paradox; sceptical, and satyrical. Obnoxious to all parties, he was blighted and driven to all points, and knew not where to rest him. On some occasions, (as he *was* to be thus driven) how lucky, if it had been into a cook's shop.—Poverty is no man's friend.

Unless the edition of 1536, of his Declamatio de Incertitudine, was posthumous, he is reported to have made his last migration, in 1535, "to that bourne, from whence no traveller returns,"—where—Requiescat in pace.

ALMENAR, JOANNES,

A Spaniard, and Professor of Medicine.

Ben. de Geraldis, *fol.* 1516, De Morbo Gallico liber, with Bologninus, Leonicenus, and Alex. Benedictus, on the same.
Lugd. 8*vo.* 1528, De Morbo Gallico.
Hen. Bebelius, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1536, De Morbo Gallico.
Hen. Bebelius, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1539, De Morbo Gallico.
Venet. De Morbo Gallico.—Tom. i.—It is also in the Collectione Luisini.

It is evident our Spanish author has not given credit to the story, in this regard, of Christopher Columbus; and, on this account, I hope the French will readily pardon the title of his book.

He cured the disease by warm bathing, mercurial frictions, and an alterative syrup. If these alterative syrups generally fail in this respect, yet they are sometimes, I am convinced, very serviceable. Although the particular syrup may not be of much consequence, (as all men are liable to be mistaken), provided it be a syrup, yet such syrups certainly act as specifics to the Proprietors; and I have known the pockets of a whole family cured of a consumption by them. The subject of this book, as an early work, makes it an object of great use and curiosity. Haller gives it a slight detail. So dreadful and dire a curse has this disease been to mortal man, (not forgetting the women), that I am quite inclined to believe it to be that, which has been denounced to us, as an original sin.

AQUATI, PAULI,

Brixiæ, 1522, De tribus doctrinis ad mentem Galeni.

ADRIANUS, JUNIUS,

Born in 1512.—Lindenus.

Herm. Schinckelius, *Delph.* 4*to.* 1564, Phalli ex fungorum genere.
C. Guyolius, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1564, Phalli ex fungorum genere.
Isingrinius, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1556, De Coma Comment. cum Animadvers. lib. vi. Omnigenæ lectionis Thesaurus.—Lindenus.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1567, Nomenclator, the first edition.
Chr. Plantin, *Antw.* 8*vo.* 1577, Nomenclator, the second edition.
Chr. Plantin, *Antw.* 8*vo.* 1583, Nomenclator. This third and the last editions are all improved.
Joan. Saurius, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1596, Nomenclator.
Genevæ, 8*vo.* 1619, Nomenclator, last edition.

He was a magnificent linguist, who died from grief, during the wars in Flanders, lamenting the destruction of his library. After mature consideration, I think it possible.—Every man's sensorium has its punctum saliens.

It struck me as I was passing my eye over Lindenus's eulogium of Junius, short and beautiful as it is, that he might have been the Father or Son of Franciscus Junius, whose date I did not then recollect. But upon referring to the epitome of the life of Franciscus Junius, at the beginning of his work "De Pictura Veterum," I find,

whatever consanguinity might have existed between them, that, in nothing were they so genuinely allied, as in their wonderful talent and skill in languages. I thought, (as the best may err) that Lindenus might have attached, by an oversight, the attributes of the one to the other. It is, however, obviously not so; as, neither dates nor circumstances warrant the inference. We may estimate by the yet unknown identity of that Junius amongst us, for whom alone stands "Nominis umbra," that there are few Sagi like the Junii.

It may be worth the reader's while, before he traces my inference, if he has an Italian eye in his head, to admire the freedom and spirit of Junius's portrait.

ALCINOUS, PLATONICUS,

Lutetiæ, 8*vo.* 1532, De Corpore Membrisque Hominis, et de Causis Morborum—extant lib. de doctrina Platonis, Gr. et Lat.

AGRICOLA, GEORGIUS,

Obiit 1555.—Glaucha Misnensis.

J. Frobenius, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1530, Bermanus sive de re Metallica.—A most accurate work for the day.—1st Basle edition.

Wechel, 4*to.* 1533, Libri v. De Mensuris et Ponderibus.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1541, De re Metallica.—Dialogus.

Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1546, De re Metallica.

Frobenus, *Basil. fol.* 1546, De re Metallica, lib. xii. cum figuris.—1st Basle edition.

De Natura Fossilium de veteribus et novis Metallis. The Froben editions are all good. Freytag appears to consider this the first Basil edition.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1549, De re Metallica.—Dialogus.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1549, De Animantibus subterraneis separatim. And should be joined to De Re Metallica to be complete—very interesting plates.

Basle. fol. 1550, De Mensuris et Ponderibus Romanorum et Græcorum, &c. lib. v. De Externis.

De Mensuris et Ponderibus, lib. ii. De Pretio Metallorum, et Monetis, lib. iii.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1554, De Peste, lib. iii. On this single account we must dub him a Doctor.

Frobenus, *Basil. fol.* 1556, De re Metallica.

Basil. fol. 1557, Germanice, per Phil. Bechium.

Frobenus, *Basil. fol.* 1558, Opera de re Metallica.

Frobenus, *Basil. fol.* 1558, Separatim de ortu et causis subterraneorum, lib. iv. et de Natura eorum qnæ effluunt ex terra lib. x.,—Rara editio.

Frobenus, *Basil. fol.* 1561, De re Metallica, lib. xii. et de Animantibus.

Schweinfurti, 8*vo.* 1607, De re Metallica et Animantibus.

The editions of 1600, although with additions, are very ill printed.—See De Bure.

Schweinfurti, 8*vo.* 1607, Lib. iii.

Glossæ, 8*vo.* 1611, De Peste, lib. iii.

Wittemberg, 8*vo.* 1612, Opera, et interpretatio vocum rei Metallicæ.

Wittebergæ, 8*vo.* 1614, De re Metallica, &c.

Basil. fol. 1621, De re Metallica, &c.

Basil. fol. 1657, De re Metallica, &c. elucidated by numerous observations.

Basil. 8vo. 1657, Opus de fossilibus cum observatione.—G. Fabriæ.

The editions from Basle, of 1546, 1556, 1558, and 1561, De re Metallica, are all equally good.

The four editions as above, although handsomer editions than those of 1621, and 1657, do not contain the treatise De Ortu ; or four other small treatises, which these last do. But neither one nor the other are at present in much estimation.—Brunet, see the last page.

The first five books are, De Mensuris et Ponderibus, of which the first treats ; De Mensuris Romanis ; the second, De Mensuris Græcis ; the third, De Rerum quas metimur pondere ; the fourth, De Ponderibus Romanis ; the fifth, De Ponderibus Græcis, which he dedicated to Maurice Elector, of Saxony, and to his brother Augustus, in 1549.

The two books De Externis Mensuris et Ponderibus, were presented to Ernestus a Milthit, the Counsellor to the elector Maurice, in 1549. Agricola brought down upon him some remarks ; to which he produced a short defence. He also dedicated a book, De Mensuris, to Christopher Carolonicius, also a Counsellor to the Elector Maurice. Agricola knew well the advantage of having a friend at Court. This was not enough ; for his Liber de Restituendis Ponderibus atque Mensuris, was also dedicated to Hieronimus Kieswetter : the Lord Thurlow, or Chancellor to the Elector, also in 1549. Agricola thus played as prettily upon the finger board of flattery, to these great men then, as even the inimitable Kiesewetter plays to the public, at present, upon his enchanting violin.

The three books, De Pretio Metallorum et Monetis ; De Pondere et Temperatura Monetarum ; De Pretio veterum Monetarum, gave him the chance of a coup de grace, or finishing stroke, to his patronage ; by presenting it to Geor. Commentadius, the Civilian and Counsellor to this same Elector. It is pretty evident, therefore, that Geo. Agricola, like George Alexander Stevens, could give a lecture upon the weight and measure of a man's head ; but especially upon a Courtier or Sovereign's, as well as any one. This production also came out in the year 1549. At the end of the third of these books, will be found a Latin interpretation of those words which had not been rendered from the Greek and Hebrew ; and many references by Valerius Probus. The German names of some weights and measures ; a Latin index for the books of weights and measures ; and of the Greek terms used in these Commentaries, contained in the Froben and Episcopius edition, in 1550.

Agricola, though nominally of the Rustic order, knew well how to dress a Corinthian Capital.

AGRICOLA, J. S.

Basil. 1539, Herbarum a Dioscoride, Galeno, Oribasio, Ægineta, Ætio, Plinio, et horum similibus.—Valvulæ Ducti Arteriosi iv. figuris.—Hist. Pericardii, &c. et Cataractæ.

ALBANUS, TORINUS,

H. Petri, *Basil.* 1532, His first translation of Paul of Ægineta.
H. Petri, *Basil.* 1538, Pauli Ægineta, libros in Medicina vertit.
1544, Last translation.

He also interpreted, or rather translated Phalaretus, Polybus, Joan. Damascenus, Cælius Apitius, and Alexander Trallianus, in parts. These issued from Oporinus, Cratander, and the presses of Winter. I don't mean the elementary presses of Winter, although I believe, if I were to attempt to translate a very small portion of the above authors, I should be in as wet a state as if I had been myself translated into the Zuyder Zee.

AMANDO SANCTO DE, JOANNES,

B. Locatel., *Lugd. fol. sine anno.* Supra Antidotarium Nicolai.
Moguntin, 4*to.* 1534, De idoneo auxilliorum usu, libellus cum Christ. Heyn, artificiosa Medecina, et cum libello Bertrucii.
Ingolstadt, 4*to.* 1541, Antidotarium Nicolai ac expositiones et dubitationes, eorumque solutiones.

The edition sine anno, is one I possess, being an exposition, so named, of the Antidotarium of Nicolai, in black letter, double columns; with side notices of the passing articles; and is a commentary similar to Platearius', upon the same subject, of the same author. It differs, however, from the latter commentary, in not having the text of Nicolai in larger letters, before the commentary or exposition; and also, as I apprehend, in being more desultory than the former in the reasoning; and again, as adducing more practical inferences.

The pages amount to about seventy, and contain seventy four lines on each column, closely printed, with narrow pontuseaux, and no grises initials, except four or five at the beginning; which make it rather singular. Nor are there any catch words or numerals. It is one among a collection of other books, dated 1497, by Bonetus Locatellus. The name, however, is more lovely than the work. In which, as Blumenbach asserts, "cui plus quam mille superstitiones intercurrunt."

"Mille meæ Siculis errant sub Montibus—*Vulpes.*"

AMATUS, LUSITANUS,

Vel Roderic de Castello Albo.—Claruit 1550.

V. M. Cæsaris, *Antw.* 4*to.* 1536, Exegemata in priores duos Dioscoridis libros.
Anconæ, 1549, Centuria Angina asperæ Arteriæ, &c. An Bronchitis?
Apud Torrentium, *Florent.* 12*mo.* 1551, Centuria 1ma Curation. Medical. cum De introitû ad Ægrot. Cent. 2da et 3tia, 1552.
Apud Valgrisium, *Venet.* 12*mo.* 1552, Cent. altera. Decoc. Rad. Chinæ Cent. duæ; Cent. iii.; hæ centuriæ conjunctæ excusæ sunt Lyon 1580.
Romæ, 12*mo.* 1552, Cent. iii.
Apud Valgr., *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1553, In 5 lib. Dioscoridis de Med. Mat. Enarrationes.
Roma, 1553, Centuria quarta.
Anconæ, 1553, Quarta Centuria.
Venice, 8*vo.* 1553, Enarrationes.—Second edition.
Apud Rihelium, *Arg.* 4*to.* 1554, In Dioscoridem, lib. quinque.
Paris, 1554, Centuria altera quæ Method. Chinæs.
Romæ, 1556, Centuria quinta.
Basil. 12*mo.* 1556, Centuria quinta.
Apud Const., *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1557, Cent. 7ma., singulæ prodierant.
Apud Viduam Balthas, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1558, In Dioscoridis libros v.—Lugduni practice Med. Enarrationes.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1558, Comm. in lib. Dioscor. cum Adnotationibus.
Apud Matt. Bonhomme, *Armatelli*, 1558, In Dioscoridis lib. v. Mat. Med. Enarrationes.

Romæ, 1559, Centuria sextima.
Apud Gulielm. Bovillum, *Lugd.* 12*mo.* 1560, Curation. Medicinal. cent. vii. conjunctim cum libellis junctis.
Venet. 12*mo.* 1560, Cent. 5 et 6ma, De Curandis capitis Vulneribus.
Romæ, 12*mo.* 1560, Cent. 3ta, 4ta, et Basiliæ.
Venet, 12*mo.* 1563, Cent. 7ma, conjuncta cum libellis prioribus.
Venet, 12*mo.* 1564, Cent. 5ta 6ta, et de Capitis vulneribus.
Romæ, 12*mo.* 1565, Cent. 3ta, 4ta, in Discoridis libros v.
Apud V. Valg. *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1566, Cent. 7ma, conjuncta cum libellis prioribus.
Apud J. Libet. *Venet. fol.* 1566, De Morbo Gallico, cum Opera de Morbo Gallico in Lusitan. Aphrod. p. 651.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1566, De introitu Medici ac de Crisi, &c. Curationum Medicinal. cent. ii.—Vide supra seorsim.
Apud J. Lilett. *Venet.* 4*to.* 1577, In Dioscoridis libros.
Apud Bovil., *Lugd.* 12*mo.* 1580, Opera.
Francof. fol. 1586, Cent. septima.
Paris, 4*to.* 1613.
Paris, 4*to.* 1620.
G. Vernoy, *Burdigolæ*, 4*to.* 1620, Curationum Medicinalium.
Barcimon, fol. 1628, Cent. 7ma, Curat. Med. cum Comm. de Introitû Medici.
Francof. fol. 1646, Curationum Cent. 7ma.

No small trouble has it been, at least to me, to arrange and distribute these productions of this author. And when the student, if he please, just adverts with me, to a few expressions of more qualified critics than myself, upon this author, I repeat, he shall, if he please, call me a great fool for my pains. My defence however will be, that, generally, there is found some sound corn amongst chaff. Blumenbach asserts, that Amatus is a Crypto Judæus,—does this imply a purse or monied man? For money has sometimes been found, though hidden by crafty monks, in the crypts of a church,—"Qui diu Christianam religionem mendaciter professus." Surely there can be no lying Christians! He was a vagabondus homo, a shifty fellow, a scamp: paradoxus sæpe auctor. I doubt not, that there are more paradox authors than he. I don't mean you reader, nor do I mean myself,—non sine suspicione legendus. And Caspar Aries did not scruple to record of him, that, "multa sane mendacia scripsit Amatus,"—lovely lies! and therefore another great man, Fallopius, "non sine ratione illum sugillet,"—rosins him well, as the Fidler says. But why did this constellation Aries or Brute Taurus, so abuse him? because, in his fifth century, p. 53, he gives an account of a boy, "arte Chemica præparato, omniaque sua membra perfecte movente." Why, good lack! where is the marvel of all this? I have known several druggist's boys affect it; or is there a scullion girl in the whole town, at the age of fifteen, who cannot do as much, nay more; for even with half the art, or only native genius, she can make a boy in a minute; nay marvellous! she can give life to him. —Such is the chemistry of nature, such the creative genius of art!

Then again, Conringius insists, "illum plura conficta quam facta scripsisse," hit or miss he.—Even Kestner pretends to declare, nay doth declare, that "propter contentas illas historicas relationes integram ubivis locorum invenire fidem." When now comes the great giant-killer Haller, (miserere nobis), who with his Herculean club does his business for him, (like the scullion girl), in a minute. "Clericum ex suis Scriptis insignem fuisse putes, verum vanitatis insimulatur et mendacii." Here is a coup de grace! And what does all this prove, but, to give a dog a bad name, is, to

hang him? and if a few slurs and slides and chamferings are to be noticed in a man's writing, better would it be if his and mine were instantly burnt. What so miserable, as to behold a poor devil of an author frying and fricasseeing, wreathing and exploding, under the critic's combustible, which like the Greek vindictive fire, is never to be extinguished. But notwithstanding all these Exanthemata and Nævi Materni, which they have espied in this non-beloved Amatus, (for such is the difference betwixt a *non* beloved and a *well* beloved), yet Haller and others thonght it worth while, and have actually been at the trouble, of bringing to light some perfections in Amatus.

ALEXIS, vel ALEXIUS,

Being the Reverendissimus Hieronymus Rosellus, of Piedmont.

	Basle, 8*vo.*	1536,	De Secretis.
Denham,		1556,	De Secretis.
	Venice, 4*to.*	1557,	De Secretis.
J. Kingston,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1558,	The Secrets; black letter, syxe books, with table.
H. Sutton,	*London*, 4*to.*	1559,	The Secrets; the first part, first edition, translated out of Frenche into English by Wyllyam Warde.
	Basle, 8*vo.*	1559,	The Secrets; translated from the Italian into Latin, by Wecker.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1559,	Adjointes les faites aux Secrets.
		1560,	In Italian. This edition and the Latin are not esteemed.
	Lion, 12*mo.*	1561,	De Secretis.
For Nycolas Inglande, by R. Hall,	*London*, 4*to.*	1562,	The same edition as 1559, by Warde, and 1615, De Secretis, part the second.
For Nicholas Inglande, by R. Hall,	*London*, 4*to.*	1563,	De Secretis; 2da pars.
	Venice, 4*to.*	1564,	De Secretis; scarce.--Callow's catalogue.
T. Kington, for J. Wyght,	*London*, 4*to.*	1566,	See 1578, third and last part,—"cut of England's genius."—See Dibdin. Typ. Ant. p. 373. Motto—"Armi Potenti Anglice."
Plantin,	*Antw.* 8*vo.*	1568,	De Secretis; in French.
	London, 4*to.*	1568,	De Secretis; 4th part, by Warde.
Bynneman and Vander Pau,		1568,	De Secretis; double lettered.
Sutton,		1569,	De Secretis; first part.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1570,	De Secretis.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1571,	De Secretis, in German.
By T. Dawson, for E. Wyght.	*London*, 4*to.*	1578,	The Secrets; translated out of Italian, by R. Androse or Andrews, 3d part, and Englished by Warde; contains a print of Wyght.
Hall,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1580,	The same as his former Editions.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1581,	De Secretis.
	London, 8*vo.*	1582,	Translated out of French into English, by Warde.
J. Kingston,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1585,	The Secrets, in English, by Warde.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1593,	De Secretis.
	Venice.	——	——

Rouen, 12*mo.* 1600, The Secrets, Gallice, and in 1611-15-16.
Amst. 1614, De Secretis, Belgice.
London, 1615, De Secretis, part the second.
Jas. Lucas, *Rouen*, 8*vo.* 1671, Second edition, with Receptes des divers Auteurs, in French, with table.
Rouen, 8*vo.* 1699, De Secretis.

All these Secrets have been published in all European languages. In some instances abridged. So much for Secrets,—Vive la Quackerie; But the author, as he avers, was acquainted with the Greek tongue, the Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Arabic, and languages of other nations and countries.

Warde, I apprehend, appears to labour under a mistake, when he conceives this work to have been first printed in Italian. This edition is black letter, and was taken from Plantin's edition. I believe the first edition of this author was in Latin. Alexis informs us, that the copy of the first edition, which was printed in Latin, was very imperfect. It was printed at Venice.

He then learnt, that it had been surreptitiously printed in Italian; in consequence, he set about a second edition, which not only should contain the six first printed books, with his own corrections, but also six others.

The editions en petit format are preferable to others. The Hawkers (and I don't see why not the Pedlars also,) carried these books of Secrets through the country fairs, with other little books, all covered with blue. How come secrets and blue to be synonymous? A man like Alexis, at the age of 82, writing with remorse of conscience upon him, as he indites, ought to be sincere,—to keep to truth.

Now the first of his secrets is "the manner and secrete to conserve a man's youthe, and to holde backe old age; to maintain a man in health and strenthe, as in the fairest flower of his age."—Delightful!

It would have been well worth while and expense to his contemporaries, if they had brought a legal action against him, and have forced him, in this instance, to make good his secret. Father Alexis then might have taken all the rest of them for his own use. But by this man's example, let medical men learn how to compass a *name.*—They must collect the posse comitatus of medical recipes, from all the old ladies, and their housekeepers. Protest and declare every one of these as *tried* and *approved;* bringing one successful instance of cure, against one thousand patients killed; and, blame me if it does not answer.—They have only to put on a little the reverend mask of religion, in other words, of hypocrisy, if they have it not naturally.—It is frequently done. Good lack, how often have I contemplated, when visiting the tombs, to what little purpose it availed a man, "to fret and strut his hour upon the stage;" and why should he not freely flip and flirt his time away? Nay, even ravish and enjoy every moment of his life; since, one friendly lie engraved upon his tomb stone, would at once strike the docket in his favour for ever?

ABRAHAM DE BALNEIS,

D.Bomborgus, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1523, Super Averrois Comm. Aristotelis.

At first sight I mistook it for Daniel Borborugmus vel de flatibus. And associations of words and of ideas sometimes go ridiculously far in a nomenclature. Such mistakes must be avoided in a Bibliography like mine—professedly grave.

This said Borborugmus, by the bye, is a great tormentor to a patient. The public however may learn! That I have given immediate relief in the Borborugmal complaint of Tympanites, by passing a very long and thin rectum bougie, (though better if an hollow one), so high up as to communicate with the confined flatus. But caveat Syphonyllis—Candles keep off—be merry and wise. Gas and Gastritis are active agents. Not that altogether I apprehend a Davy's safety lamp to be absolutely required; although, I have actually seen two attending satellite candles extinguished by it, but never saw two alighted. The learned commentator, (say operator,) will soon decide betwixt Azot and Oxygen.

ANDERNACH, JOAN. GUINTERIUS,

Physician to Francis the First, King of France.

C. Wechelius, *Paris, fol.* 1528, Galen de Pleurit. Convertit, and several of Galen's other books.
J. A. N. de Sabiis, *Venet.* 1532, Oribasii Comm. in Aph. Hippocratis.—Pauli Æginetæ de re Medica, libri vii.
Lasius et Platterus, *Basil.* 1536, Institutionum Anatomicarum.
Basil. fol. 1537, Libri x, de Compos. Medicam. Latine.
Patavi. 4to. Institutiones.
Rob. Winter, *Patavi. 4to.* 1539, Anat. Institut. cum Protaspatario de comp. Hum. nat. Crasso interprete.
Wendelius, *Argent. 8vo.* 1542, De Victus, et Medendi Ratione.
Apud Hæredes Cratandri, *Basil. 8vo.* 1549, De Victus, cum Marsili Ficini, de Utilitate.
Lugduni, 12mo. 1553, Galenus de Diebus Decretoriis.
Lutetiæ, 8vo, 1553, Cælii Aureliani, lib. tres acutar. passionum, et Lugd. 1567.
Basiliæ, 8vo. 1556, Opus Therapeutic, Alex. Aphrodis. cum Goupyli et suis propriis Obs. Gr. et Lat.
Patavi. 8vo. 1558, Anat. Instit. a Vesalio, Auctores.
T. Rihelius, *Argent. 8vo.* 1565, Comm. de Balneis, &c.
Ch. Mylius, *Argent. 8vo.* 1565, De Pestilentia, Comm.
Hen. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1571, De Medicina veteri et novo, tum cognoscendi.
J. de Puys, *Paris, 16mo.* 1577, Etiam, cum Thesauro Sanitatis, J. Liebaultii.
1585, Institut. a Vesalio restitutæ, cum G. Vallæ Placentino de Hum. Corp. Part.
L. Letznerus, *Argent. 8vo.* 1606, Gynæciorum Commentariolus, &c.—Vide Lindenus.

There is an instructing and honourable history of Andernach's rise in life. As a favourite of mine I am induced to transcribe it. The place of Andernach is situated on the Rhine; hence he was sometimes identified by Andernach, instead of Guinterius of Andernach. We may biographize him in a few lines. I find it amongst my compilations. Having received his education at home, he went to Utrecht, and thence to Daventer, where he was necessitated to exist occasionally on small means. An office of school master became vacant, and the magistrates of Marpurgh, in their election, gave him a preference. He, however, after some short time quitted this situation, and went to Louvain, where he taught Greek, and was in reality a John Brown, or Grinder; but having a predilection for medicine, he resorted to Paris, wisely judging that talents are sooner discovered, and better rewarded in a metropolis. He was patronized by King Francis, who assisted him liberally in his medical education, and in due time honoured him with an appointment as his physician.

He practised in France twelve years, with great reputation, until the warlike proceedings and aspect of the times drove him to Metz, where he resided awhile; but finally sought and fixed his abode at Strasburg. In this town he dignified the offices of physician and professor until his death, which happened in the year 1574, at the age of 87.—Well done physic!

Douglas and Haller speak handsomely of this man. His offices bespeak him a scholar; his private virtues are panegyrized by many authors; and by the personal honour conferred upon him by Ferdinand and Augustus, then in power.

He published several of his own works; translated others from the Greek, especially from Galen and Hippocrates; he also translated Oribasius and Paulus Ægineta; and edited other works, most of which have run through several editions.

He claims the honour of giving name to the Pancreas, and has described the muscles of the body more correctly than any predecessor of Vesalius. He has many new observations in his works: indeed we may style them discoveries or inventions. Upon the whole, if we take the lowness of his origin into the account, he may be considered as a man who not only raised his name, but who did much honour to his profession. His life was written in heroic verse, by George Colerius, at Strasburg, in 1579. He died at Strasburg, and had the honour of being the master of Andreas Vesalius, the great Anatomist; and was also, if not the master, at least an intimate acquaintance of Villa Nova. He mentions Realdus Columbus, and was assisted by the above men in his dissections and anatomical works.

The above notices of Guinterius are recorded as an incitement to those particularly of the profession, who may have as little prospect in life as he had. His works are no slight tests of his skill and industry. I apprehend many Senior Wranglers, at our Universities, would knit their brows, if they had as many tasks to execute.

ARCULANS, JOAN.

H. Petrus, *Basil. fol.* 1540, On Rhazes Comm. 9th book.
Venet. fol. 1542, Comm. in 9th Rhazes, Anatom. &c.
Venet. fol. 1560, Practica particularium Morborum omnium a T. Morinello.—Scholia in xv. Rhazis Capita.

AFFEYTAT, FORTUNIUS.

Venet. 1549, Liber de Hermaphroditis—no accounting for taste!

When Nature commits an Hermaphrodite, does she intend practising upon herself or us? It is difficult to say, whether she wishes to take up a loop, or to let one down. No matter, if she has only a loop hole to creep out. This game may be pretty diversion for Nature, but to a spectator it has an ugly look.—Vide Monster. If the Philosopher does not understand the above simily, an Old Wife will.

AKAKIA, MARTINUS,

Professor Parasinus, of Chalons.

Sim. Colinæus, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1538, Ars Medica quæ est ars parva Galeni.—Haller.
Sim. Colinæus, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1538, De Curandi Ratione ad Glauconem, lib. ii. ipso Interprete cum Comm. Chart. xl.
Paris, 4*to.* 1543, Ars parva.—Gunty.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1547, De Curandi Ratione.—Eloy.
G. Rouillius, *Lugd.* 16*mo.* 1548, Ars Medica.
Ex Offi. Erasmi, *Bas.* 8*vo.* 1549, Ars Medica.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1549, Ars Medica.—Eloy.
Bovillius, *Lugd.* 16*mo.* 1551, De Ratione Curandi.
And. Wecklus, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1555, Synopsis eorum quæ quinque prioribus libris Galeni, de Facult. Med. continentur.
Felix Valgris., *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1587, Ars Medica.
A. Avechlis, *Francof fol.* 1598, Consilia Medica edita a Scholzio. De Morbis Mulierum, lib. duo cum Bauhino et Spachio.—Haller.

Kestner observes, that Lindenus's account of Spachius's enumeration of the last of Gynæciorum Scriptores is wrong. We have a short history, or Histoire, of this

author, in Eloy. As he died in 1551, and there were publications issued until 1558, it is of course probable that they were issued by his son, or his grand-children, of whom Eloy has left a record. There were four other Akakiæ, or, as Eloy observes, "Beings sans malice." Is not this a pun upon so rare a family? They might have served for a shew "un spectacle."

The man who necessarily goes post at two shillings per mile in England, might expend a great deal of money, before he met with their fellows.—Nonne? Reader.

Of the Aristotelo's Clan, or of the Akakia's—utrum horum mavis; accipe.—Martin's stilus purus et elegantissimus est.—Gesner.

ALPINUS PROSPER.

Natus Venetiis 1553.—Obit 1616 vel 1617, Paduæ.

DE MEDICINA ÆGYPTIORUM,

F. de Francis., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1591, Lib. iv.
Patavii. 1612,
Patavii. 4*to.* 1645, With Bontius' Med. Indorum.—Vide Cat. Universalis.
Vid. G. Pile, *Paris,* 4*to.* 1645-6, Cum Bont. ed. opt. lib. iv.
Lond. 1718, Bayle and Kestner.
Boutestein, *Lugd. Bat.* 1719, Cum lib. de Balsamo, & Bontio Med. Indorum.
Lugd. Bat. 4*to.* 1745.

DE BALSAMO, DIALOGUS,

J. de Francis., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1591-2, Cum lib. De Medicina.
Venet. 4*to.* 1592.
4*to.* 1594, Vide Raius.
Lyon, 8*vo.* 1619, En Francois par Colin.
G. Linoiver, *Paris,* 1620, De Plantis, Lat. et Gallice, avec leurs fig. and several other equally good editions. —De Bure.
B. Frambottus, *Pat.* 4*to.* 1638, Cum Veslingio Dialogus, with Abdella, Medicus Ægyptius, Abdachim vir honestissimus Moribus, (quamvis Hebræus) —And. Alpinus Italus.
Patav. 4*to.* 1640, Cum Veslingio.

DE PLANTIS ÆGYPTI.

P. Frambottus, *Pat.* 4*to.* 1638, De Plantis Ægyptiis, cum Notis Veslingii; ad P. Alpinum, et additamentis aliarum. —Bold and descriptive plates.
Venet. 4*to.* 1591, De Plantis Ægypti, a Dialogue. Alpinus, Guilandinus, bold plates.
P. de Francis., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1592, One book, see Veslingius.
Lyons, 4*to.* 1619, De Plantis; translated into French by Colin.
Venet. 4*to.* 1633, Notis Veslingii, large bold wooden cuts.
P. Frambottus, 1639, De Balsamo Dialogus.
H. Frambottus, *Pat.* 4*to.* 1640, Notis Veslingii, accessit liber de Balsamo, fig. ed. altera, emendatione.
Pat. 4*to.* 1640, Per Veslingium.—Caffe.
Hollandiæ, 4*to.* 1735, De Plantis, reprinted.—N. Ray collected from this book his catalogue of Ægyptian Plants.

DE PRÆSAGIENDA VITA ET MORTE ÆGROTANTIUM.

	Pat. 4*to.*	1600-1,	Lib. vii an a Mejetto ? in quibus ars tota Hippocratis, prædicendi, novis, observationibus, continetur.
M. Sepæ,	*Venet.* 4*to.*	1601,	De Præsagienda.—Very faulty.
R. Mejett.,	4*to.*	1601,	De Præsagienda.
J. Rhodius,	*Francof.* 8*vo.*	1601.	
F. Emmilius,	*Franc.* 8*vo.*	1621,	De Præsagienda, also titulo.
J. Rhodius,	*Franc.* 8*vo.*	1621,	De Præsagienda et Medicinalium observ. lib. vii.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1705.	Et Cætera.
	Leidæ, 4*to.*	1710,	Not very complete, edited by Boerhaave, et Obs. Medic. Kestner says optimo habitû.
I. Severini,	*Leidæ*, 4*to.*	1733,	Boerhavii et a Gaubio, lib. vii. with a portrait.
	Hamburgi, 4*to.*	1734,	As valuable as the edition of 1733, and is a re-impression.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1735.	
	Venet.	1751.	
	Lipsiæ, 4*to.*		

N. B. This is by some reckoned his best work.

DE MEDICINA METHODICA.

F. Bolzetta,	*Pat. fol.*	1611,	Lib. xiii.
Pet. Bostelius,	*Pat.* 4*to.*	1612,	De Rhapontico Disputatio.
	Pat. 4*to.*	1622,	Vide Mangetus, et Catalogus Universalis.
	Lugd. Bat. 4*to.*	1718,	Of higher price than the older editions.
Boutestein,	*Lug. Bat.* 4*to.*	1719,	Lib. xiii. ed. 2da, thick volume.
	Lug. Bat. 4*to.*	1729.	
	4*to.*	1745,	Med. Ægypt. Lib. de Balsamo, et J. Bontio. Med. Indorum.
	London, 8*vo.*	1746,	2 vols., translated into English, by Dr. James.—The presages, &c.

DE PLANTIS EXOTICIS.

J. Guerillius,	*Venet.* 4*to.*	1627,	Lib. ii. Lindenius applies this edition, 1629 vel 1656, Studio et Opera Alpini Filii Auctoris.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1629,	Fraude Bibliopolæ, cum Figuris.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1656,	Fraude Bibliopolæ, lib. duo.

HISTORIA NATURALIS ÆGYPTI.

	Lug. Bat. 4*to.*	1725,	
	Lug. Bat. 4*to.*	1735,	Lib. iv. 2 vols. Opus Posthumum.—Vol. i. Rerum Ægypt. vol. ii. Plantis Ægypt. Prælect. de surditate tract. MSS.—et de Præsagiendis Mortis in Sanitate, MSS.—Nil nisi verbum.

De Medicina Ægyptiorum, said to be his most valuable work, libri iv.; it relates to venæ sectio in all ways.

De Plantis Ægypti, libri duo, correcting the errors of others.

De Balsamo Dialogus.

De Præsagienda Vita et Morte, libri vii. This work particularly relates to the Prognostics and Epidemics of Hippocrates; in which he has incorporated the best observations of Hippocrates, of Galen, and himself; and has also observed greater order; and this part of Alpini has been adjudged the most considerable of all his writings.—See Bayle.

De Medicina Methodica, libri tredecim.

De Rhapontico Disputatio.—Prosper Alpinus, or Alpini, &c.

De Plantis exoticis in two books. He wrote only the preface to this book. It was an unfinished work, but published by his son.

De Medicina Ægyptiorum, liber quintus.

De Naturali Hist. Ægypti, libri quinque cum figuris.

Prosper Alpinus, or Alpini Prospero, (as either will do), was born at Marostico, in the Venetian territory, in 1533, and died at Padua, in 1617. He graduated at Padua in 1578, was Doctor of Philosophy and Physic. He accompanied the Venetian Consul to Egypt, in 1580; and his life and adventures may be seen in Bayle. He became an additional instance of that animal chemistry which makes so many fighting men change the lance for the lancet. What such men want in courage, they supply by sense, a commutation quite in accordance with my own feelings; for fools fight, and wise men sharpen their weapons!

Alpinus traced the course of the banks of the Nile to Alexandria. But, in the objects of his inquiry in that country, he had frequently been misled, by false accounts of them; and this circumstance renders John Veslingius' after works more valuable and better worth consulting; for Veslingius retraced Alpinus' steps about forty-five years afterwards, and Alpinus was reclaimed from Padua, by the Genoese to Genoa, as being indigenous to them; by whom he was also elected Professor of Botany, in the year 1593. His works were really good: but who would have conceived that an Alpine being, should have written so well and prosperously on tropical subjects?—Nature delights in contrarities!

The observations of Veslingius on some of the works of Alpini, should be particularly consulted, as many notices, corrections, and errors will be there intermixed; and there is a very pretty scintillation of polite literature, and of feeling in his "Paræneses ad rem herbariam;" exhibiting amongst others, "Plantarum et Humanæ Naturæ affinitas." My edition is in 1654, from Patavia, and the press of Paul Frambottus, in which the elucidations of his subject, and of the scheme of nature, are very pleasingly exemplified. The fœcundating Aura and Pollen; and all the little tender obscenities of plants, secundum ordinem Melchisedec, are neatly delineated in neat language.

ANTIQUI MEDICI.

Aldus, *Venet. fol.* 1547, Medici Antiqui omnes, qui Latine Litteris, &c.—Rare.

This work is know nunder the term Aldina Collectio. It contains the Medici Antiqui Omnes, in one volume, and is rarely to be seen. The authors it displays are, Celsus, Quintus Serenus, Trotula, Janus Cornarius, Epistola de Hippocrat. Marcelli Epist., Lørgus Designatianus, Plinii 2di, Epist. de Medicina, Vindiciani Epistola ad Valentinianum Imperatorem, Marcellus de Medicamentis, Scribonius Largus, Soranus Ephesius; Caii Plinii 2di, De re Medica; Lucius Apuleiu, Ant. Musa, Æmilius Macer, Strabi Galli Hortulus, Cœlii Aureliani Chronicon. Theod. Prisciani rerum Medicarum.—Vide Kestner and Fabricius.

Now it must be obvious, even to those who run and read, that there are innumerable authors of high character, besides those selected by the Aldine press; but it were impossible to edit all the famed authors; and under the Aldine wing, I shall shelter my feeble bibliographical existence, for I have only cited a very few of the many authors who have generally been deemed worthy of notice, by men most competent to judge them. But numberless others will be found useful,—as scarce editions, or as scarce books,—and as such must be considered as articles of instruction or of curiosity,

so that in either sense, they are well worth having, and my preface has on this account dwel't longer on this purport.

Venet. fol. 1594, Antiqui omnes Græci, Lat. et Arab., qui De Febribus Scripserunt ex editione Joan. Fernelii.

This edition is much coveted; as indeed, such editions, from such men, ought to be! And in our inquiries into the elucidation and description of fevers, we shall perceive, that the investigations and corollaries of the old masters, in this respect, are as minute and practical as the most elaborate definitions of the present day.—Compare Galen and Fordyce.

ALTOMARI, DONATUS,

Obiit 1566, vel 1598.

Apud Gryph., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1547, Method. alterationis ex Hippocratis, &c.
Venet. 12*mo.* 1548, Methodus, augmentatus.
Lugd. 12*mo.* 1548, Methodus, augmentatus.
G. Gjolita, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1550, Galeni Compend. trium Question.
M. Cancrus, *Neapoli,* 4*to.* 1553, De Medend. Hum. Corp. malis ars med.
Neap. 4*to.* 1554, De Medendis Febribus.
Neap. 4*to.* 1555, De Medendis Febribus.
Venet. 4*to.* 1558, De Medendis, augmentatus.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1558, De Medendis.
Apud Frallon., *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1559, Me Medendis.
Venet. 4*to.* 1560, De Medendis.
M. de Maria, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1561, De Sanitatis latitudine recognitus ab Hallero.
M. de Maria, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1562, Opusc. nunc primum collecta—excellent.
Venet. 4*to.* 1562, De Medendis Febribus.
H. de Maria, *Neap.* 4*to.* 1562, Ars Medica de Medendis.
Venet. 4*to.* 1562, De Mannæ Differentiis.
Venet. 4*to.* 1563, De Vinaceorum facultate et usu.
Neap. fol. 1563, Opera omnia.
Lyon, fol. 1565, Opera omnia aucta ab Autore.
M. de Maria, *Venet.* 1566, De Vinaceorum, see 1562.—Vide Haller.
M. de Maria, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1570, De Medendis, Lindenus.
Neap. fol. 1573, Opera.
V. Valgrisius, *Venet. fol.* 1574, Opera.
Lugd. fol. 1586, Opera omnia.—Haller.
Lugd. fol. 1597, Opera.
Paul Mezetta, 4*to.* 1597, De Medendis.
Venet. fol. 1600, Opera.
Paul Mezetta, *Venet. fol.* 1600, Cum Tabulis duo de Pulsibus.
Harderovici, 8*vo.* 1656, Extat cum Joan. Salis divers. Annotat.
Neap. 4*to.* 1660, De Medendis.
Neap. 4*to.* 1661, De Medendis Humani.
Venet. 4*to.* 1670, De Medendis.
——— Etiam Tabulæ de different. Pulsuum.

This author was much admired by his countrymen, at Naples, (I should conceive) as he had composed so many operas; but according to Kestner, "Galeni vestigia nimium est secutus."

Altomari is an odd name; a pretty name; and probably was given to him as having been born on the high seas; but I am not very tenacious of my conjectures of

this sort. And if it had been any object to him, he probably might have been born there if he had chosen. Parents are frequently great dupes to the fancies of their children.

ALEXANDRINUS, JUNIUS.

Tiguri, 1557, De Medicina et Medico.
Venet. 4*to.* 1564, Antargentericorum suorum defensio contra Galeni Calumniatores.—Vide les Eloges des hommes Savans.

ANGELUTIUS, THEODORUS.

Venet. 1558, De Arte Medica.

ALCASA, (ANDREAS).

Salmanticæ, fol. 1575, Chirurgica, libri vi.

"In quibus multa Antiquorum et Recentiorum," are to be found; but he imagines Lues Venerea to have arisen "ab esu Humanarum Carnium;" if so, the dispute on its origin must surely be settled, since it must have arisen from the first race of Anthropophagi. The date to which I have before alluded, and have taken the liberty of assigning, as the first cause of original sin, may probably be fairly identified with this disorder.

If abstaining from flesh (which although vulgarly named human, is still divine,) be a protection from this disease, what have we to do but to turn monks, and insure our salvation. Some fools might absurdly infer, that on such terms salvation was not worth having. And we may presume the disease never breaks out in Lent. There is no doubt, however, that the symptoms and semblance of this disease are sometimes deeply expressed in lions and tigers; those natural Anthropophagi; for man to a lion, is like a turtle to an alderman.

I have a patient in the hospital, who got his hand and arm somewhat torn, from not being quite so nimble as a lion. Upon my asking him if he did not see the lion's lips water, at so dainty a bit, he said "yes, and his eyes strike fire too."—To fire and water only add earth and air, and we have the four elements. This fellow, although rather short in his wits at the time, appears to have had the elements of wit about him.

ÆMILIANUS.

Venet. 4*to.* 1584, Naturalis de Ruminantibus Historia.

One of the best histories on this subject, as far as we know, is to be found in Sir Everard Home's elucidating plates, in the Philosophical Transactions.

Æmilianus's ghost must not be offended, because, out of politeness, we always exclude from censure the present company.

How diversified and instructing, yet how melancholy, would be a natural history of the rumination of man over his own misfortunes!

ARANTIUS, JULIUS CÆSAR,

Bononiæ Professor, Vesalii Discipulus.—Obiit 1589.

Romæ, 8*vo.* 1564, De Humano Fœtu Opusculum.—Breve sed utile.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1571, De Humano Fœtu, libellus, multa nova aut clarius exposita.
4*to.* 1571, De Humano Fœtu.
Pata. 8*vo.* 1573, De Nervis Opticis.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1578, De Humano Fœtu.

Seb. H. Petrus, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1579, De Humano Fœtu.
L. Cloquemin, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1580, In Hippocratis, lib. de Vulneribus Capitis Commentarius.
Venet. 1586, Obs. Anatomic. scriptæ sunt ab Auctore jam morti proximo.
Venet. 4*to.* 1587, De Hum. Fœtu et Obs. Anatomicæ, lib. &c.
J. Brechtanus, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1587, Obs. Anat. cum additione. Et de Tumoribus.—Vide Mangetus.
Venet. 4*to.* 1587, Obs. Anat. Multa hic bona et nova reperiąs.—Haller.
Venet. 4*to.* 1589, De Humano Fœtu.
Venet. 4*to.* 1594, Obs. Anatomicæ.
Venet. 4*to.* 1595, De Tumoribus, cum Obs. Anat. secundum locos affectos.
B. Carampel., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1595, De Humano Fœtu, ac de Tumoribus secundum locos affectos.
A. W. Hæredes, *Franc. fol.* 1610, Consilia, et Epist. Medicæ.
Hambricæ, fol. 1610, Consilia Medic. in opere quod L. Scholzius edidit.
J. Maire, *Lug. Bat.* 1639, In lib. Hippocratis de Vulneribus Capitis Comment.
Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1641, In lib. Hippoc. de Vulneribus Capitis.
Felix Lopez de Haro, *Leidæ,* 12*mo.* 1664, De Hum. Fœtu cum Plazzono ac cum Scholzio.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1579, Observat. Anatomicæ.
Venet. 4*to.* 1787, De Tumor. præter. et de Humano Fœtu.

A professor, who fills the chair of Bologna for the space of thirty two-years, must, by necessity, have something in his works worth consulting.

Arantius had a glympse of the circulation, and may be considered, in some respects, as a discoverer in his art. His Libellus de Fœtu contained novelty and enterprise. His Anatomical Observations also multa nova et bona.

When we work downwards from the middle, or from the termination, of the 16th century, (as from the dates of this author we appear to be accomplishing,) we leave behind us a brilliant galaxy of medical writers; a brilliant galaxy of expert, scientific, and practical authors. Look, as Kestner observes, who was Arantius, but the scholar of Vesalius;—of Vesalius, whose merits scarcely a second Homer, a second Iliad, could record. And in certain ages, there are accumulations and volcanoes of science, which, like Vesuvius, must burst their searments, and for a time set the whole firmament in a blaze; with this difference, that one creates a new series, which the other destroys. Let us then deeply regret the days past and passing of the great masters in the declining era of the sixteenth century; and let us enter, with fear and trembling upon the after age, and advert to the days which precede.

APOLLO, FRANCISCI ALEXANDRI,

Venet. 1565, Normam Simplicium et Compositorum suo fulgore irradians.
Francof. 1604, Recusus.

This is the only Apollo Virorum, Simplicium et Compositorum. The only God of our Gardens. He must therefore stand alone, having no competitor

Devils of the profession we have in plenty; and others very devilish; devilish clever, devilish wicked, devilish rich, and devilish poor. Some of these are deuced clever at curing, and a deuced greater number at killing. Of course, there are white devils amongst us, and black ones; thus was Constantin Africanus, for instance, (originally a swarthy boy of Æthopian race;) or Voltaire's Dr. Candid, who took every thing for the best, and would not have despaired of washing Africanus white.

Now what immense practice must this Dr. Apollo have had among the ladies! Called in upon all occasions, real or imaginary. The only anceps remedium; especially for Hysteria, or the falling sickness. It would be desirable to know where he resided; what were his rewards and savings; I say, how much did he save, not how many; and whether he had a numerous offspring, respectfully acknowledged. All these are interesting points, relating to the unique Apollo of Medicine.

ARCÆUS, FRANCISCUS,

Hispanus.

	Amst. 12*mo.*	1568,	De recta curandorum Vulnerum, Lat. lib. ii. Et aliis ejus Artis præceptis.
		1573,	De Recta.—According to Eloy.
Plantin,	*Antw.* 12*mo.*	1574,	Method. Febrium curandorum Libellus with Nonnius's notes.
	Lond. 8*vo.*	1588,	On wounds, translated by Read.
	4*to.*	1588,	On wounds, by Read.
	Amst. 12*mo.*	1658,	In Flemish.
P. van Berghe,	*Am.* 12*mo.*	1658,	De recta curandor, libri vii.
	Lewarde, 8*vo.*	1667,	De recta curandorum.
	Nuremberg, 8*vo.*	1674,	De recta, in German.

A bold circumspect fellow, by persuasion undertaking to write at or near 80 years of age.—A tussis senilis of the pen!

Vander Linden has assigned the work of 1574, both to Francis and John Arcæus. —How so?

This book is written in very correct Latin, and the author (as mentioned above) commenced writing by the immediate persuasion of B. Arias Montanus. The preface of the book, and the Plantin edition, of 1574, assert this position; and assure us, how much Montanus admired it; since, he not only caused it to be printed by Plantin, but also requested Nonnius to write and illustrate the surgical part, "brevibus atque eruditis illustrationibus." Arcæus observes, in the first part of the book, "de recta curandorum" (after enumerating the contents) "hæc vera curandi ratio atque hic ordo a nobis observabitur, ut a capite ad pedes usque de Vulnerum omnium generibus, et quis brevissimus unicuique curandi modus, quæ remedia aptissima comperta fuerint, ostendamus."

Amongst other articles is, his method of preparing the decoction of guiacum, and of rubi, or salsæparillæ, "quod salsæparillæ verum decoquendi modum, a nemine traditum ostendat." The recipes are at the end of the second book, and certainly, the effect of these decoctions depends much on their proper and careful preparation, as daily experience proves. Indeed, this exclusive mode of preparing the decoction, has at this day allowed a druggist to make the use of it very expensive.

At the end of Plantin's edition, there is an icon of an instrument for restoring the distorted feet of infants.

My eyes prefer Plantin to Aldine editions.

ALBERTUS, SALOMON,

M. P.—(Not Member of Parliament.)

Wittebergensis obiit 1600.—Archiater Electoris Saxoniæ.

	Wittebergæ, 8*vo.*	1578,	Them. Medic. de morbis Mesenterii.
	Wittebergæ, 8*vo.*	1581,	Dissertatio. de Lacrumis.
Ex Officina Garlachiæ,	*Norimb.* 8*vo.*	1583,	Hist. plerarunque in usum Tyronum.—Motto—Know thyself, in Greek.
Ex Officina Garlachiæ, an?	*Witte.* 8*vo.*	1585,	Oratio de cognitione Herbarum.

Hæredes Joh. Cratonis, *Vitæbergæ*, 8*vo.* 1585, Hist. plerarunque partium Corporis Humani.—A neat work.

C. Garlachia, *Norim.* 8*vo.* 1585, Tres Orationes et Miscellanea.

H. J. Cratonis, *Witte.* 8*vo.* 1586, Galeni libellus de Urinis, separatim.

Matt. Welack, *Witte.* 8*vo.* 1590, Orationes tres.—Haller edited one vol.

Norim. 8*vo.* 1590, Oratio de Felle, (dont mistake it for an oration upon a Cat.)

C. Garlachia, *Norim.* 8*vo.* 1591, De Surditate, &c. vel de Mutitate, &c.—Witteberg.

——— Prælectiones in 9um lib. Rhazis, MSS.

G. Mullerus, *Norim.* 4*to.* 1593-4, Scorbuti Historia.

Witte. 8*vo. vel* 4*to.* 1601, Histor. plerarunque.

Witte. 8*vo.* 1602, Hist. et Obs. junctim.

Palthenius, *Franc.* 4*to.* 1615, Consilia Medica in Collectione Branderberg.

Witte. 4*to.* 1620, Obs. Anatom., forte de disciplina Anatomica.

L. Schurerus, *Witte.* 8*vo.* 1624, Scorbuti Historia. de peste tract.

Witte. De Venarum Osteolis.

Witte. 8*vo.* 1630, Hist. plerarunque Corp. Part. Vita cum Nummo a Mochsem.—I believe there are more editions.

Albertus in order to pay proper attention to the production of this work, (Historiæ), of 1583, observes, "Quare sevocavi me ipse a luis contagio, inque Ammonianum meum quod est extra urbem, secessi; ubi in ingrato illo scholæque funesto ocio hanc partium historiam ex palinxesto cæpi condere, Deoque vovere," &c. The title page represents a scull upon which is an hour glass, and under the jaw a crucifix, and a coiled serpent; and the binders have wasted on this book a beautiful illumined sheet of hymns and psalms, set to music: which proves, of how little value such copies were in those days.

This work contains not a few plates from Vesalius, and two or three small ones on the ear, "propria industria," (as Haller expresses it) after Eustachius. His expressions are sometimes neat. "In hoc (de capite) religio, et quoddam inesse Numen fertur. Ea propter ibi honorum insignia, et diodemata Regum esse volere,"—A touch of Cicero!

He adheres to the old anatomy of the liver; otherwise, if applied to the head, would have expressed well enough the general circulation. "Ex visceribus vegetationis jecur organum est, et principium venarum, quibus tanquam rivus in omne corpus discurrens humor, quam amplexu suo calefactuque concoxit universam Rempublicam membrorum succis vitalibus irrigat."—Vide etiam Plato.

Haller draws our attention to the valves of the colon, which, although Vidus Varolius and Posthius had mentioned, yet Albertus lays claim to the invention. "In sinistrum Globi illius latus dehiscens ileum intestinum extremitate sua intus in fimbriatam valvam desinit, a nobis primum in homine et castore observatam."

Albertus was the pupil of Hieronymus Fabricius; and as he had an eye to the novelties in anatomy of his day, may be well worth consulting.—Douglas asserts that he first described the cochlea of the ear, and the valvula coli Bauhini.

Destitute is the man who has nothing in him. His mind must be like Hogarth's poor-box, where a cob-web proved, that as nothing had gone in, so nothing could come out. How different from a box in the ear; which, though proved under strong evidence to have entered, yet was never known to return.—How should it from a Labyrinth?

ARTIS MEDICÆ PRINCIPES,

H. Stephanus, *Paris, fol.* 1567, Artis Med. Principes, Græci, 2 vol.

Every book edited by Haller has a passport to excellence.

This work contains Aretæus, Ruffus Ephesius, Oribasius, Paulus Ægineta, Ætius, Alexander Trallianus, Actuarius, Nycolaus, Myripsus, &c. ex diversorum interpretatione latina. Also the latin authors as A. Corn. Celsus, Scribonius largus, Marcellus, Empiricus, &c. If to be instructed, to be lead, or to follow nature, in the knowledge and cure of diseases, be the right road to perfection in medicine, we may well appreciate the works of these older masters.

A sedulous perusal of their most celebrated writings, will soon convince us, how often modern discoveries may be justly affiliated to their respective owners. At the same time we may learn an awful fact: that however much may have been taught us, yet no less remains to be learnt. The quackery of the present age will soon unbrace the modest system of the medical art, and again reproduce its former darkness. On this low principle, the great professors of the science will once more be neglected, and good practice will perish in the sequel.

The versatile and restless mind of man, almost compels him to abstract reasoning, and disposes him from age to age, to be ringing perpetual changes, on new systems. But cause and effect must still operate, and eventually the practice remains nearly the same. The antient physicians observed and assisted nature, by patience, perseverance, and method. These qualities constituted their art. Practitioners more modern, inclined to more active expedients, nay to quackery; and the great public delights in quackery.

ARDERN, JOHN,

fol. Chirurgica, codex membran. sæculo 14mo. exaratus cum figuris.

1588, De fistula Ani. Tract. translated by Read.—The only work published.

"Chirurgus et satis peritus, et quod proximi optandum est, probus atque integer." —Friend.—A friend in need is a friend indeed!

He left several MSS., all of which I doubt have gone to the pastry cooks. And so much am I convinced of this usage, that it almost becomes a duty, for a man of any assiduity and thinking, or of practice in his profession, to push most of his MSS. into public.

The world will be wise enough to preserve the good paper; the waste will never come amiss. And I also think, that if government would allow or maintain a public press, (not press-gang,) in every public district, conformable to certain regulations, where the light infantry, or heavy cavalry, of authorship might skirmish gratis, there would be many a good manœuvre preserved to the public.

Haller inquires if this John Ardern be not the Joannes Anglicus; whose Praxis Medica de Morbis, &c. is cited by Kestner, from Aug. Vindelicorum, 4to. in 1595;—but this I apprehend was the work of Joan. de Gaddesden, who wrote the Rosa Anglica, seu Practicam Medicinæ a capite ad Calcem; printed at Venice, in 1516, and afterwards thrown off as above, in 1595.

It is worth paying attention to a remark alluded to in Dr. Clarke's travels, part 3d; inasmuch as it appears decidedly to appertain to this author. It is no less curious in identifying the circumstance with Ardern. He observes, that in the public library of Stockholm there is a most curious MS., entitled "Magistri Johannis Ardeni de Stewark, de arte Physicali et de Chirurgia, quas ego prædictus Johannes fervente pestilentia quæ fuit anno Domini millesimo cccxlix, usque annum domini MccccXii. Morem (aut Moram) egi apud Newark, in comitatu Slothingici et ibidem quam plures de infirmitatibus, subscriptis curavi."

This MS. is upon a vellum roll, of considerable length, divided into columns. In these columns are represented the figures of the persons diseased; and by the side of

them, a description of the disorder, and the remedy prescribed. There are also anatomical figures for midwifery, &c. Considering the date of the work, it is very curious to observe the words, "Pro Morbo qui dicitur *********" (an Lues Venerea?) followed by the French name of a disorder, (la Verole, we may suppose,) which is credited not to have been known in Europe before the discovery of America.

It will appear, therefore, that my conjecture, (however probable I might deem it), may not be true, of his MSS. having gone to the pastry cooks. Since we may perceive that one of these has turned up, in an extraordinary place, with extraordinary accompaniments, and upon a much larger scale, than his writings were presumed.

Friend observes, that "Is Volumen nobis de Medicina et Chirurgia ingens reliquit, sed in quo hæc præcipue tractatur."—Hæc I presume alludes to Pestis. Multi ejus MSS. codices apud nos extant, ac miretur aliquis id nunquam adhuc fuisse impressum, cum fortasse haud minus utile opus esse possit alio quovis his temporibus scripto si excipiatur Guidonis liber.

In all probability, therefore, this was the MS. of the Volumen Ingens, mentioned above, in which cases and cures of the plague were recorded. But, who first inrolled this on parchment and added the figures, is not so clear. I have not met with any account of this before Dr. Clarke's. It would appear most reasonable to expect, that he alone could have drawn the figures, who actually saw the patients. Nor, on the other hand, is it very likely that the practitioner, who in the plague had to run from one dying patient in such a disease to another, could have had time to finish such sketches. Nor would it have been easy to have bribed an artist, under such hideous and dangerous circumstances, to have executed them. Neither can we suppose the practitioner to have had time to enroll this as it is represented. It may have been the produce of more leisure time, when Ardern afterwards settled at London. There he might have given a fling to his fancy: or have employed proper artists to delineate some examples which he had then under his eye. Is it improbable, as he published little in his life time, that, "famæ sacra fames," might have induced him, (especially as he was encouraged,) to emblazon in codices this fame to posterity?

In respect to the notice of the French disease, at so early a date as that in which the plague then ceased, or in 1412; we cannot exactly judge of the facts; because the MS. probably must have been executed some years after his going to London, which was in the year 1370; at least, it could not have been printed much before 70 years from this date, as the earliest date of printing must prove.

The siege of Naples, by the French, was in 1494, and consequently if the French term were applied to it in the MS., this MS. could not have been written before this time. Even the date of Columbus sailing to America, would not admit of this circumstance being mentioned in the MS. under French colours; and, therefore, if Dr. Clarke saw this observation with his own eyes, is it not probably an interpolation of the text by some traveller? If it had been the leprosy described by Moses, Levit. xiii. xiv., or the botch and scab of Egypt, of which thou canst not be healed, &c., Deut. xxviii. Still, unless some Spaniard or Portuguese traveller, out of hatred to the French, had inserted this interpolation in French, it will be difficult to account how it became identified in Ardern's MS.; or how it came there at all. It were to be wished Dr. Clarke had informed us of the cure of the complaint, which Ardern had found for it. And it is singular, as Friend observes, that Ardern's MSS. and Codices, (of which he left many), should not have been better looked after by his own countrymen, who have suffered them to lie in oblivion from that day to this. And further, as Friend again remarks, that "multi ejus MSS. Codices apud nos extant." I wish some of our Codices Caputs, at the Universities and public libraries, would examine them now, and investigate how far they might be made useful to the public.

ALBOSIUS.

Joh. Savine, *Senonis*, 8*vo*. 1582, Obs. Lithopædii Senonensis cum Exercitat. S. Provancherii.
Basiliæ, 8*vo*. 1588, Etiam ut supra.
N. Bassæus, *Francof.* 1601, Portentosum Lithopædium.
Pet. van den Burge, *Amst.* 12*mo*. 1662, Lithopædium, etiam in Rousseti editione posteriore.

The report of this author depends on no light material. This portentosum Lithopædium was (a petrified child) in utero per 28 annos contentum. Nothing living or less obdurate could so long have been retained or content in the situation. It is, however, some comfort to be assured, that the poor mother of this fossil mass must have been, at least in a tolerable quiescent state with such incumbrances, for so many years. And this author is moreover worth mentioning, if it be only on account of the curious mistake, which Burton in his remarks attaches to Smellie. "The 17th author, collected as you tell us, is Lithopædis Senensis, which instead of being an author, is only the drawing of a petrified child." It may be seen in the account published by Albosius; and at the end of Cordæus's works in Spachius. To this, (a very possible mistake), I have elsewhere adverted. It was a blunder in Smellie, which might have happened to any less blundering man; and, as far as a jeu d'esprit, or a retort courteous from Burton, is very allowable; for if Smellie chose to play at bowls with Burton, from this very stone he might expect a rubber. The fact of the child, may be truly numbered as one of the sportings of nature. Nature seems frequently to make use of children in this way, as play things. A child made of stone, or converted into stone; a child with two heads; a child conjured into a boy's belly; a pig-snouted child; a squeaking child, without brains, therefore without soul or sentiment, yet a squeaking child, (which I have seen and I have heard,—'pon my honour) are remarkable pretty play things for these sportings of nature. And which, no doubt, are as easily produced by her manufacturers, as a ready modeller in wax can manipulate his facetiæ and varieties.

There are some monsters: as monstrous gluttons; who would have wished to have doubled themselves, or to have become bifid, if it were only to be double fed, or bifed.—Did not the celebrated Quin make some such supplicating prayer,—I ask?

AUGENIUS HORATIUS.

Francof. 1597, Epist. et Consult. Medicinales.
Francof. 1598, De ratione curandi per Sanguinis missionem.
Francof. 1600, Epistolæ et Consultationes Medicinales. —Tom. 3, libri xiii.
Francof. fol. 1605, Idem de Febribus.

This author's works are much recommended by Kestner and John Muis, as lectû dignissimi.

AQUAPENDENTE HIERON. FABRICIUS.

Fallopii Discipulus, Professor Patavinus.—Ob. 1619, æt. 82.

P. Frischerus, *Franc.* 8*vo*. 1592, Pentateuchus Chirurgicus, in 5 books, published by Beyer, without leave.
1599, De Brutorum loquela.
F. Balzetta, *Patav. fol.* 1600, De Visione Voce et Auditu.
1600, De formato Fœtu.—A most ingenious work, alluding much to comparative anatomy.

Joh. Ursino, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1601, De Brutorum loquela.
L. Pasquatus, *Patav. fol.* 1603, De Locutione et ejus instrumentis.
L. Pasquatus, *Patav. fol.* 1603, De Brutorum loquela.
L. Pasquatus, *Patav. fol.* 1603, De Venarum Ostiolis.
L. Pasquatus, *Patav. fol.* 1604, De Formato Fœtu.
P. Frischerus, *Franc. fol.* 1604, Pentateuchus Chirurgicus, in Acad. Patavina Lectiones.
J. Sastorius, *Franc.* 4*to.* 1605, Cum Opere Leutenbachii, Consilia Medica.
J.F. Bryanos, *Franc.* 1605, De Visione, Voce et Auditu.
Venet. 1606, Opera.—not supposed, "ultimam ejus manum essent experta."
fol. 1613, De Visione, Voce et Auditu.—Tract. per J. de Bry.
1614, De Oculo, Aure, Larynge.
P. Bostellius, *Vicent.* 4*to.* 1614, De Musculi Artificio, de Ossium, de Articulatione.
1614, De Respiratione.
P. Mezettus, *Patav.* 4*to.* 1615, De Respiratione et ejus Instrumentis, lib. duo.
Bolzettus, *Patav. fol.* 1617, Opera Chirurgica in duos partes divisa.—The 1st part contains the surgical operations, the 2d the Pentateuchus.
J.B. de Martinis, *Pat.* 4*to.* 1618, De Motu locali Animalium.--Curious and interesting.
L. Pasquatus, *Patav.* 4*to.* 1618, De Gula, Ventriculo, Intestin, Tract.
Patav. 4*to.* 1618, De totius Animalis Integument. libellus.
Venet. fol. 1619, Opera Chirurgica, in duas partes.
N. Hoffmanus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1619, Opera Chirurgica, pars posterior, by the author himself.—See below.
Venet. fol. 1620, De formato Fœtu.
N. Hoffmanus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1620, Opera Chirurgica.—These 5 books had been published before in Germany, by Dr. Hartmanus; this work affects, "nec ante hac unquam in lucem datum."
L. Pasquatus, *Patav. fol.* 1621, De formatione Ovi et Pulli.—By Prevot.
Jac. di Letter, *Franc. fol.* 1623, De Brutorum loquela.
Jac. di Letter, *Franc. fol.* 1624, Tract. iv., De Formato Fœtu, de Locutione, de Loquela Brutorum, et de Venarum Ostiolis. Figuris Æneis ornati.
Patav. fol. 1625, Tract. quatuor vel opera Anatomica figuris elegantissimis.
A. Negliettus, *Patav. fol.* 1625, Opera Anatomica ut Tract. iv., Multis observationibus raris refertur.
C. Cotthard, *Paris.* 4*to.* 1634, Medicina Practica edita, a P. Bourdelotio.—Tract de Vomitu.
1641, De formato Fœtu.
Bolzetta, *Patav. fol.* 1647, Opera Chirurgica.
J. de Zetner, *Patav. fol.* 1648, Tract. quatuor figuris Æneis.
Apud Bolzettum, *Pat. fol.* 1666, Opera Chirurgica cum pluribus figuris.
Bohn, *Lipsiæ, fol.* 1687, Opera omnia Physica et Anatomica.—1st Volumen, with copious index and preface, by Bohnius, 552 pages, cum fig.

Kestner cannot account why Fabricius's dedications were here omitted.

Norimberg, 4*to.* 1716, Opera Chirurgica Germanice.

Boutestein, *Lug. Bat. fol.* 1723, Opera Chirurgica, fig. Pentateuchus et Operationes.—Sometimes joined with the other volume.—Not very valuable.

J. van Therchem, *Lug. Bat. fol.* 1737, Opera cum præf. Bern. Sigfr. Albini—Anat. et Physiologica, cum figuris.

——— Libellus de Aure elegans sed nostro sæculo neglectus Boerhaave, Kestner, Tarin, &c. &c.

He was, according to Aikin, Demonstrator at Padua, in 1563; professor of surgery, and teacher of anatomy there, in 1565. His merits procured for him an annual pension on quitting the chair, being however restricted to the territories of the country: most honourable pledges to himself. He collected a cabinet equally so, bearing the inscription,

"Lucri neglecti lucrum."

Albinus promised to write the life of Fabricius. There is a short Vita prefixed to Albinus's edition, from the Eloges of Tomasini, with a few notices of his Praxis Medica. But the edition, imperial size, with large initials and plates, from Patavia, is the most splendid.

Kestner observes, that the index of the works of Aquapendente, given by Lindenus or Douglas, is neither full nor perfect. The Opera are works, Argumenti Anatomici; et Chirurgica. In Kestner, Douglas, Boerhaave, Haller, &c. the works and the comparison of them, with others, are largely and warmly espoused; although Casserius excelled him in the delineation of plates.

I shall, in consequence, only observe of him; that, as in other instances, trifling remarks to appearance sometimes draw the most attention.

Boerhaave has, generally and individually, given the most incomparable testimony of the excellence of our author's writings. He was of opinion that Aquapendente excelled all others in his Opera Chirurgica, and that "you may better be without all the rest than this author."

Conringius, Van Horne, and M. A. Severinus praised him much, although, as Kestner observes, the latter contrived to tear a hole in his coat.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente, as we perceive, began to edit his books in 1600, and the first part of his Opera Chirurgicarum, in my edition of Nic. Hoffmanus, is dated 1620; whilst the second part, or pars posterior, is dated from Francofurt, by the same, in 1619. Throughout the work, this author appears to be much guided by skilful and experimental practice, and to a practical surgeon much good may be reaped from his various methods, as well as by his critiques upon other authors.

He affects thus, with great reason, Quare ego ita rite efficiendum esse autumo; crudeles operationes ego semper abhorreo, præcipue quando necessariæ non sunt; necessarias vero abhorrere prorsus non oportet." In the operation for trachcotomy he observes, "in summa tres tantum partes concurrunt ad hujus modi Chirurgiam, cutis, musculus, et aspera arteria. Cutis facile inciditur, musculi non inciduntur, sed manubriolo scalpelli invicem diducuntur, et separantur, ut arteria appareat, qua apparente sine ullo negotio inciditur; in qua neque sanguis obstaculo esse potest, quod cutis cum exiguo sanguine inciditur, arteria (aspera) vero cum nullo." Let this suffice for an example of the simplicity of his instructions. He claims the invention of a trepan, and of other surgical expedients; corrects, in many instances, the errors of other surgeons; alludes to Hippocrates, Celsus, Aretæus, Paulus, Albucasis, Rufus, Asclepiades, Hali Abbas, Avenzoar, Avicenna, Mesue, &c. and to the inventors of new Noses; and has a most excellent display of surgical practice. In wounds of the throat, he recommends the incised parts to be sewed together; and I have more than once, (where security was necessary to insure union), passed a ligature through the substance of the thyroid cartilage, without any inconvenience from increased irri-

tation or secretion; and it does not absolutely follow, that the same process may not be performed impunè, through the substance of the trachea; for as union of this part when divided is difficult, if even practicable in the first instance, in some cases a firmer hold is required, to allow of the eventual agglutination of the parts. In surgical operations and subjects, let this author be consulted. Cooper has had the wisdom to avail himself of his information, as we may perceive, in his excellent surgical dictionary.—His advice, when the operation is to be performed, is "breviter in omni difficultate respirationis secanda est; ubi suffocationis periculum imminet, et alia remedia non conferunt, si modo tota aspera arteria, et pulmo colluvie non sint repletæ, cujus causa necessario suffocetur patiens." Therefore, (he continues,) we must abstain from the section in empyema, in pleurisy, in peripneumony, and in that species of angina, in which the whole tract of the bronchiæ is infarcted. And in compliance with the instructions of the ancient surgeons, he sums up "ubi affectio et materia est tantum a larynge supra, incidendum, ubi vero a larynge infra, abstinendum." Where documents such as these are to be found, stamped by the venerable authority of his predecessors, and confirmed by that of his own, and of his cotemporaries; some lines of plagiary from him are admissible.

Albinus's edition has a copious index, and an account of instruments, and a dissertation de abusu cucurbitularum.

The theory of absorption by the veins, (lately beginning to be reacknowledged), he exemplifies, though contrary even to the apprehension of Galen; "quamvis ipse ignoraverit viam veram, rectam, regiam et brevissimam, qua utitur natura ad thoracis materias egerendas; quæ est per venam sine pari, quæ recta deorsum fert, et in Emulgentes perfunditur, aut in cavam venam prope Emulgentes sitam."

Although born at the foot of the Appennines, Aquapendente rose to the top of the surgical Parnassus.

ALBERTUS QUATROCHUS.

Ant. Pinellus, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1617, Disputatio de Officinæ Pharmaceuticæ, &c. et Epitome Mensurarum, Græcis, Romanis, et Arabibus Medicis, etiam familiarum.

Too weighty a matter for me to have much to offer; only, that I have selected it by title, as a work very useful to those apothecaries who weigh their drugs.—Many of them I fear are too good sightsmen. Do I say sightsmen? I mean guessmen!

ALBERTINUS HANNIBAL,

Cæfenæ.

J. Guerilius, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1618, De affectibus Cordis, lib. iii., in quibus habetur Problema de Membrorum Principatu, &c.—Much commended by Lindenus.

Nerius, *Cæfenæ*, 8*vo.* 1684, De affectibus Cordis, lib. iii.

Eloy observes, that Senac has made some use of this work. And pray for what end was it written? We must all plagiarize from each other, or little will be made out, in so intricate an art as medicine. When a writer affects to despise the works of others, and ventures to produce his own as valuable and original, we may be assured that, in this instance at least, he is an original fool at any rate. I well remember being formerly much disgusted with this affectation in a very great man;—in a man whose talents stood in no need of such a despicable resource to announce them.

AUTEURS ANCIENS.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1634, De la Medicine et Chirurgié.

If I am so captivated with these old veteran ancient antique authors, which, (to shew the copiousness of language), they are sometimes stiled; of course, I am in conscience bound to recommend them. As far as I can judge, my time has frequently been amply repaid for consulting them. By consulting, I would wish to be understood, that I imply, with sufficient attention; with attention and intent, to collect the pabulum and leave the chaff. Perhaps this language is not sufficiently explicit; for when inditing, I am often left in the horrors, lest by an improper application, or implication, of my expressions, (and for want of paying, or having paid, proper attention to Cobbett's almost excellent grammar,) that the best inferences and intention of my work may be perverted. For it is in the power of any man not well disposed, so to act. Do I write, that I want pro re nata a little Sal Epsom; is it cruelly to be inferred, that I want (the notorious) little Epsom Sal? The one a mild solutive preparation, the other a downright emetic,—and so of similia.

Why should we not cultivate the oldest authors, when we are assured, that such specimens of men, as Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Propertius, and Hippocrates, were born before Christ; and some of our best medical authors, not long after?—Has the human mind appeared to have gained any flattering attributes since that time? Are the symptoms of human diseases better described, or are they more profoundly investigated than heretofore? Are the professors of medicine at present more competent than they formerly were? I doubt we should not gain much by the comparison. Although it must be allowed, that, in many instances, time has certainly improved and done her duty to us. But the broad principle of comparison, yet sub judice lis est. And Solomon possibly might still affix his query, "Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See this is new? it hath been already of old time which was before us!"

ARTIFICIAL CHANGELING.

London, 4*to*. 1644, Chirologia and Chironomia, or natural Language of the Hand and the Art of Manual Rhetoric.

London, 8*vo*. 1648, Philosophics, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend, &c.

London, 8*vo*. 1649, Pathomyotomia, of the significative Muscles of the Passions of the Mind.

London, 4*to*. 1653, Anthropometamorphosis, or Man Transformed.

4*to*. 1654, Anthropometamorphosis; a singular book.

Leipsic, 4*to*. 1661, Chirologia Choronomia.

1654 was the date of my edition of Man Transformed; a singular book which I once possessed, and which probably went into the possession of one of my servants, whose curiosity having, no doubt, found out some very comical faces in it, was pleased to take it away. Although I cannot command a sight of it at present, yet I may venture to presume, that there are some wonderful characters in it. Metamorphoses of all kinds and descriptions, of rogues into honest men,—very few, of honest men into rogues, plenty; of all ages and countries, changes from better to worse, and worse to better; from parliament houses to private ones, and all for the lucre of gain.—I hope the Professions are exempt from these,—a Doctor or a Parson should be above them. There may have been some few in our vocation, but very few; we have so few temptations. The Lawyers change their characters with their briefs, it is fair enough in them. Among the Ladies surely there can be no artificial changelings; they are naturally so beautiful. I will not say that some artificial hints have not been taken by brother authors from this work. Probably I might have stolen a few myself, had

they been in my way; perhaps, exchanged a natural child of my own, for an artificial changeling of Bulwer.—"An exchange is no robbery." If he meet with John Bulwer, I recommend the reader to try what he can do; for I remember many years ago being much amused with him.

AQUINAS THOMAS, (SANCTUS), DE.

Vel Doctor Angelicus.

Paris, 1652, De Motu Cordis, Elegantissimus Tractatus.—One of the Tracts out of 18 volumes folio.--Quis est Latitudinarius? —Res. Sanctus Tho. Aquinas.

Aquinas's information on this subject, (as I draw from his summa, never having met with this tract,) appears to have been taken chiefly from Aristotle. He only records the general principles of the action of this organ. As "Cor est principium motus in Animali. Est primum principium membrorum et virium vitalium quantum ad esse, sed caput est principium sensuum et motus."

Animalia habentia magnum cor sunt timida, &c. Aquinas quotes Aristotle, Averroes, Avicenna, &c. and owing to the thickness of my head, I have found no small puzzle in referring to the parts from the index; for this article or index, in his works, appears so admirable and copious, that I should apprehend there could be no difficulty, (except to a very idle or stupid fellow,) in perceiving the lucidus ordo and beautiful arrangement of his subjects, or in making out the references.

Always something pretty from our popish saints! But why need we affect to identify them. In your religion, reader, you probably don't pretend to canonize. I cannot suppose you have not fit objects; one man is hailed as a saint, whom the next deems a lunatic, tot Homines quot Sententiæ. Whenever I am present at a general election, for instance, notwithstanding the emblazoned claims to virtue and devotedness, I always fancy there is more of madness than mitigation in the promises. How comes it? Is England the chief asylum for maniacs? or, are politics the curse and disgrace of the nation? Verily, verily, I think so. I had some thoughts of placing our Saint Thomas at the head of my catalogue, but I recollected, we have your Saints Oliver and Henry already. Ne quid nimis!. They might not have suited; for on their side I take it,—"Melior est tuta pax, quam sperata victoria."

"Lie still if you are wise,
You'll be d—d if you rise."——*Vide Westminster Abbey.*

But in religious matters I must affect nothing, for I am no Unitarian, no Biarian, no Trinitarian, no in unum Congregarian, no Methodist or Ranter, no Protestant: except that I protest merely to be, a (bon) Roman Catholic, as the best Catholicon going. For sic itur (I am told) ad astra—and who travels safer? Nay I will not even condescend to be a free thinker, though I doubt a free writer. My own free wit I fear, (like too much common salt), when in full dose will make you sick; but when I wish to give any for a cure; to be administer'd pure; I steal, or borrow, or run atic. Since, however, every thing now is "No popery," to what a miserable existence are we poor Papists doomed! Hard is the fate of him, whose preservation and every other ration seems to depend upon his chylification. Whose class even as an animal can scarcely be identified. He is obliged, from the temperate laws of his religion, to be continually varying his dietetic circumstances. He is not, strictly speaking, a carnivorous animal, although he be man, and as man should be; because he is often interdicted eating meat. He is not a high-bred, but a hybrid Christian. If he be allowed "permissu superiorum," to eat this meat, (rarely venison), once a week, the next, he dares scarcely chew the cud, or if none be there to chew, he downright starves. Now, there might be some prospect of a blissful year for him, were there luckily a leap year of Lent, or rather a leap over lent year; but no—the vermin papist is like the horse in a mill, or like the maggot in a deaf nut, who works incessantly, and in vain, round the dark concave of a melancholy pabuless circle, neither with beginning nor end—sad emblem of Eternity!

The Papist's stomach, like Papin's digester, must produce something from almost nothing, or he dies a martyr. And not only is he subject to the direst want of sustenance, but to the unceasing taunts of all other sectaries. And bitter is the joke, when an unfeeling latitudinarian comes behind him during Lent, and rubs a beef steak over his longing lips, without suffering it to abide there,—villanous sarcasm! For my own part, I have ever been, on the one hand, (as a noted bigot), a victim to this practical wit; altho' I hate such wit. On the other, branded by my own party, for want of faith, as an heretic. It would almost make a man to hope, and be contented to die, a good fat Jew, in preference to living as a half starved Christian.

AMMAN PAULUS,

Nat. 1634, den. 1691.

Erfurti. 4*to.* 1610, Medicina critica sive decisoria, in German.
Lips. 4*to.* 1657, De caloris nativi natura.
J.B.Olearius, *Erffur.* 4*to.* 1670, Medicina Critica, sive Decisoria, &c. registr.
Rudolstatt, 4*to.* 1670, Medicina Critica.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1671, Praxis Vulnerum lethalium.
J.B.Olearius, *Mud.* 12*mo.* 1673, Paræsis ad discentes et docentes et de Fœtu.—A violent censure on medical systems, and on Galen.
12*mo.* 1673, Paræsis ad discentes et docentes circa emendationem instit. Medicarum occupata, by Paul Amman.—Vide Eccardus Leichnerus per contra Paræsin.—Ecphordiæ, 1674.
1674, Archœus Synopticus, Eccardi Leichseri Archœo Synoptico, oppositus,—quick firing!—1674, 1677, 1678, verbosa et inanis.
J.C. Tarnovius, *Lips.* 8*vo.* 1674, Fortunati Fidelis de Relationibus Medicorum, adjecto indice.
Lips. 1674, Dissert. de resonitu vel contrafissura cranii, qua defendit. resonitum, &c. paræsi.
J C. Tarnovius, *min.* 8*vo.* 1675, Suppellex Botanica.—In the Botanical gardens and environs of Leipsic.
J.C. Tarnovi., *Lips.* 12*mo.* 1676, Character Plantarum naturalis.
J. B. Olearius, *Lips.* 8*vo.* 1677, Paræsis ad discentes.
Stadæ, 4*to.* 1677, Medicina critica; translated into Latin from the German, aucta, ab C. F. Paulino, 2da editio.
Sladæ, 4*to.* 1677, Medicina critica emendatior, latine.
Nicolaus Scipio, *Francof et Lipsiæ,* 12*mo.* 1685, Character. plant. 2da editio per Neveli-um.
Lipsiæ, 4*to.* 1686, Hortus Bosianus.
Francof. et Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1689, Irenicum Numæ Pompilii cum Hippocrate quo &c.—A Medical sarcasm, ut omnium risui exponeret.
Franc. 8*vo.* 1690, Diss. de Vulneribus lethalibus, vel Praxis.
Harlemii, 8*vo.* 1692, Surdus loquens.
Francof. 12*mo.* 1700, Characterem plantarum naturalem auctiorem edidit Daniel Nabel.—These were

from Morison's description and disposal; with Tournefort's and Herman's characters added.—Haller.--Able work.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1700, De Loquela; and translated by Des Champs, into French, in 1779.

——— De Lochiorum fluxu.

——— De Impotentia.

——— De Superfœtatione falsa.

——— De Curatione Febris malignæ.

——— De bandura Lingalensium.—Lindenus.

Haller infers Amman to be Vir ingenii acris, et minime lento; multum intersedit satirici ingenii—invenit largam carpendi occasionem,—any thing but a Punster for Haller.

AMMAN, JOH.

Scafhausen. 8*vo.* 1667, Bericht von der pest]

Petropol. 4*to.* 1739, Icones et descriptiones stirpium rariorum Ruthericarum, "multa vero et rara et nova habet."

Prenzlaviæ, 8*vo.* 1747, Der redende Taube.

AMMAN. JOH. CONRAD. SCAPHUSINUS,

Natus 1669.

Basil. 4*to.* 1687, Dissert. inaugur. de ægro pleuropneumonia laborante.—I have my doubts whether this does not properly belong to Paulus Ammanus.—I have not seen it.

Haerlem, 8*vo.* 1692, Surdus loquens, seu Methodus, qua, qui surdus natus est, loqui discere possit.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1692, Surdus loquens; and in the Phil. Transact. 286.

London, 8*vo.* 1692, Surdus loquens; translated into English. —Watt places it 1694.

Amstelod. 8*vo.* 1700, Surdus loquens; now assumed the title De loquela.

ExOffic.Westen. *Am.* 4*to.* 1702, Surdus latine versus, (e Germanica) cum dissertatione de loquela.—The German edition is of course the best.

Amst. 4*to.* 1709, Cœlii Aureliani libri viii.—emaculati, &c.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1727, Surdus, aucta et emendata ed.

Leidæ, 4*to.* 1729, Cœlii Aureliani, &c. ut supra.

Ammon had acquired great address in teaching the deaf and dumb to speak; and had simplified the mode and comprehension of their vocabulary. Nor would it have been an inferior invention, if he had equally taught us the art of holding the tongue. —Cela se glisse, too often, comme un filet entre les doigts.

ALMELOVEEN, THEOD. JANSONII, VAN.

Natus 1657,—Obiit 1712.

Jansonio, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1684, Inventa nova antiqua, *i. e.* Modern antiques—nihil quod momentum trahat. Kestner—subjicitur inventarum Onomasticon.

J. Westenios, 8*vo.* 1684, Anatomie de la Moule, from Heides Latin translation, with anatomical, medical, and chirurgical observations; also with the new Lumen Apothecariorum, in Flemish.

J. Westeni., *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1685, Hippocratis Aphorismi, Gr. et Lat.

1686, Hortus Malabaricus, assisted by Vankhiede.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1687, Aurelii Celsi de Med., libri viii., cum addit. Constantini et Causaboni—nitide ac splendissime.

Gaudæ, 8*vo.* 1688, Bibliotheca promissa, cum Volchio de scriptis meis.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1694, Antiquitates &c. a Welchio de Scriptis Medicis.—What would a Yorkshireman understand, if he heard you speaking of antique taties?—He would not buy them.

Norimb. 8*vo.* 1699, Bibliotheca cum accessionibus Meelfuhreri.

Ex Offic. West., *Ams.* 8*vo.* 1709, Cœlius Aurelianus cum figuris, et Apicii Cœlii de obsoniis.

1713, Bibliotheca promissa et Aur. Celsi.

Padua, 8*vo.* 1722, Aurelii Celsi lib. viii. cum Sereni Sammonici præcepta salubria.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1722, Ammani, Cœlius Aurelianus, with Almeloveen's notes.

——— Dissert. iv. de Mensis, lectis et poculis Veterum.

Almeloveen was an accomplished scholar, who published various literary productions, unconnected with medicine; amongst others, (as vide Eloy,) was Problemata et liber interrogationum et responsionum, which Kestner observes, "ceu dudum deperditis, etiam non erit, cui sim sollicitus." He was bred to the church, but found out that its members had as many tricks as their neighbours. He quitted it, being disgusted with some of them; and took to physic.—Out of the frying pan, into the fire. If you wish to be better acquainted with him, I refer you to Eloy.

ALBERTI CHRIST.

Erfurt. 1684, De lactis statu secundum et præter naturam.

Erfurt. 4*to.* 1691, De Bilis natura et usu Medico.

The milk of human nature, contrasted with black bile and melancholy, are remarkable extremes for an author to select.

I wonder what sort of a secretion this milk of human kindness must have been, in those lovely dairys which nourished and gave stamen to the Aborigines?—I exclude Adam's son Cain, as a bad specimen.

In those very days, when the humors were so pure, we cannot possibly conceive, that generally any of the black bile, or their black doses, were either brewed or necessary,—seeing the caustic quality of man, then, had scarcely time to evince itself.

Every man, at that age, no doubt, was more attached to the sex, than one in a million is now. And from the caution of experience we conjecture, that attachment had been "plus quam cuiquam est credibile." The secretions were originally pure. Their caresses chaste. They then never approached but in love and faith beyond measure.

They clung to each other like Magdeburg's hemispheres, with decorum and confidence. Whereas now, it is almost with fear and trembling that the sexes dare associate. So much has the bad leaven of immorality prevented intercourse, and debased human nature.

ALBINUS BERNARD,

Or Bernard White, Professor of Leyden.

Natus 1653,—den 1721.

Francof. Viad. 4*to.* 1681, De Fonticulis disp. Medica.
Francof. 4*to.* 1681, De Adfectibus Animi.
4*to.* 1682, Disputatio de Venenis.
Francof. Viad. 4*to.* 1683, De Elephantia Javæ nova. Disp.
Francof. Viad. 1684, De Thea.
Francof. ad Viad. 4*to.* 1685, De fonte sacro Freyenwaldensi.
Francof. ad Viad. 4*to.* 1685, De Poris Disputatio.
Francof. 1686, De missione Sanguinis.
1686, De Cervo vulnerato et de peritia Anatom.
Francof. 4*to.* 1687, De Paracentesi Thoracis et Abdominis.
Francof. 4*to.* 1687, De Cautharadibus.
4*to.* 1687, De Hydrophobia.
Francof. 4*to.* 1688, De Corpusculis in Sanguine contentis vel Massæ Sanguinæ Corpusculis.
Francof. 4*to.* 1689, De salivatione Mercuriali.
1693, De Dysenteria.
Francof. 4*to.* 1694, De Paronychia.
Franc. ad Oder, 4*to.* 1694, Diss. de Atherapeusia Morborum.
1695, De Polypis Disp.
Francof. Viad. 1695, De Tabaco.
Francof. 4*to.* 1695, De Cataracta, Disputatio.
Francof, 4*to.* 1695, De Ægilope.
Francof. 4*to.* 1696, De Partû difficili.
Francof. 4*to.* 1697, De Partû naturali.
——— De Phosphoro libellus, de Tarantula Mira vi. vel Tarantismo.
Leidæ. 4*to.* 1702, De ortu et progressu Medicinæ Oratio.
S.Liechtmans,*Leidæ,* 4*to.* 1711, De Incrumentis et statu Artis.—Oratio.
Lug. Bat. 1775, De natura Hominis, libellus.—Vide Eloy, Carrere, Bib. de la Medicine.

This author was the father of the Albinus who comes after; and appears from the great patronage he obtained, to have been a very distinguished professor and German practitioner.—See his Eulogium, published by Boerhaave, and a very interesting narrative by Eloy.

The short dynasty of this professor will soon make it appear, that "It is a very great thing, to be father, or father-in-law, to a mighty big, and long-tailed, Bashaw."

What a wonderful difference it would have made to the medical world, in Mrs. Bernard Albinus's instance, betwixt the signification of the word ab orte of madam, or Abortû. Had the great Albinus Bernard Siegfrid been an Abortu of Madam, what a loss we should have sustained!

Bernard, our author, was also a Prebendary in the chapter of Magdebourg, which holy office he was afterwards allowed to sell. Would that any pretensions of mine could procure for me a stall in York Cathedral! Brute as I am, I would be content in my stall, and endeavour to get fat in it, though they might afterwards sell me. In the nourishing, flourishing days of the Roman Catholic Prebendarys, they might have

sold some of our stall-fed incumbents to great advantage. But at present I believe we could not cut out a good fat collop from the complete residuum of the whole body ecclesiastic of our popish priesthood,—"Dies Iræ dies illæ."

ANSELMI, AUREL.

Venet. 1606, Gerocomica, sive de Senum Regimine.

These must not be mistaken for Comic Jeers, or, a Quiz.

ANDRY, NICOLAUS,

Natus 1658, den 1742, æt. 84.

Professor Parisinus, Bois Regard. vel Homo Vermiculosus.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1699, De la Generation des Vers.—In French, first edition.

Paris 12*mo.* 1700, De la Generation des Vers. dans le Corps humain.

Rhodes, *London*, 8*vo.* 1701, On the breeding of worms; in John Bull an excellent subject.

Amst. 1701, Idem.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1704, Eclaircissements sur le livre de Generation, &c.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1705, Idem.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1710, Remarques de Medicine, sur differens sujets, &c.

1710, Remarks on Phlebotomy, Purgation, and Drinks.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1710, Le Regime du Caresme.—Bubble and squeak!

Paris, 12*mo.* 1712, Thee de L'Europe.—If to this had been added et du Careme, John Bull might have taken it for tea and cream.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1713, Traité des Alimens du Careme, 2 vols., and afterwards edited in 3 volumes.

1713, On Aliments used in Lent.—It is a pity, on the poor suffering nuns account, but they would also write a book, on the ailments consequent on Lent.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1714, De la Generation, corrected from Valisnerus.—Vide Lettres, 1727.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1714, Idem.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1723, Examen des differens points d'Anatomie, also in 1725.—A violent critique on Petit's diseases of bones.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1734, Traité des Ulceres, 2 vols.—an astruc?

Paris, 12*mo.* 1734, Recherches de Chymie touchant, &c. et la pre-eminence de la Medicine sur la Chirurgie.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1738, Lettres de Cleon. a Eudoxe, 2 vols.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1739, Lettres, 2 vols.—A great Anti Heequetum.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1741, De la Generation des Vers. dans le Corps de l'Homme, 3 ieme edition.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1741, Orthopédie 2 vols. avec figures, ou l'art de prevenir et de corriger dans les enfans les difformités du corps.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1742, Suite d'Orthopædia, or Callipædia of Quillet, et Scœvola's Pædotraphia.

Worms in all ages have been a fruitful source of information, for lies, similes, and quackery. They are attendants on the throne and the grave. Lewenhock and Hartsoeker, in 1674, described the seminal worms; and various other authors (for which see L. Brera), have described those particularly which infest the human body. And they are in such variety, according to some of these writers, as induces others to confine, much within bounds, the number of those which are found in the human subject. Some of these worms can regenerate their parts, as the polypus, common earth-worm, fresh water-worm, &c., &c., in various degrees of perfection. We may consult the elegant work of Trembly, and some others, as reported by Brera; also his scientific and masterly work, which Anderloni's beautiful art has embellished with plates. Tyson dissected the earth-worms. Worm insects, as Guy Patin observes, like locusts, abound in certain seasons. "Je n'ai jamais tant vu des vers que cette année depuis 25 ans, et particulierement in adultis, aux Garcons, filles, et hommes mariez, mais il n'en meurt point." This would probably be rather a disparagement to them; for in this respect worms are like heirs at law, who are generally found toad-eating about the sick person, whom they are expecting to succeed. A medical man witnesses plenty of this work—O my Lord! How often have I seen the longing lips and glistening eyes of an heir apparent; who was hanging impatient over the departing embers of a good and aged parent.

For the Hydatids of animals, see Hartmannus, Tyson, Pallas, Schroeden, Fontana, Sir Ed. Home, &c.

For human Hydatids we may consult Monro junior.

Worms, as part of a system, were first discovered by Valisneri, i. e. in the human body. Can there be any doubt that worms were known to exist almost as early as the human body? And as it is said that there were two of every kind in Noah's ark, a man and wife of them were probably there. We can account for the consequence of a pair of beings producing regularly: but is it not a question, how bastard and hybrid creatures are regulated in nature.—Will the ingenious reader explain for us? "Pourquoi les mammiferes Hybrides, quoique ayant leur parties sexuelles tres devellopées, sont ils comdamnés a une sterilité absolue, tandis que certains Oiseaux metis, old maids et les plantes hybrides n'ont pas eté compris dans cette loi." If he will be good enough to solve this problem, the next sittings of the Sciences Medicales, and these old maids will be much obliged to him.

Certain authors have written on certain kinds of worms. The Dracunculus was mentioned by Ætius and Albucasis, but Agatharcides has the priority of claim given to him by Plutarch; and this worm, and its various circumvolutions, may be seen exhibited in a plate by Velschius. Baron Larrey asserts, that it is merely a thread of cellular texture. It was named the Pharaon or Guinea-worm; the Vena Medinensis of the West Indies; and the Colubrilla of Jamaica. Goeze described the Visceral Hydatid. Dan. Clark wrote a description Lumbricorum latorum, both in the human body and in animals. Trembly also described a new species of Hydatid discovered in man; as also the Tænia Punctata.—I have opened an abscess on the liver of a patient, whence was evacuated nearly a small wash-hand-basin-ful of the common Hydatids, of various sizes. The man survived a short time, but had been quite worn down and emaciated by the disease.

Brera recommends the plates of Bonnet, Marx, Pallas, of Goeze, and of Werner, for the just representation of worms, which infest the human body. To theirs, he has added such as have fallen under his own examination. His work is a beautiful specimen of Italian style of letter-press and drawing; in which work we may justly admire plate the third, as a most lovely example of delicacy of pencil and masterly engraving. Anderloni in this table has exhibited the accomplished Italian artist. It

is an horizontal section of the brain, bringing into view the two lateral ventricles and the plexus choroides, accompanied by a plexus of vesicular or Hydatid worms, (Ereniti), along side the choroid—or on each side. These meet at an acute angle towards the top of the ventricles. They are exquisitely finished.

T. L. Fischer also described this Tænia Hydatigina first in the Plexus Choroides, published at Leipsic, 1789. This animalcule resembled in several particulars the Finna described by Werner, found in the muscles of the body.

These Hydatids in the human body are of various sizes, from that of a millet seed, to an ox's bladder. Seven kinds are described by Dr. Monro, junior, "of which those which are united laterally to each other, he apprehends, have never before been described. They consist of two coats, of which the outer one appears muscular, by the power of contracting when stimulated. They are provided with blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents."—That is, we presume, they have nerves.—See also Astruc.

The softness of bones, which has been noticed, (opposite to an Hydatid in the cranium,) I have found and examined; it is curious. Sir Wm. Strickland sent me a specimen, out of many others which he had discovered among his sheep.

Salandi, Redi, Valisneri, Pallas, Block, &c., wrote on worms in general, whereas Van Doeveren, Werner, Fischer, Retzius, &c., wrote more especially on those worms which are found in the intestines of man or animals; but in our author and in Le Clerc, or Brera, a more extensive history of writers on this subject, is amply specified. And in our author and Le Clerc also, the reader will meet with as much variety of specification, on the worms and the authors, as he probably dare believe, and possibly somewhat more. We may, however, see the different kinds of reputed worms, and of the earlier authors who have treated of them. But many practitioners assert, that on some occasions the variety of nature has offered them different species from any they had before seen. I have known a young person to have voided worms which I had never seen described; and therefore we may let loose our fancy on this subject, as diffusely as on any other. Worms like the Tricuris or Hair-worms, are voided, and contained sometimes in all parts. Larrey gives an account of the Tricuris kind of worm or leech, which lives in the waters of the deserts, between Egypt and Syria; and of the danger of drinking them; a circumstance he witnessed in the French soldiers who drank those muddy waters. I had a child under my care who constantly voided a variety of worms, from the rectum and bladder. She also vomited small worms, which, when magnified, had the heads in shape like a cod fish or Tricocephaleus. She was much emaciated and very irritable, and continues now, after some years, occasionally to vomit them. In fact, the reader who wishes to be informed of every thing natural or non-natural, marvellous or ridiculous; from the truth of the history of worms in the ancients; "from the chimera of the three-bodied Bellerophon, Perseus's frightful and dreadful dragon, to the book-worm which destroys Aristotle, Cæsar, Pliny, Demosthenes, or Cicero, (sans facon,) upon the spot; or the whale with Ariotus, which swallows men like pills, may consult our author Andry or Monsieur le Clerc."

Andry's book on worms feels queer, it sounds queer, and reads queer.—"God might have created man in respect of whom we (who are men) should not have been the thousandth part of a wax worm. Perhaps they would have looked for us with microscopes, (as Herschel did for the inhabitants of the moon), and should not have found us." And again, "The animals which we call worms are little insects, (little Insects!) the other insects are called great insects."

He has also given us *Aphorisms* on worms. Most of the distempers ascribed to witchcraft proceed from worms. I dare say there were some Hydatid maggots among Andry's worms, and I very much doubt, whether the gentleman who gave Andry the nick name of Vermiculosus, had the address to preserve himself 84 years on this side the grave, before he himself was actually reduced to become "an Homo Vermiculosus, within it!"

ASELLIUS, GASPAR.

Cremonensis, et Paviæ.

Bap. Bidellus, *Medio.* 4*to.* 1627, De lactibus, seu lacteis Venis, quarto Vasorum Meseraicorum genere, novô inventô —Dissertatio, cum figuris elegantissimis, diversis coloribus.

Hen. Petrus, *Basileæ*, 4*to.* 1626, De lactibus seu lacteis Venis.

J. le Maire, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1640, De lactibus seu lacteis Venis.

Joh. Blaeu, *Amstelod. fol.* 1645, De lactibus seu lacteis Venis.

Joh. Blaeu, *Ams. fol. reg.* 1645, Cum Adriani Spigelii Operibus ab Ant. Vander Linden recensitis; the plates not coloured.

Amstelodami, 4*to.* 1666, Idem cum Veslingio, a Blasio.

The praise to Asellius, as a discoverer, is, and has been, justly attributed to him; and Eloy very warmly gives Asellius the utmost credit: not more for his brilliant discovery of the lacteal vessels, than for the uncommon modesty with which he adduced quotations, in proof of the pretensions of the older writers to this discovery; as of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Herophilus, Erasistratus, and Galen. For there are certainly passages of these authors, which, in some slight degree, may be said to bear upon the existence of these vessels; and Haller observes, that Aristotle had certainly described a vessel containing sanies or lymph; partaking of a middle texture betwixt artery and vein.—Vide Hist. Animalium, liber iii. To which also Hartmanus alluded in his book, "de peritia Veterum anatomica." As also Erasistratus in the anatomy of the goat. Herophilus, according to Galen, in describing the lactea observes, "autem de lymphaticorum esse genere notissimum est." Hoffman derided Asellius; and even the great Harvey concluded, that the lacteal vessels were only calculated, "lympham revehere." Rolfinck however asserted, that Asellius had actually shewn to him the lacteals; and had described them, as consisting of peculiar vessels; and for a determined use. These he demonstrated only in brutes: for he was somewhat arabically superstitious; and did not think, that he was justifiable from humanity or conscience, in cutting open living bodies merely to improve science.

This work of Asellius evinces a very refined display of the sentient principle, in many instances. His passages are frequently adorned, by retiring and modest allusions. "De hæc Vasorum genere agere in præsentiam, eorum historiam, fabricam usum, et alia, si quæ observavi, ponere in medio mihi propositum est. Nulla alia id causa quam ut, quantum in me est, ipse quoque et juvem anatomes studiosior, et per majora vestigia incidens communis scientiæ fines pro virili propagem properamque," &c. And he relates ingenuously how his discovery took place, "casu magis (ut verum fatear,) quam consilio, aut data in id peculiare opera observatum!" How beautiful and transparent is the genuine lustre and blush of modesty! At the time, his was a discovery of the highest note: and although one hundred anatomists of that period, and even a hundred anatomists of the present day, including myself, must have witnessed in their ordinary inspection of subjects these same lacteals; yet probably not one of this number formerly, nor of us latterly, might ever have claimed, or distinctly challenged, so great and decided a discovery! A new set of vessels, the most important to the existence of the animal, and which had existed in every similar animal, even from the date of its existence.

The ninth chapter of the second part of the dissertation of Asellius, will be read always with the greatest interest; and it becomes quite a duty, in common justice to such an author, and to such a discovery, to pay him the compliment of reading his narrative.

Asellius, in order to oblige some friends of research, was instructing them, by demonstrating the anatomy of the recurrent nerves, when this discovery became observable. The natural zeal of Asellius in his expressions; the deep interest which

involves him; his hopes and fears; the joy and subsultus, at such a discovery; nay, the natural timidity and almost regret, at claiming his feat, will ever remain bright gems on the posthumous diadem of his fame. "Favit tandem fortuna cæptis, et post multos magnosque labores, cum jam prope difficultati cederem despondemque, præter spem, et tantum non aliud agenti vias eas objecit, hoc est, quantum Vasorum Meseraicorum genus, quod omnem ad hoc ævi superiorum anatomicorum effugit diligentiam ac industriam, aperuit." And thus again, "ut gavisurus etiam sim magnopere si communi cum bonis et doctis ævi omnis ac memoriæ sive fortuna, sive fato frui mihi liceat." Most of his expressions have a timid and ingenuous air, as, "hoc dum conor—sed mox falsum me cognovi—quare rei novitate perculsus, hæsi aliquando tacitus," &c. full of interpolations and ambiguities of judgment.

In his experiments, although he spared no animal, "Hominem vivum, quod tamen Erasistratus olim et Herophilus non timuere, non incidi (fateor) nec incidam (I neither have nor will) qui nefas et piandum morte cum Celso existimo, præsidem salutis humanæ artem, pestem alicui, eamque atrocissimam inferre." (Perhaps he might have been hanged for it!) And farther, he finishes thus, "Homo sum humani a me nihil alienum puto, quam labi errore, falli: nihil inhumanius, quam errores fovere, excusare, tueri." And then let us take along with us Eloy's addition, "bien different en cela de quantité d'auteurs de nos jours, qui ont trouvé l'art de rajeunir les vielles découvertes et de se les approprier."

Although Asellius discovered the lacteals, yet it is well known and has been represented, that he erred in supposing that they terminated in the liver; being, as Haller observes, deceived by the course of the lymphatic vessels: and also in mistaking a large mesenteric gland, or confounding it with the pancreas. In Veslingius's edition, the mistake of the mesenteric gland for the pancreas, is explained and rectified. But neither Asellius, Wallæus, Conringius, Bartholinus, or Pecquet, according to Mangetus, ever mentioned the "iterata ramificatio" of the lacteals *before* they entered the glands.

Fallopius gave a description of the lymphatics of the liver, and Bartholomæus Eustachius described the thoracic duct, in his account de vena sine pari. John Veslingius carried the lacteals into the thorax, where, as Haller observes, he either traced the thoracic duct, or the lymphatic vessels; and was the first who gave a plate of the human lacteals.

Tulpius, amongst the first of the discoverers, also described the lacteals.

Pecquet described the thoracic duct, and some variations; as may be seen concisely in Haller's notices; and, notwithstanding all these circumstances have been so often recorded, yet, the student will here excuse this cursory view of an important era in anatomy; and may trace and investigate the subject farther at his leisure.

In the tenth volume of the Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences, a case is reported of a communication of the thoracic duct, with the emulgent vein, and of the thoracic duct with the vena cava inferior.

It yet remains a matter of great surprise to me, that so few editions of this work apparently have been edited. A dissertation! claiming and containing a very brilliant and momentous fact in the animal œconomy—how strange. Other works, not holding comparison with it in regard to use or novelty, have, in some instances, fairly worn down the matrices of the press with repetition of proofs. Whilst these pages, of an invaluable record, have scarcely reached half a dozen impressions.

AUDRAN, GERARD.

Paris, fol. 1683, Les proportions du Corps humain, mesureés sur les plus belles figures de l'Antiquité.—I don't suppose Æsop had been one of them.

——— There was also an edition Germanice.

Whether this be well or ill executed, it is an interesting work. Such another, upon the proportions of the intellect of man, would be rather amusing. An intellectrome-

tre of man, expressive of the majesty of his mind, which clings to the pillar of fame, and presents itself in sterling ornament, like the sublime volute of a corinthian capital, would be admirable. At the same time, although it might probably be proved, by this intellectrometre of man, that in point of mind he was greatest in creation; yet possibly it might make it appear also, that he was the greatest brute.

The intellectrometre, or rather electrometre of woman's mind, would certainly be as attractive and captivating; as light, airy, and celestial a spirit, as the spirit of heaven could create.—To her personal proportions and grace, all nature bows.

ASTRUC, J.

Æt. 82, ob. 1766.

Montpellier, 12*mo.* 1700, De motus Fermentativi Causa.
Mont. 12*mo.* 1702. De motus Fermentativi Causa.
Mont. 12*mo.* 1702, Responsio ad Fr. Vieussens.
Mont. 12*mo.* 1710, Sur le mouvement Musculaire.
Mont. 4*to.* 1710, De la Digestion.—Par le moyen du levain.—Read to the Royal Society of Sciences, at Montpellier.
Mont. 4*to.* 1711, Mem. sur la digestion, des Alimens.—Reprinted with Hecquet.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1711, Mem. sur la digestion des Alimens.
Toulouse, 12*mo.* 1714, Traité de la cause, de la digestion, pour detourner le nouveau systeme; reimprimé avec le Traité de Hecquet.
Toulouse, 8*vo.* 1715, Lettre a un Medecin de la Faculté de Paris, (T. Boeri et Gregorii.)—A mild answer to Pitcairn's scurrilities.
Mont. 12*mo.* 1718, Dissert. de ani. fistula.
Mont. 8*vo.* 1718, Diss. an Judicii exercitium?
Mont. 12*mo.* 1719, Diss. de sensatione.
Mont. 8*vo.* 1720, Diss. Medica de Hydrophobia.
Mont. 8*vo.* 1720, Diss. sur la peste de Provence. galicé.
1721, Sur l'origine des Maladies Endemiques.
Mont. 1722, De Peste, par Zuric et Scheuchzer.
Mont. 8*vo.* 1723, De Phantasia et imaginatione.
Mont. 1723, De judicii exercitio.
Toulouse, 8*vo.* 1724, De la contagion de la peste.
Mem. de Mont. Mem. sur le Mechanisme de la digestion.
Toulouse, 8*vo.* 1725, Sur la contagion de la peste.
Mont. 1730, Sur la digestion cum Hecquetianos, 2 tom.
Cavelier Lat., *Paris*, 4*to.* 1736, De Morbis Venereis, lib. vi. This has an excellent Index Chronologicus of Authors.
Mont. 12*mo.* De les Maladies veneriennes, 2 vols.—Several French editions came out.
——— Doutes sur l'inocul. de la peste.--No name.
Paris, 4*to.* 1737, Mem. sur l'histoire Natur. de Languedoe, fig.
Paris, 4*to.* 1737, 5 Lettres dans le procès des Medicins contre les Chirurgiens.
London, 8*vo.* 1737, On the Venereal Disease, translated by Barroughby.

	Paris, 4*to.*	1738,	Lettres sur le procès, 2d, 5th, and 304th. Lettre 5.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1738,	De Morbis Venereis, libri sex.--A counterfeit copy, by the booksellers, very copious and illustrative.—See Kestner.
	London, 8*vo.*	1738,	De ani fistula, translated by Barroughby, with additions by John Freke, surgeon.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1740,	De Morb. Ven. Lib. ix., 2 tom., with additions: this was translated by M. Jault, which was improved by a 2d edition of the translation.
	London,	1743,	On the Diseases incident to Women.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1743,	Diss. inauguralis Parisina.
	Genevæ, 8*vo.*	1743,	Tract. Therapeuticus, et Genev. 1773.—It appears to have been edited without the Author's knowledge.
	Genevæ, 8*vo.*	1745,	Tractatus Physiologicus.
Jno. Nourse,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1746,	On Diseases of Children.—No name to the translation.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1747,	Etat des Contestations ?
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1748,	Tractatus Pathologicus.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1749,	De la nécessité de maintenir les Ecoles.
	Mem. de Mont.		Sur la route des Urines.
	Genevæ, 8*vo.*	1753,	Tract. Pathologicus, well written.
	London, 4*to.*	1754,	On the Venereal Disease: et Leips. 8vo. 1761, doctum opus.
Wm. Owen,	*Lond.*	1755,	On the Venereal Disease, translated by Chapman, also 1770, 2 vols. In this work he endeavours to prove that the disease is endemial to the West Indies.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1755,	Les Malad. Ven.—Last French edition.
	Paris, 8*vo.*	1755,	Diss. sur &c. de l'ame, *i. e.* de Animastica.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1756,	Doutes sur l'Inocul. de la petite Verole.
	London, 8*vo.*	1757,	Diseases of Women.
	Paris,	1757,	Colica Pictonum.
	Praxelles, 8*vo.*	1757-8,	Conject. sur les mem. originaux.
Cavelier,	*Paris*,	1759,	Traité des Tumeurs et des Ulceres, 2 tom.—A most excellent work, "L'ouvrage d'un vieux Medecin qui a passé sa vie a etudier et a enseigner la Medecine." This had no name, if I judge by my own edition.
	Paris, 8*vo.*	1759,	Recueil de plusieurs pieces.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1760,	2 vols. De Morbis Venereis.
	Lipsia, 8*vo.*	1761,	De Morbis Venereis.
G. Cavelier,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1761,	Maladies des Femmes.
	London, 4*to.*	1761,	On Venereal, translat. by an Anonymous.
	Dresden, 8*vo.*	1761,	Traité des Tumeurs, Germanicé.
	London, 8*vo.*	1762,	On the Diseases of Women, 2 vols.
		1762,	3d vol. in Latin, de Morbis Mulierum.
		1762,	Bibliotheca Catalogus, dedit Bibliopola.

Paris, 12*mo*. 1766, Maladies des Femmes, 6 tom.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1766, L'art d'accoucher (manuel) reduit a ses principes.
London, 12*mo*. 1766, Elements of Midwifery, translated by S. Ryley.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1766, Tract. Pathologicus, 4ta ed. et Theses de Phantasia.
Venet. 4*to*. 1766, Tract. de Tumor. "cet ouvrage est fort Methodique."
London, 8*vo*. 1767, On the Diseases of Women, and on conception, and pregnancy.
Paris, 4*to*. 1767, Mem. pour servir a l'hist. de la faculté de Montpellier. Opus posthumum, by Lorry, with Astruc's portrait and life.
Dresden, 1767, Maladies des Femmes.
Dresden, 1770, Maladies des Femmes.
London, 1770, On Venereal Disease.
Dresden, 1772, Maladies des Femmes.
Geneva, 1773, Tractatus Therapeuticus.
——— Manuel des Accouchemens.

The Venereal disease we are told by Astruc was introduced into the French camps at the seige of Naples, by Charles the 8th King, Francorum, about 1496. And may we, or not, conclude from Solomon and Harle, that the fulthsome Venereal Plague was no stranger amongst strange women, long before it visited Europe?

Pliny says, the Elephantiasis, or Lepra Græcorum, was not seen in Italy until the time of Pompey the Great, (Pompey the little, was a little pug dog, I had, who never lived there); the Kings of Egypt I am informed, were, in common with their subjects, affected by it. And this is all I know of this ancient history. But still I am surprised how the Herpes of the Greeks, which, according to Mercurialis, was the Formica of the Arabians, *i. e.* the English flea-bite or ant-bite; the Circinus and Zoster of Pliny, (or our common Itch,) should have had so fine a name given it by Celsus, as Ignis Sacer; perhaps he meant wild-fire,—which makes men fret and skip about like so many Sirones acari.

The Leprosy to which it has been so likened, is a disease of very ancient date, as we are told. Lommius and S. Blancard thought it was to be identified with Luës Venerea. It was remarked by Hippocrates under the title Leuké—by the Latins Vitiligo alba: was the Alberas of Avicenna; and by referring to Willan, and a few other transcribing authors, we may wallow deeper into the alluvium of appellations; but I will stop with Tagantius, who avers that in these matters "parum nominibus fidendum esse." This Leuké(or so and so,) was a disease peculiar to Phœnicia and some of the Eastern countries. Aretæus first described it particularly, but Celsus in his Lib. v. c. 28, gave a very imperfect definition, and deemed it incurable; which however Ægenita contradicts thus "tamen non omnem Leucem incurabilem esse." Ambrose Parey gave a worse than circumcissional piece of advice to the infected:—"Quod homines in hunc morbum proni castrari debeant." There are three kinds described. The Lepra of the Jews, Greeks, and Arabians—see Leviticus, cap. 13, 14.

The Lepra of the Greeks and Arabians was not usually described as infectious.

The Lepra of the Jews was so much so, as to interdict intercourse with the infected. Facile lichen neglectus in psoram, et hæc in lepram vertitur.

When Hery, the famous surgeon, (who made a fortune by the cure of the Venereal disease) saw the tomb of Charles (of course after he was buried) he knelt down and honoured it. This tomb is placed in the Church of St. Dennis, but, my authority asserts, that Charles died in 1599—now even from 1496 to 1599, is a decent long life for Charles; who could not have been a very little boy, when he introduced the French disease at the siege of Naples.

The chapter which our most instructing author gives on the first origin of lues, and the natural weakness which he evinces, to throw it off the French shoulders, will prove entertaining to the reader; and in some measure open his eyes to the real origin of the Venereal disease.

In regard to the cure of this tormenting and extraordinary malady, and after the most serious attention to the management of it by so many hundred authors, including all the Practitioners of the present day, yet it is a great question whether the least improvement has been made either in the ingredients or means. Or whether mercury does not yet remain the only and safe remedy. For my part, I really think it does: and yet I have tried and seen tried, and read over the various expedients of decoctions, of acids, and all the tribes of reputed specifics.

The supposed specifics for Lues Venerea are decoction of guaiacum, by De Hutton, Astragalus exscapus, Clematis erecta et Vitalbæ, Extract Gratiolæ, Sarsaparilla, Dulcamara, Carex Arenia, Cheledonium, and Nitric Acid, by Scott of Bombay. The use of the Muriatic Acid was first communicated by Mr. Blair, surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Nic. Poll first published the use of it in 1535, although Ulric de Hutton had described it in 1519. The use of mercury was not known to Hippocrates. It was used medicinally by Mesue, but was first mentioned by C. Gillini, in 1499; and its improved use by J. Calaneus, in 1505. But the symptoms in the genitals were first described by M. Cumanus, in 1495; and the Gonorrhæa was first described, according to Haller, by J. de Rethencourt.

Mr. Peyrille has recommended the Volatile Alkali, amongst the new remedies for Lues. And the disease was first affected to be cured by mercury, by Dr. Girtanner; by Scott of Bengal, and other English surgeons. It might perhaps be an endless task to enter upon the cure of individual symptoms, but when any very extraordinary symptom has been reported, with an extraordinary cure, it appears a duty to record it, least it be forgotten. "Monachus quidam salax incidit in Satyriasin, cum imaginationibus Venereis valde indulgeret, adeoque tentigine, non sine dolore, in Venerem stimulabatur, ut furore quodam agitari videretur. Is, ut tentiginem illatam reprimeret, mentulam in ollam aquâ frigida plenam immersit; sed ex vehementi motu cum veretrum moveretur, ollam in frontem impegit: accitus Medicus ut cicatricem inflictam curaret, rem gestam cum magno risu aperuit."—I recollect some story about a bottle conjuror,—mere mirth to this man's cutting case. Like Esop's fable,—sport to the doctor, death to the monk,—no laughing matter at any rate,—for the cure consult Forestus. This might have been mistaken for a Venereal ulcer, but in so innocent a man impossible.

Apud me jam est Phiala parva pene integra, a muliere quadam (palæstra assueta, petulcis digitis) venerealiter applicata et in concham urethræ lapsa,—which somehow, betwixt the cup and lip, made a slip. There it lay, (wicked guest), for many a night and many a day; but at last, got so fast, that the poor slut, begged to be cut; and to have it out, "coute qui coute." It now presents one of my most admired specimens, as a nucleus gyrens of an urinary calculus. This might have been mistaken for a venereal sore, but in so innocent a woman impossible.

The work on the Maladies des Femmes, is also a masterly composition, simple and practical. This edition consists of four volumes, to which, he premises, another is wanting, viz. de la grosesse, et des maladies qui ont rapport, auquel j'ai renvoyé en plus d'un endroit. J'espere de le donner bient tôt. These two volumes were published after the last edition of his Traité des Tumeurs, under the title Maladies des Femmes grosses et accouchées, and were followed by his last work, Le Manuel des Accouchemens.

The works of Astruc are very philosophical, full of method and practice. They are well worth attention; but, according to Eloy, he copies Hippocrates, Prosper, Alpinus, and Boerhaave, in all matters. It is at least a good specimen of his judgment. In the excellent treatise on the Venereal disease he superadds, as a 5th and 6th book a very correct catalogue of authors who had written on that disease, from the appearance of the disease, to the end of the 16th century, "cum brevi plerumque operum Analysi et Epicrisi." And was upon the whole both a practical and

brilliant man. "Il etoit Professeur par gout et par Nature." He had also a great turn for mathematics, and was well versed in ancient authors, and in those who treated on his own selection of subjects.—See his Eloge par Lorry, et dans la Galerie Francoise.

ALBINUS, BERN. SIEGFRIED,

Natus 1696, Obiit 1770.

Lugduni, 4*to.* 1719, Oratio de Anatome comparata.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1721, De via in cognitionem Corp. humani Oratio.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1725, Vesalius Anat. cura Boerhaavi et Albini.
H. Mulhovius, *Leid.* 8*vo.* 1725, Index Suppellectilis Raviani.—It was observed, that Albinus's description of Rau's operation for the stone, was deficient; it did not allow of the bladder being perforated.
H. Mulhovius, *Leid.* 8*vo.* 1726, De ossibus Corp. hum. auditoribus.—Goeliche observes, that this came out without figures, but referred to Eustachius and Vesalius.—Vide Actis Lipsiensibus.
Leid. 4*to.* 1734, Hist. Musculor. hominis cum Musculorum Manus iconibus.
Leid. fol. 1735, De Ossibus.—Large folio, reprinted 1762, capital plates, improved edition.
T. Haak, *Leid.* 4*to.* 1736, Diss. de Arteriis et Venis, intestini hominis adjecta icon coloribus distincta.
Jac. Graal et H. de Leth, *Amst.* 1736, Etiam.
Leid. 4*to.* 1736, Historia Musculorum Hominis.
Leid. 4*to.* 1737, Harvey Opera cura B. S. Albini.
J.&H.Verbeck, *Leid.* 4*to.* 1737, Icones Ossium Fœtus cum osteogenia brevis hominis historia.
Theod. Haak, *Leid.* 4*to.* 1737, De Sede et Caussa Coloris Æthiopum et cæterorum hominum, cum iconibus coloratis.
T. Haak, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1738, Membranæ Vasculosæ Acetabuli icon, in French, Latin, and Flemish.
Jac. Graal et H. de Leth, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1738, Membranæ Vasculosæ Acetabuli icon; in French, Latin, and Flemish.
Leid. fol. 1738, Fab. ab Aquapendente Opera.
Amst. 1738, De Vasis Intestinorum.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1741, Explicatio Tabularum Anatomicarum.
Cor. Haak, &c. *Leid.* 4*to.* 1741, De Pene.—Letter-press Expl. in French, Flemish, and Latin.
Jac. Graal et H. de Leth, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1741, Etiam.
Leid. fol. 1744, Exp. Eustachii Albini et Tab. ed. nova.
Vindobonæ, 8*vo.* 1746-7, De Ossibus Corporis humani, recusus.
Vindobonæ, fol. max. 1747, Tabulæ Sceleti et Musculorum Corporis humani.—Vide Vesalius et Eustachius.
Verbeck, *Leid. fol. max.* 1749, Tabulæ Uteri Gravidi vii.

London, chart. max. 1749, Tabulæ Sceleti et Musculorum.
J.&H.Verbeck, *Leid. fol.* 1752, Tab. Ossium Humanorum, Expl. Latine.
Leid. 4to. 1754, Academicæ Annot. cum fig. Anat. et Physiologia, lib. viii., tom. ii.
T.et.P.Knapton, *Lond. 4to.* 1754, Work on the Sceleton, translated.
Verbeck et Wandelaar, *Lug. fol. max.* 1757, Tabulæ Uteri.
Lugd. Bat. fol. 1757, Tab. Vasis Chyliferi cum Vena Azya, et vicinis partibus.
Leid. 4to. 1760, Annot. Academicæ, 4 vols., figuris perpulchris illustratæ.
Leid. 4to. 1762, De Sceleto Humano.
Leid. 4to. 1766, Acad. Annot. 2 vols, ad vii. vel viii. Zoograph. et Philosoph. 4 vols. 4to. ab 1754 ad 1768.

Leipsic et Franc.
Leid. 4to. 1775, Suppellex Anatomica Raviana.
1775, Tract. varii, plates.
1777, A preface to the Life of Harvey.
Edinburg, fol. 1777, Anat. tables, with explanations of Eustachius.
1784, Hist. Musc. hominis.
Bamberg, 4to. 1796, Hist. Musculorum hominis.
———— Tabula ductus Thoracici, at the end of his large (chart. max.) tables.

Albinus Bernard Siegfried, after long poring over human bones, thought it so dry a subject, that he was determined to make a change and to regenerate. At the age of 73 he married! A young girl!! to conceive!!! (that was questionable by the bye,) the change. From the contemplation of mere friable earth and bones, to the possession of a lovely succulent Flemish beauty,—but I have done, reader: although I say to you again, reader,—only to conceive!

But now,—Siste Viator,

For goodness sake don't lose a single work of Albinus'; nor of his engraver and friend in this department, Wandelaar.—Happy, thrice happy am I, to have had the honour, of only sitting down in the professor's chair, where once Albinus sat! How blessed for science, that this beautiful anatomist lived to the age of seventy-three! The works which he chiefly edited, we see above; but he also edited those which, in my opinion, surpass them all. He edited his own anatomical transcendant works. Glance your eye merely over those above. For such is their excellence, this eye has not occasion to pore over them. They are to me some of the most delightful specimens with which I have met, of art and of nature.

The small work, De Arteriis et Venis Intestinorum, (hominis), is coloured and beautiful; it is executed in the most charming style, by Ladmiral. Not any thing can exceed the feeling and delicacy of this performance; unless it be the work, De Sede, and Caussa Coloris Æthiopum, &c, or, the plate of the vessels of the male secreta, wherein all the pathos of colouring is exhibited. Thank fortune, I have these plates: and cunning will be the man who gets them from me.

De Sede was published at Leyden, in 1737, and at Amsterdam. De Pene was published, as we see, in 1741. The Rete Mucosum is also most elegant. The plates of the Icones ossium fœtus, Albinus kept ten years by him; and he had especial care, that not any but good impressions should be issued.

On the Tabulæ Sceleti et Musculorum, and the edition of the Tabulæ Ossium Humanorum, we are informed that he expended 24,000 florins.

Of the coloured plates above alluded to, as I have not seen them particularly noticed elsewhere, the reader perhaps will excuse the imperfections of a short account,

A copy of the plates to which I refer are in my possession, and consist of an explanation figuræ cranii, serra divisi, periosteo tecti, vitæ speciem repræsentantis.

This series only consists of two plates.

The one which has been improperly placed as the second, in my book, represents the internal or concave part of the skull of a fœtus of eight months; coloured ad vivum, from an injected preparation after Ruysch's mode. It is quite impossible to exceed the minute, exquisite, natural, and tender representation of the ramifying vessels; and the fontanelle.

The other plate is the delineation of the external or convex surface of the same cranium, covered by the pericranium,—a sweet preparation! I think Vicq. D'Azyr has copied these into his masterly work; but I apprehend Ladmiral's specimen much to surpass, in force and nature, and at the same time in softness, the best plates of the former Anatomist.

The next, or what Albinus names his second dissertation, is that on the Rete Mucosum, or Reticulare. To the dissertation however De Arteriis et Venis, we will just allude, as being the first published by Albinus the year before.

It consists of one inimitably coloured plate, of what he defines the Membrana Nervosa of a portion of ilium, of an adult; where the trunks of the arteries and veins are depicted on each side. The arteries are red, and the veins blue. The plate is exquisite.

The plate of the Æthiopian is from a portion of the skin of the breast of a Negress, with the Epidermis and Rete Mucosum. There are two portions of the breast, one with the cuticle abraded, the other adhering to the skin.

There is a representation also of a part of the Epidermis taken from the heel, with the cuticle adhering; and also from a part of the foot, above the heel. Likewise the Rete Mucosum of the scarf skin of the finger nail, and of the nail itself. The portion which covers the nail is more coloured; that which invests the root is lighter, or less so.

The remaining plate of Ladmiral is prefaced by an allegorical scratch of the Sun, drawing into life, and animating by his beams, the bodies of a serpent and of a human being; accompanied by two or three other emblems. Death in his character, as a sceleton, is holding up his hands, either in veneration or astonishment.

This plate represents the penis, urethra, and testes, their lacunæ and blood vessels, exposed and injected. (Well might death shake his sarcasms at these members!) Two orders of lacunæ are represented. The one described by Morgagni, the other being unknown to him. Here is a rich specimen of art, and of fine toned colouring; being much in the stile of those tinted prints, which so happily express, (in modern days,) the paintings of the old masters, and, in my opinion, it is not exceeded by any of them.

There is also a plate beautifully represented, of the vascular membrane, at the bottom of the acetabulum in the os innominatum of a boy. It is also injected after Ruysch's method, which was then only a recent invention.

It appears that Ladmiral, sensible of the excellency of his art, requested Albinus to furnish him with an opportunity of displaying the magic of it in some preparation; and being executed, Albinus added the description and letter-press.

The Icones Ossium Fœtus, are delightful; the delineations are tender as the subject. I do not apprehend the excellence of this book is duly appreciated, as I think it by no means a scarce one. I have two copies, bless my stars,—gluttony is not confined to one object.

Tabula Sceleti et Musculorum.—What can be more majestic or correct?

Tabulæ Ossium Humanorum.—Dry as the subject is, I could admire and look at them, for —. I have seldom yet seen any, in my mind, so beautiful, so masterly, so divine, as are some parts of this inimitable work. Admire the thorax; massy bone, yet light as air.—Look at it—in fact, look at the whole composition, and you may well like Galen, sing a hymn to the Creator.

Dr. Barclay of Edinbro', the late celebrated teacher, shewed me the first copy I saw; it was fine. The plates of the gravid uterus were annexed, almost as excellent as Hunter's. Modern engravers may admire! I have since obtained a copy, at a pretium haud vile.

Albinus gave an explication of his great work on the sceleton, and on the muscles, (see Haller), in 4to, which was well translated into English. The preface is very interesting, being stiled an historical account of the work. The large edition of the date of 1747, from Leyden, comprised 34 tables of the sceleton, and 26 of the muscles. It also contained an engraving of the male sceleton. Professor Soemmering of Mayence, published afterwards a very perfect engraving of the female sceleton, as a counter part to Albinus's male sceleton. We have Knapton's edition in the County Hospital, at York, which cost ten guineas, when it first came out. It is now there in a very dirty and very creditable state to the industry of the pupils, but by no means so to their care. The German booksellers afterwards reduced the price.

He also published, at Leyden, the octavo volume, De Ossibus addressed Auditoribus suis. He refers chiefly to Vesalius, Eustachius, Morgagni, Spigelius, Palfyn, Bidloo, Paaw, and Highmore. As a preference however, Vesalius was the burden of his song. This is an elegant sort of text book for his pupils, and was drawn from him at their special importunity.—See his eulogium in Bibliotheque des Sciences, 1778, and in Bruckeri Pinacotheca.—Decad. v.

N. B. My edition of Tabulæ Ossium, &c. contains:—1748, Uteri, tab. vii.; 1751, Embryo, tab.; 1753, Tab. Ossium; 1759, Tabulæ Musculorum, et Tab. Thoracici Ducti.

I have not yet even seen his Annotat. Academicæ, 4 vols. 4to., what a shame, for a man who affects to admire him. But, from my present feelings, I positively should have no objection to rob a church for them.

ALLEN, DR. JOHN.

	London, 8*vo.*	1719, Synopsis Medicinæ Universa.
Westein,	*Amst.* 12*mo.*	1723, Synopsis.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1728, Synopsis gallicé, 3 vols.
Innys,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1729, Synopsis universa Med. pract.
	Amst. 8*vo.*	1730, Synopsis.
	8*vo.*	1749, 2 vol. 1756 an?
Innys, Meadows, &c.	*Lond.*	1759, Synopsis, 3d edition, translated by himself.
	Lond.	1773, Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
		1803, Opus posthumum, 2 vols.

We see an edition printed at Amsterdam, because "tot fautores invenit ut Amstelodami jam anno 1730, quintum forma 8vo. impressa comparuerit, Kester et Stallius,"—so much for Dr. John Allen.

It is certainly a very useful synopsis, as he declares it to contain "the sentiments of the most celebrated authors of all ages." When I was a young student I must have thought so: for, in one of my editions I find, that, I have been at the trouble of forming an accurate index of the contents,—in the edition of 1749.

Were I now to be called before the Senatus Consultum of any, or most, of the Universities, in the medical departments of Europe, and to take my Allen's Synopsis and index with me: were I to claim upon a complete knowledge and comprehension and faith, in all its Aphorisms, and all its articles, how miserably I should be plucked. And yet, so late as 1759, this grand book contained, or did affect to contain, the sentiments and I may say practice, of the most celebrated authors of all ages. Mercy upon us! shall the period of sixty-three years, a mere nonentity of time, in time, unhorse all the famed medical cavaliers of all ages? Shall this periodless period of time suffice to destroy the temple of physic, established on the experience of Hippocrates? and shall the subsequent accumulation of facts, be swept away in these

sixty-three fleeting years, like the "baseless fabric of a vision?" Am I, and my beloved Synopsis, to be hissed and hooted out of court, by hic, hæc, et ubique Phantasmagoria Doctors of the day? As miserable must be the fate of these last fellows in return, if the like revolving space, or perhaps half of it, shall shiver to atoms the fine-spun theories of the lax and brain-wove fibre of the present day; or by an inexpressible spasm, dishevel the delicate filaments of our present systems. Is the graduate now to be catechised by book, upon mere memory and verbal recollection, in lieu of being questioned on fundamental points and principles of his science? Medical facts, and the knowledge of them, should be the tests of medical art; and he who best traverses these, and builds his foundation upon them, (it is to be presumed), would be the fittest graduate. To be acquainted in chemistry with the grand chemical agents in nature, like the primæval constituents in geology; and the unerring facts in the animal structure and œconomy, appear to me to be the great desiderata of knowledge. .

ŒPINUS, F.

Petropol. 4to. 1758, De similitudine vis Electricæ et Magneticæ.

I have not been able to see this book. There is fine scope for natural philosophy. It has been much looked into in our days, and most ingeniously elucidated by Professor Rutter. It is chiefly by diagrams: from which it appears, that the flexor muscles only contract from the galvanic stimulus, when the cerebral end of the nerve is near the silver, and their muscular end next the zinc; and exteriors only in the opposite arrangement. His experiments on the senses are highly deserving attention; but if the reviewers found it too laborious and high wrought to follow him in his researches and inferences, we may also as well refer the reader to his work.

I believe magnetism was first applied to the human body, in 1775, by Father Hehl, of Germany; afterwards Mesmer and other impostors arose to spread the influence, say contagion. Is it from this influence, that plants were supposed by Linnæus to be an inferior order of animals; possessing sensations, volition, passion, and affection? Virtue and vice are attributes farther attributed to them, by Darwin, when he was mounted upon his hobby, as a jockey; with his new cap and dress on, and in his best boots and spurs! His sensorial power, living principle, or Deus, was then created; possessing the separate faculties of irritability, sensibility, voluntarity, and sociability. We may however well forgive Darwin for his maggotismility, when we throw into account the literary delight of his pages. "Indagatio ipsa rerum tum maximarum, tum etiam occultissimarum, habet oblectationem. Si vero aliquid occurret, quod veri simile videatur humanissima completur animus voluptate. Cicero Acad. Quæs." In this sense let me read Darwin. On this kind of principle, vibrations called nervous, first arose from W. Briggs: were fostered by Newton, and evolved by Hartley; after him came Darwin who pushed it to greater extent. In like manner a principle ethereal and a plus and minus, in the diseased actions, constitute F. Hoffman's system, and afterwards afforded the spasm of Cullen, and the theory of John Brown; and Hoffman has finally established the solidity of his Therapeutic principles, but Celsus before all these has observed, "vel superans aliquid vel deficiens adversam valetudinem facit." It is quite beautiful to read Hartley's theory. I don't know any work that ever pleased me so much; it is a fine combination of sentiment and philosophy; the sentiment is from the gratifying association of cause and effect, and the philosophy from its refinement or science. And yet how many objections may not be fairly brought to his theory. Are we to wonder at the tardiness of human science, when we find so many ages have passed before ours; and how many questions are yet in as much obscurity as ever? Magnetism, galvanism, and electricity, appear to be nearly synonimous, and to form the link of union betwixt soul and substance, betwixt cause and effect, betwixt the agent and the incited. We trace mechanism progressively on to mind, and mind to brain.—To chaos, chaos, chaos, in all that regards its correspondence with the soul.

To attempt a just conclusion of the œconomy of the brain, should we not nicely display those actions, whether musculous or nervous, which are subservient to it, and their several aspects? And from these examine if the universal influence or spirit, which dives into every fibre, is not finally to be reduced to that original native spirit; that choicest of the human secretions, the soul, acting under repeated modifications. And first, should we not endeavour to evince the connections of soul and body, by proving how the soul and body are affected either singly, or reciprocally, in the native mechanical actions of the body—in the passions, sympathies, and active exertions of the body. Would not these few views suffice to impart a fund of necessary authority (attainable only by the recital of them) for our impressions on the subject?

If we could obtain an insight into that correspondence which exists betwixt the soul and brain; how the brain acts and affects the soul, how (may I venture) the soul is created; and lastly, how the soul sympathizes in the disorders of the brain? Might we not then change arguments, and endeavour to catch a slight view of these accidents, which the soul, as we suppose, now rightly created, in its turn imparts to the brain; and the brain to the different parts of the body.

In this particular, studious of being agreeable to nature, we should abide by, and attach ourselves to that simplicity, which every intelligent man has observed in nature, and in her wondrous works! If we turn well over in our minds, facts with which we are acquainted, and reason upon them from our experiments and the analogies of things, we shall not hesitate, I presume, to allow, that the soul is a simple individual principle, interwoven as such through the numerous parts of the body; is conspicuously and every way sufficient, by a mere effort and modification of itself, to accomplish those several offices and actions, which our surprising machine, from the face of it, to the heart, so repeatedly exhibits.

How difficult must it be, to detect the spirit of that body, whose organization we cannot unfold.

Now the brain is that kind of medium, in which we know, from all probability, the soul is to be found; providing we could, by any human industry, by mental effort or art, clarify and make transparent the medium. But not being able to effect this desideratum, the scent upon the path, which we thought was leading us to anticipate the soul, grows cool upon us, and we relinquish any farther pretensions; for the brain shrinks and dissolves under the anatomist's fingers.

There certainly appears to me great similarity, as has been formerly adduced, betwixt the transmission of electrical fire, and that energetic fire, residing in the brain and nervous system.

The soul and brain I hold to be positive and negative agents; and consequently intimately attract and love each other.

To draw into resemblance the affinity; I would compare the brain itself to the cylinder of an electrical machine. External objects I compare to the atmosphere, from whence animal fire is collected; in the same manner as the fire is from the atmosphere or the electric. The soul I compare to the rubber, which being set in motion, by the wheel of external objects, throws the fire or ideas it collects upon the brain. The brain discharges it upon the nerves, its conductors; and the muscles and other parts become these electrified bodies.

Indeed everywhere throughout nature, a certain series of connection is observed; a certain prescript, a given law. Nature sometimes throwing a few of those particles, which go entirely into the composition of one body, into that of another; either to heighten or diminish its œconomy. So that, in some particulars we perceive the animal œconomy partaking of the vegetable, the vegetable of the mineral, and contrarywise, as may happen. From whence finally we deduce, how difficult a matter it becomes, to draw the line, betwixt the boundaries of animate and inanimate creation!

Why may not an electrical influence, or rather, I would be understood, a similar mode of effect, be thrown upon the œconomy of our body, as has been imparted at large to the mundane system?

Why should that cast of operation, which we see nature pursuing in one line, be utterly discarded in her other works?

There seems so great an analogy in many respects betwixt the origin of that hidden power of electricity, and those same hidden powers, human conception, volition, execution; that I cannot refrain from considering them as sister agents. One acting in the field, if I may express it, of God's nature, viz. the earth, air, and elements, in which it is so often conspicuous. The other exercising in the field of human nature; where its operations are no less frequent. Do not let me be understood, that the soul is an electrical phenomenon. No. I only intend, that we should view them alike in several instances. Every thing human, is but human by comparison. Analogy every way forces and strikes at the mysteries of nature. What makes the human body so well defined; its parts disgregated, but the use of comparative anatomy?

The electricity of the air is occult, abstruse,—unde venit? who answers?—merely from the clouds!

The soul of human nature is mystical, supernatural! Who can delineate it—nec ullus. In this then they resemble. Electricity shews itself in wonderful ways; it collects somehow, somewhere; musters, starts, and away. Who does not experience it, can stop, or detect its rapid course.

The soul springs up somehow, somewhere; makes ready, presents, fires,—who says nay,—can bind down convulsions, or lay an arrest upon voluntary motion?—In this they do also agree.

Electricity accumulates in reservoirs. It explodes with incontrovertible fury. The soul elicits in the ganglions, disperses and shoots violence through the members.

Electricity soothes, unheard, unseen, silently wafting through nature; every tree and docile plant seems lured into placid life. Our soul gliding through the channels of life, unfelt, unsuspected, with its soft fingers and gentle rustling sympathies, lays our passions to sleep on the silken lap of serenity.

Electricity, in its midnight slumbers, retired as it were within itself, delineates its inward phantasies and transactions in boreal streaks through the air. So the soul, retired to its nocturnal mansion, hushed in the revelry of dreams, like electricity, nestles and tickles, subsults and laughs in our limbs and features.

Electricity again exists in the world in a double capacity, as a positive and negative character. Positive electricity is that in which the electric influence is apparent by the strongest marks. Negative electricity is that character which it assumes, when the effects are not always visible or extreme: just as solids have a native and an acquired heat, In like manner the soul has its positive and negative state. When the greatest effects are produced, the mind has been strongly excited, and presents itself in our voluntary or extravagant notions.

But when the soul is not particularly excited, then is the negative state. And the two states of negative and positive I affect to explain by our voluntary and involuntary motions. The voluntary motions are performed by the positive excitement of the mind. The involuntary and unconscious actions are those of the heart and respiration, &c. and are the effects of the negative condition of the soul; so that the performance of all the involuntary functions is the business and consequence of incitement or natural stimulus and electricity existing in the body.

When the excitement of external objects fails, the members of the body become negative; from which state they of course depart when the cylinder of the mind begins to rotate.

These repeated qualities of electrical and animal energy are equally dependant upon the state of the atmosphere.

In the above particulars then I hold the resemblance of influences, the animal and electrical, more than ordinarily expressive; and in regard to the state of the atmosphere, the order and law of nature appears to have brought this to one goal, when we perceive their separate and extraordinary influence to be equally, nay, similarly affected.

From some facts and conjectures, however, respecting the circumstances of the soul and brain, a Pagan might surmise, that the soul is a faculty intimately blended with the very substance and materialism of the brain. That unless there were a brain, no

soul could exist. And that the life and prosperity of the soul depended upon the preservation of the brain in every one of its organs. But to presume what should happen to the soul when it had quitted connection with mortality, the Pagan, like the Christian, would be stepping beyond his bounds; for at last he must consign it to the Creator.

That seeing animals with small brains feel as acutely, and are every way as sensible as others; that the energy of the soul does not depend on the size of the organ, unless he give credit to a stretch of physiology, that the brain of man is twenty-four times larger than that of an ox; that seeing the wonderful effect of materialism upon life, that this life was not, as we Christians believe, a breath of inspiration, which the great Creator blew into us, as the finishing appendix of the body of man; but that it was really appointed by the Creator to be a creature, or offspring of the united qualities of the brain!

These lucubrations I have copied from other as wild effusions, which formed part of a course of lectures, comparative and philosophical, which, for want of more lucrative employment, I delivered, when nearly starving at York, in the year 1782. Probably if the censors of Mr. Lawrence had known of the existence of these crudities, in a tangible form, they might have grilled me upon the gridiron of censorship in lieu of him. Palmam qui meruit ferat. I am no Salamander; and I had rather Mr. Lawrence should be fried alone,—it was the exact inferences from our studies which, (singular as they may appear,) has induced me to transcribe them.

How far man, on his pilgrimage to eternity, is to be allowed through science to elucidate these matters, nothing short of the magnificence of a magnificent Creator can impart.

We become apprised that the body has a peculiar quality, which appears to regulate the actions, and include the passions; to be their voluntary cause and cessator. By what name to define this quality I am at a loss.

We find all animated nature possessed of this peculiar quality, annexed to their common mass; and that unless the body, or its equivalent the brain, be in a perfect state, this property is wanting; therefore, is it not fair to conclude, that this essence, this quality so heightened and vivified, thence originates? Upon the same principle, we observe, even in the nature of mixtures in fluids, and other inanimate bodies, a kind of essence is produced, which distinguishes itself in a superior manner from the individual ingredients composing that mixture; and which becomes the distinguishing and prime characteristic.—What is the scent of a rose?

If of course we reflect how the spirituous or spiritual parts of fluids, inflammable airs, gases, and such like are produced; the analogy of nature will probably induce us to apprehend, that a something above the grossness of flesh may arise from flesh; which may render flesh thus qualified more competent to pass into a sublime world, where the Omnipotence is so divinely established. And the brain has a twofold power, a mechanical power, and an inscrutable supernatural power. Should the Pagan, whom we have introduced, by chance meet with a human being of his kind in the woods, who by accident had fractured his scull, and in such a degree as to expose the substance of the brain, (the patient, however enjoying or having recovered his senses,)—should, I say, exempli gratia, this Pagan or Indian, observe by accident, in endeavouring to dress the wound and assist his fellow creature, that according to the degree of pressure applied to the surface of this brain, he could at will produce the various symptoms of drowsiness, coma, lethargy, convulsions, total loss of sensation and sentiment; and that from this process of pressure, he could either refine upon the soul, or in toto destroy its energies. What would he, in common sense, say to the man who should tell him, that the soul or life was of supernatural essence, totally unconnected with organs. Would he not shake his head at the Christian and exclaim, "No Massey, no Massey, me no head, me no soul,—indeed Massey—only try upon yourself, or let me try upon you,—cut off your head Massey, please Massey."—Then me ask Massey—how you do Massey—Massey no say—pretty well I thank you.

Can we therefore wonder, that such extraordinary opinions should have been formed, since the fact has more than once been exemplified in patients? And I have actually seen the effect upon more than one. Can we wonder that the limited faculty of man, under such example and influence, should draw certain conclusions of the dependance and mutual cooperation of soul and body, before it was restrained by the inspired revelation of the sacred writings? Can there exist in the whole World a more sublime convincing instance of the power and attributes of a great Creator, than in the wonderful combination of soul and body? Organization refined into intellect! Can the deep research into mystery, by the Anatomist, through the organs, be imputed to him as a sacrilege upon religion? Is he not to judge from what he sees and feels, although he may not in the end clearly comprehend the mystery? Is not nature to be traced through her works, and the Creator through the Creation?

But the creation of animal or of vegetable life, has many curious problems and paradoxical instances, of difficult solution.

Life or living principle, under any circumstances, cannot be produced by an inanimate influence; or, as Aristotle actually writes, "quippe omnibus viventibus id commune est, ut ex semine ceu ovo (omnia ab ovo), originem ducantur," and afterwards proceeds, "similiterque se habet generatio (quatenus ex semine) quorumlibet animalium." And again, "quippe etiam in semine fortuito, inest principium generationis motivum quod ex se et per seipsum procreet: idemque quod in animalium congenerum semine reperitur; potens scilicet animal efformare."—See Sennertus, &c., among the moderns all Materialists! And Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Galen, and many others, (which keen metaphysicians so inclined could produce), confirm it.

Does not this language apply to the perfecting even of an animal mislaid, upon the living membrane of its own matrix, and "sive semen eorum casu adsit;" upon the matrix or living membrane of another, as in the case where an ovum has by error loci been transplanted from the uterus, to the organization of a twin-being? And the great Harvey, a man so versed in the process and efficiency of generation, offers many curious points of proof and investigation.

The blood for instance is formed, and moves, and possesses the living principle, before the blood-vessels or organs of motion are created; and sensibility and motion exist in the fœtus, before the brain is completed; when nothing of this organ can be traced but a limpid fluid.

The body is nourished and grows before the organs of digestion, as the stomach and viscera are formed.

Blood is formed before there is chyle, and yet, in after life, what becomes of blood, or what of life, if chyle and nourishment be interdicted?

We will not allude to any state of existence of soul or sentiment, if even it be there, before the materialism of parts be perfected. Nor to that state of parts which upon being irritated induces them to contract, and to give evidence of feeling, before the parts subservient to these offices or faculties are in being.

If we have undoubted evidence of the existence of sense and motion, as exemplified by Harvey, and many later anatomists, where the brain was not co-existent; we are not to be surprised that Harvey became inclined to ask, in opposition to the opinion of Physicians, if, as Aristotle supposed, the heart was not the primum movens (principle) and ultimum moriens? But being ignorant of metaphysics, I dare not enter into this sylva sylvarum. There are too many thorns and briars; my skin is thin, and constitution delicate.

Does not life, where ordinary parts are wanting, retire to, or reside in others, actually in existence. And is not this a proof, that the same principle of life or soul, can perform its duties and accomplish its faculties in, and from, any part wherein animal life does exist? But, however, be it as it may reader, don't let us quarrel about it; I'll assure you that it is very immaterial to me, whether you allow me my material man or not; convinced, however, I am, that without material—there is no man If you form his life, intellect, or soul, out of nothing, I have been taught to believe, that ex nihilo nihil fit; or, as my Master in arithmetic was wont to say, in allusion to my brains, from nothing nothing comes Sir!

ATKINS, JOHN.

J. Warner, *London*, 8vo. 1734, Navy Surgeon;—My edition has no date.
London, 8vo. 1742, Navy Surgeon.

He was a navy Surgeon, who gives us some history of his surgical practice. Like the rest of us, he sometimes recommends this rather awkwardly and at second-hand. We have no right to expect a sea Surgeon to be like a land Surgeon, or land lubber. He may claim the peculiarities of his element. In umbilical ruptures, he requests us to follow Parey's method; to make a strait ligature on it, with a needle and thread; to scarify the circumjacent parts, and (without opening it I presume) to cut off what is outside the ligature. I am rather doubtful whether Sir Astley Cooper, or any of his brotherhood, except perhaps one of us country Surgeons, would second his advice.

There are many sensible surgical remarks on his various subjects; and such as may dispose us to esteem him as a well-informed practical Surgeon. In his remarks on compound fractures, he observes: that from his own experience, in regard to the extent of the loss of substance of bone, he can affirm a successful regeneration of more than two inches. He also remarks, that he had received accounts, and had seen instances, of a greater extent, "particularly at our Hall, (Surgeons' I suppose), where a large focile of the leg was shown, from which had been removed the length of five inches of the substance of the bone; and the intermediate space was supplied with a strong callus." Callus quid? what sort of a callus; bone or cartilage? for this makes a difference. If this circumstance had taken place in a case of our country surgery, who durst have claimed the narration? For my part, although I do not at all doubt the veracity, (for perhaps it still exists as a bone, in our Hall, as Atkins writes), yet if I had sworn to it in our Guild-hall, at York, I do not think any of our country Surgeons would have believed me. Now, I very well remember, in one instance particularly, labouring long and patiently to restore about two inches of bone, which the ardour of a first settler in practice had emboldened me to remove. A case of compound fracture of the leg. I trusted to time, I trusted to patience, to vis insita, to bountiful dame Nature; but time passed on, patience became exhausted, vis insita left us, amputation was refused, and my patient limped about with a hinge of *gristle*. Every time he got drunk, (which was not seldom), he hopped about the village, playing his leg about like a flail, and exclaiming most unmercifully, "a fine cure! a fine cure! that d—d Dr. A——!" But what is worse; more than once I have met the cavalcade in the height of their glory. And also, to mend the matter, (I wish it had been the leg), my horse invariably ran side-way, and shied the procession; being, no doubt, as much ashamed of the business as his master. Although, as we say in Yorkshire, "I loves fun," yet I own I felt very queer upon such occasions. Pray how would you? Atkins makes further observation, "there is not a necessity, that every large portion of bone, because loose, should be brought away; no, if it adheres to the muscular parts, returning such to its natural position will unite:" of this I have in my time witnessed some good examples.

He also makes a good remark in regard to smooth and even coaptation, in setting a limb. "And take this particular notice with you, that it is your feeling now that must afford you the true and only signs that you can or will have of a smooth and even coaptation; for as to its answering the sound limb, in its shape, length, and figure, with the pains being abated after the dressings are on, and the patient laid in a proper place and posture, they are all very fallible."

Atkins does not appear in so advanced and favourable a light in his amputation and treatment. In a case of unobserved hæmorrhage after amputation of the arm, his fears from the exhausted state of the patient, and appearance of the stump, induced him to use the actual cautery. The cure was long and painful.

He also advises the actual cautery in gangrenes. This, he observes, is the last refuge, and is without all doubt the best means which can be used to resist putrefaction.

This book also contains a journal of the sick on the coast of Guinea, which appears to me uncommonly interesting, and replete with considerable good sense and practical utility. Atkins may be consulted, with much advantage, in all that regards the theory of contagion, and in essential facts in the management of the health of sailors on board-ship, and on the coast of Guinea. And with respect to purity of atmosphere within decks, he notes: "This observation should teach us lessons of cleanliness, to wash and clean the ships between decks often, to keep the men so too, and to let them have as free and frequent communication with the fresh air, (by opening the ports,) as may be consistent with safety, and their other affairs." Points too much overlooked and disregarded, although of the greatest consequence in preserving a ship's company on a voyage. This book, it is obvious, he had intended as a vade mecum for those happy sons of the lancet, who might have the honour of becoming Guinea Surgeons,—not Physicians. It consists of a good digest of practical surgery, by which we perceive he had been well read in the practice of his art. I wish it may not degenerate more into an art, than a science.

Atkins draws a parallel between the French and English ordonnance, in regard to the sick; advantageously to the French. I believe it remains so now, and probably may, so long as a despotic government has greater command over its servants than a free one. He records instances of the negligence, filth, and characteristics of sailors. Even tailors have these; witness their coming from work, threads and tatters flying in all directions. The causes of the diseases of seafaring men, of climate and conduct, are considered under many wholesome rules of regimen. His voyage was in 1722. For my part, as a Surgeon, I had rather be a half-guinea than a Guinea-Surgeon. No doubt the Guinea bird will always appear in better feather.

ALBINUS CHRIST. BERNARD.

Obiit 1752.

Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1722, Nova tenuium Intestinorum Hominum descriptio.
Utrecht. 4*to.* 1723, Anatome errores detegente in Medicina.
H. Mulhovius, *Leidæ*, 8*vo.* 1724, Specimen Anatomicum Intestinorum.
London, 4*to.* 1736, Natural History of Spiders and other Insects; with engravings.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1740, Disputatio de Deglutitione.
London, 4*to.* 1749, The Natural History of the Insects of England.

The work on the intestines must not be confounded with his brother's, Bernard Siegfried. Christopher acquired a reputation in Anatomy, which, as Eloy indites, approached near to Siegfried's.

The Albini were all for Anatomy. There was one of this name in Galen's time. How much runs in blood.—For instance: we have a breed of Screveton Horses in Yorkshire, which naturally kick. It is for the South-country naturalists to determine, whether they have not a breed, with the same propensity.

Albinus Christian Bernard did not, (like his brother,) undertake in advanced life, to attach himself to a lady of the human shape, but stuck to spiders and other insects; that is, to the insects of England; not to the bugs and fleas, but to the insects of the higher orders.

Many Naturalists, I presume, would prefer such a young girl as his brother chose, to all the insects in Europe. If the reader apprehend that my views on the subject are not natural, he is at liberty to practice a metamorphosis, in which Ovid could assist him.

Now if Bernard, (like his brother,) had also contemplated to make a change, and had obtained Eleanor Albin, with all her pretty birds and insects into the bargain, he would have had the greater prize of the two, and have been reckoned the cleverer fellow.

But why should we appear to despise these insects, and be so proud of our species? We may be merely beetles in quest of another world; and with all our boasted energies of man, may, by comparison, be nearly torpid, or, like vegetating corn. Though apparently dead, we may possibly quicken into more brilliant life, the very next sun!

ANEL, DOMINIQUE.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1707, L'Art de sucer les plaies, &c., which probably might have been better learned from an Infant, or a cupping glass.

1711, L'Art.—To this was added a recipe for Lues Venerea.

Turin, 4*to.* 1713, Sur la fistule lacrymale, nouvelle Methode.—This nouvelle methode, however, had been descanted on by Seb. Melli; et vide Pliny.

Turin, 4*to.* 1714, Suite de la nouvelle Methode.

Turin, 4*to.* 1714, Discours Apologetique pour la nouvelle Methode.

Memoires de Paris, 1714, Obs. Anatom. sur un fœtus renfermè.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1718, Suite,—recommending his syringes for the puncta, and on dropsy of the sac.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1722, Relation d'un enorme Tumour, of the abdomen; supposed hydrops, but contained 7000 extraneous substances.

1732, L'art de Sucer.—The very old expedient of sucking wounds is recommended.

———— Letter to Valisneri on injections.

———— On an Aneurysm.—This was a case of femoral Aneurysm, cured by tying the artery, without opening the sac. In Hunter's method, as to the fact.

My Father had a case of Anel's syringes, which came from Paris, when Anel was there; and which I now have, and have frequently used, with good effect, especially for the simple obstruction of the puncta. They are neatly made. But I have repeatedly superseded the use of them, by a careful and continued inunction of mercurial ointment, gently and perseveringly rubbed upon the sac and corner of the eye.

The great secret in treating the disorders of the puncta, sac, and ducts, appears to be, in a knowledge and just discrimination of the actual seat and state of the disease. Whether it resides in the puncta lacrymalia, in the ducts into the sac, in the state of the sac, or of the adjoining parts, and the lower duct into the nose. Each of these separate conditions of the parts has its specific symptoms. By which, from proper examination, they may be discerned. And no small caution is necessary, in taking for granted the descriptions of some authors. Not any subject has been oftener treated, or more mis-represented. And the accuracy of the state of the parts, and of the greater or lesser degree of truth, in the account of the cures, may be taken, from the circumstances of the case; for many practitioners have described cases as cured, in which, from their own detail, the state of the parts could not have been such, as they represented. And this will frequently account for the reports of such cases being cured, by the passing of probes, sounds, algalis or syringes, which in reality had been cases not remediable by such means; whilst others again have actually cured cases, which were not deemed curable. These instances happen on both sides of the question, for want of such discrimination in either. Therefore, a case being once well ascertained, the best means of relief will become very obvious. Superficial sur-

veys of the actual state of the parts have given rise to the different modes of treatment; and a good digest of all that has been written upon the subject, would at once unfold, not only the best authors, but the best mode of treatment. The errors, and whence they arose in practice, both in writing and treating each case on record, would be advantageously laid open in such a digest; and it must rather surprise us, that there should have been found so many practitioners and authors of the highest repute, treating the matter, under circumstances both of character and research, without the practice being left at this day, under a more decided state of general concurrence.

Let us then invariably observe, to form full previous information of the case and its varieties, and we shall then, not find ourselves at a loss for the proper treatment.

The via lacrymalis has for many ages been considered an insular sort of part; circumscribed within narrow bounds: a small kind of arena, for the exercise, (I might almost imply,) of many practical severities.

Consult the Memoires de Chirurgie of the French, where most excellent papers have been written upon it, describing, however, the most tedious, painful, and protracted processes of cure; or the failure of them. Consult the works of Anel, who with his syringes, sounds, algelys as mentioned above, had attacked this small island; and after the stoutest resistance had at length reduced it. Had wrought a way not only into the nose, but into the hearts, of some fashionable patients; and thus by a via benedicta insured his fortune.

Consult Dessault, Pott, Petit, or the line of battle described by Chattard of Baltimore, as thus; Anel, Mejan, Monro, Laforet, Palluci, Pouteau, Le Cat, Louis, Heister, Cabanis, Manget, Fantoni, Woolhouse, Molinetto, Lancisi, Valisneri, Morgagni, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, &c. and let me add, Hevin, Hunter, De Gravers,—and in these we shall find some excellent histories, in which probes, tubes, lancets, caustics, setons, actual cautery, and various other implements of torture, have been applied, with all the dexterity of art.

Valsalva lays a direct claim to a more early use of syringes than Anel.

In the Memoires above alluded to, and in Hevin, De Gravers, and Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, you will probably find the most modern catalogue raisonnée of this little surgical Island of Adventurers.

It cannot fail, amidst the horrors of some of these manipulations of cure, to excite a smile, when we perceive an interest, as deeply and circumstantially describing the rail-roads for the probes, and tunnels of the ductus ad nasum, as if it had been for the tunnel under the Thames—which was to interest millions of the population. And the dignity attributed to the feat of this operation, in either opening a new way or restoring an old one in this hidden canal, is ushered in by imposing terms. "Having performed this operation, the patient being so placed, the fingers so arranged, the attendants so appointed, the disposal of the ordinance thus;" and the pleasure at success, tantamount to the discovery of the N.-West passage: or the mortification at a total failure, from ice-bergs, or schirrus-like concretions,—(not forgetting the daily or many monthly dressings, even before it was despaired of)—makes this a practice of art truly striking. And such an art as can little suit with the occupation of a Surgeon of extensive practice, who can gain little by an attendance so exclusively troublesome. It might accord better with a man's convenience, who, like an Oculist or Dentist, could potter about such an annoyance from morn till night. For my part, whether successful or otherwise, I have always hated fistulæ lacrymales. Sympathy almost makes me weep at the very sight of such fistulæ.

If Pliny asserts that Caius Julius was in the habit of using stilets or probes to the eye, it does not follow exactly, that these probes were for the lacrymal ducts or sac. They might have been couching instruments. He observes, that a due mixture of white and black lead cures fistulæ.—But in regard to new inventions, nothing short of most unequivocal language should be admitted. I cannot see how Pliny's terms (in the 53d chapter of the 7th book of his Natural History), "Caius Julius Medicus dum inungit speculum per oculum trahens," can have the smallest allusion to Anel's syringes, or to his probes. We might as well attribute to the eye the passage,

as above, where he observes, that by a certain proportion of white and black lead, "ex hoc fistulæ solidantur,"—pipes are soldered. It was not a question at the time, on diseases of the eye; but that Caius Julius died suddenly, whilst applying an eye water, or unguent, or, as others have it, whilst applying the actual Cautery to a patient.—See Morgagni Adversaria.

ALGHISI, THOMAS.

Obiit 1713.

Florent. fol. 1707, Latomia; describing the greater apparatus.

Venet. fol. 1708, Lithotomia; as above, with figures, vero del cavar la pietra trattato.

Haller informs us, that he was very neat and natty, and careful about his instruments. He described by figures the bladder and urinary passages; with cases. He also gave the urethra of both sexes in sitû, with figures. And addressed a letter in Italian to Valisneri, on anatomical injections, in which a solution of plaster of Paris, in cold water, is recommended. But Haller observes, "non tam satis est solubile." It answers, however, very well for immediate objects; and Boyle recommends "gypsum saccharo saturni in spiritu aceti soluto," for the same purpose. These injections of Alghisi were in imitation of the Egyptian embalming. He also advised the practice of leaving the canula occasionally in the urethra. In my opinion an excellent expedient. He gave some instances of worms voided from the Penis.

ALBERTI, MICHAEL.

Nat. Nuremberg, 1682, den. 1757.

Hallæ, 4to. 1718, Introduct. in universam Medicinam, &c. 3 vols.

Hallæ, 1719, Introduct. in universam Medicinam, et 21.

Hallæ, 4to. 1721, Diss. de Metallicolorum nonnullis Morbis.

Hallæ, 4to. 1722, De Hæmorrhoidibus.

Hallæ, 4to. 1725, Systema jurisprudentiæ Medicæ quo Casus, &c.—Tomus primus.

Hallæ, mag. 4to. 1726, Isagoge, formula Medicamentorum.

1726, De Militum valetudine tuenda.

Hallæ, 8vo. 1726, Specimen Medicæ Theologicæ.

1727, Tentamen Lexici Medici, 2 vols.

Schnebergæ, 4to. 1729, Systema, Tomus secundus, etiam 1731.

1730, De Secretarum in Medicina noxia instauratione.

1731, Systema Tomus secundus.

Schnebergæ, 4to. 1733, Systema Tomus tertius.

1739, Comment. Caroli quinti.

1747, Systema Jurisprudentiæ, 6 vol.—Very copious.

He edited very numerous publications, from 1707 to 1743, on physiological, anatomical, theoretical, and medical subjects; on jurisprudence and homologia physica medica; of which a detailed account may be seen in Tarin's Bibl. Anatomique et Physiologique; and they occupy fifteen of Haller's quarto pages.

Some of these works are in German, but mostly in Latin. They have much of the energia Naturæ, and consequently advocate the powers of Nature.

He was Heister's great opponent; but Heister's talent was laborious and most useful, and by no means calculated to come into comparison with the flights of genius of Alberti.

Genius sometimes travels by a slow coach, as well as a quick one. The quick coach is occasionally overturned, and leaves the traveller helpless upon the road.—"Chi va piano, va lontano."

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN,

Obiit 1735.

London, 8*vo.* 1697, An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge.

London, 8*vo.* 1700, On the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning.

——— On the Regularity of the Health of both Sexes, communicated to the Royal Society.

——— Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

London, 4*to.* 1727, Tables of Ancient Coins and Weights and Measures.

T. R. Tonson, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1731, On the Nature of Aliments; a medical book for Amateurs.

Tonson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1731, Practical Rules of Diet.

——— On the Nature of Aliments, 2d edition.

London, 8*vo.* 1732, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.

Tonson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1733, Essay on the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.

Tonson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1735, On the Nature of Aliments, &c.; 3d ed. —a clean and neat edition.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1741, On the Nature of Aliments, translated into French.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1742, On the Effects of Air, in French, par Bozer.

Hamburg. 8*vo.* 1744, On the Effects of Air, translated into German.

Tonson, *London*, 1751, Essay on the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.

London, 1751, Miscellaneous Works.

Napoli. 1753, Specimen adjectum aeris in Humano corpore.

London, 8*vo.* 1755, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.

This author was one of the sort of men, and of the date of men, who strike me always to have been so well tutored in the practice of the art: I mean of the Boerhavian school. For the motive in writing the book on the nature of aliments, he observes, "surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and spoonsful."

And his motive for writing that on air: "it seems preposterous that there should be so many minute inquiries about the qualities of every drug which we take but seldom, and none into the effects of a substance, that we take inwardly every moment." And he is of opinion, that in time the physiology of the air may be reduced to a science. And in truth, the rapid advance of philosophy, of late years, and more especially in the developement of the properties and component parts of air and airs, makes this presage of Arbuthnot highly probable. Indeed such at present is the improvement in chemistry, that no man can now assume to what depth of developement science may proceed, towards a complete disclosure of those secrets on which creation is established.

Possibly therefore, if the reader approve of the foregoing inferences of Arbuthnot, he may be induced to consult him; and he may possibly be of my opinion, that he is an ingenious, sensible, and entertaining author. From whom, also, he may obtain, at little expense of eye-sight, many of the practical presages of Hippocrates.

ANDREE.

Leyden, 4*to*. 1733, On Venereal Distempers; by Boerhaave and Gaubius.
1738, On Venereal Distempers.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1751, Diss. sur les Maladies de l'Urethre.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1756, Obs. Pratiques sur les Maladies des &c.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1758, Maniere de faire usage des Bougies antiveneriennes.
Paris et Amst. 8*vo*. 1766, Nouvelles Observations.

He was one of the editors of the Journal des Scavans. Two or three of the subjects of his works are admirably calculated for the practice of a back-street, and small lamp at the door. Ils sentent de la boutique—surely not when Boerhaave and Gaubius are there.

ALBRECHT, J. WILHELM.

Erfurt, 8*vo*. 1731, De Tempestate, et varia;—vide Reus Repertorium.
Lipsiæ, 8*vo*. 1734, De Effectibus Musices in Corpus Animatum.
——— Observationes Anatomicæ.

A very small volume, but highly commended by Goelicke; in which is described a valve on the dorsum of the Penis, which, under certain circumstances, prevents the return of the venal blood from this penis into the hypogastric veins. The comical consequence of which, "perfecta pubertate," every one knows.

ARMSTRONG, DR. JOHN.

M. D. et Poeta, Ob. 1779.

London, 8*vo*. 1735, An Essay for abridging the study of Medicine; written with much humour.—Humour in Medicals, off, off, off!
London, 8*vo*. 1737, Synopsis of the History and Cure of the Venereal Disease.
London, 8*vo*. 1744, Art of preserving Health; a Poem.—One of the first specimens of didactic poetry.
London, 8*vo*. 1745, Art of preserving Health; a congenial subject for poetry.
1769, History of Minorca; translated at Paris, or from Amsterdam.
[1770, Miscellanies; containing the Art of preserving Health.
London, 4*to*. 1773, Medical Essays.
1783, An Essay on Topic Medicines.
1803, Art of preserving Health; by Dr. Aiken.—See notices of him in Hutchinson's Biographia, p. 23.—Vide Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nichols, &c.

This elegant author has graced many subjects, extraneous to medicine, in sublime poetry and in prose. In the Medical Essays of Edinburgh, he complains of the little attention which has been paid to him: forgetting possibly, that the levity of his own conduct might have occasioned the neglect. More have suffered, and more remain to suffer, from this sad expedient. He should have recollected, that the nearer a man approaches to the gravity of a brute, the more he is accomplished, as a physician. And, per contra, the public possibly did as little recollect, That wit and humour did from Arbuthnot leak—naturally—" as pigs do squeak."

LADMIRAL.

T. Haak, *Leid. Bat.* 4*to.* 1736, Arteriis et Venis Intestinorum. Tab. colorat.

Graal et H. de Leth, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1736, Ibid.—Tabulæ ii.

T. Haak, *Leid. Bat.* 4*to.* 1736, Vasa duræ Matris, Tab. ii. colorat. et coloris Æthiopis, &c. Tab. ii.

T. Graal et H. de Leth, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1737, Tabulæ colorat.—Vide Sigfrid Albinus.

Th. Haack, *Lug. Bat.* J. Graal et H. de Leth, 1738, Icon. memb. vasc. Acetabuli colorati, &c.

Corn. Haak.—Jac. Graal et H. Leth, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1741, Effigies penis humani, proprio colore, injecto seu cera præparato.

The term effigies may be well applied to a countenance, like Aristotle, &c.; but whether it be correct for the above article I am uncertain.

The man who, like old Ladmiral, executes in such admirable style the works of the Anatomists, may, I apprehend, be justly entitled to his seat amongst them. Was it not a lively act, an act of spirit in this old Admiral, thus to start from the canvas of obscurity. To court action, and the bustle of the battle—to exclaim—give me the pencil, that I may evince what it can do? But what was done? He expressed more by the life of his colouring, than some inanimate beings have expressed by the whole of their existence!

ANATOMIE COMPLETE, DE GAUTIER ET DU VERNEY.

Gautier et Quillau, *Paris, fol.* 1746, 36 coloured Engravings.

Paris, fol. 1748, Anat. de la Tete, 8 grandes Planches.

They are very useful, and some of them very beautiful. They are of different sizes. The large representations of the figure, as of the sceleton, and those of the viscera, are very good. Those of the brain and muscular parts are also most useful. The engravings are beautiful and expressive. There are four whole-length figures, two male and two female; the head, extremities, and viscera, with the blood-vessels, are coloured. Some are varnished, others not, these are most beautiful. There are also two whole length sceleton figures, which have great effect and are excellent. The catalogue price is ridiculous and extravagant; in one of them, I perceive, the set marked at thirty pounds.—Poor authors! rich booksellers!!

The history of this new art appears in a Privilege du Roy, given to the Sieur le Blond, in the year 1737, for printing and publishing his plates, three in number, annually, for the space of twenty years. On the death of the original inventor, the same privilege was granted to the Sieur Gautier, to continue these plates under an improved stile and execution. They were intended as a demonstration of the different parts of the human body, properly coloured from the dissections and preparations of Du Verney. To these were also annexed explanatory tables or letter-press. The general scheme of this work was, to answer the above end. It began with the myology of the head, and then that of the trunk and extremities was to follow, which

formed one complete work. The first division of the general plan, therefore, was the anatomy of the head, in eight large plates; each division however constituted a particular work. The second division, was to contain the anatomy of the thorax, that is, of the breast and back. Those of the lower venter, and the external parts of generation of both sexes, to be comprised in twelve plates. The third division, was to form the comparative anatomy of animals, consisting of four plates. The fourth division and last, was to contain six plates, which were to represent the entire figures half size, and was to serve as a supplement to the entire work.

The total of the tables or plates were—The complete myology, in 20 plates; the general anatomy of the head, thorax, and abdomen, in 20 plates; the comparative anatomy of different animals, in 4 plates; and the general supplement of the figures, half size;—in all, fifty plates, comprising the anatomy of all the parts.

I have seen only two sets, one of which, excepting two figures of the sceletons, I possess; the other set was complete. I have not, however, ever seen the four plates of the comparative anatomy. I have also three plates of hermaphrodite subjects, done by the same authors, and in the same manner. Some of the plates were prepared by Tarin, I suppose after Du Verney's death. It is the Tarin, I presume, who published the Myographia and Osteographia, two quarto volumes, printed by Briasson, at Paris, 1753, both the same year; which latter work is a most useful one, representing diminished copies of Albinus's great anatomical work; and which Brisbane afterwards repeated. The advertisement, for that division which constituted the anatomy of the head, in eight grandes planches, assures us, with some confidence, (and it is as well to know it,) that "ce ne sont point ces anciennes estampes enluminees qu'on donne aujourdhui au public, mais des pieces originales representant la nature meme, d'apres laquelle elles ont eté tireés par le secours du *nouvel* art d'imprimer les tableaux, que le Sieur de Gautier a porté a son plus haut point de perfection. On a eu principalement en vûe dans cet ouvrage de faciliter l'etude de l'Anatomie a toutes sortes des personnes, sur tout a ceux qui etudient en Medecine, Chirurgie, Peinture et Sculpture et qui ont pour objet la santé du corps humain, et dont la plupart manquent des facultés et des facilités necessaires pour parvenir a des conoissances precises et sures, qu'il est presque impossible d'avoir sans l'assemblage d'un grand nombre des pieces dissequées, que l'on trouve toutes preparées et demontreés dans cet ouvrage." The parts of the whole work which I have seen, are very useful for practical anatomy. It is a splendid instance of national taste, as well in execution as design.

ARNAUD, GRORGE, DE RONSIL.

A French Surgeon.

	12*mo.* 1749,	Traité des Hernies, ou descentes, 2 vols.
A. Millar,	*London*, 8*vo.* 1749,	Diss. on Hernia, translated.
	London, 8*vo.* 1754,	Instruction on Ruptures.
	London, 8*vo.* 1760,	Obs. sur l'Aneurysme; written in English.
	London, 8*vo.* 1763,	On Disorders of the Urethra, or Instructions simples.
	Amst. 12*mo.* 1764,	Instr. sur les Maladies de l'Urethre et de la vessie.
Surgeons' Hall Lecture,	1767,	A Discourse on the importance of Anatomy, read at Surgeons' Hall, 21st Jan., 1767.
	Paris, 4*to.* 1768,	Memoires de Chirurgie, 2 vols., and a Comparison of Medicine and Surgery, in France and England.
	London. 8*vo.* 1768,	Memoires de Chirurg., 2 vol., with Dr. Wm. Hunter's life.
	———	Dissertation on Hermaphrodites.

London, 1771, Remarks on Goulard's Extract, and a Puff.

An excellent preface and most useful book of Ruptures; he was lecturer at St. Cosmes and a good surgeon.—Vide Eloy.

ALSTON, CAROLUS.

Edinbro', 12*mo.* 1752, Index Medicamentorum Simplicium.
London, 4*to.* 1770, Lectures on Materia Medica, 2 vols.

AKENSIDE, MARK, M. D.

Natus 1721, Obiit 1770.

London, 8*vo.* 1758, Notes on Monro Junior, Obs. Anat. et Physiologiæ, postscript.
London, 4*to.* 1759, Oratio Harveiana.
London, 8*vo.* 1764, De Dysenteria Commentarius, translated by Dr. Ryan, in 1768, and by Mr. Motteux, in 1768. "An elegant specimen of Latinity," and his most elegant work.
1768, Translation de Dysenteria, into English.
Medical Transactions, 1768, Observations on Cancers.
Medical Transactions, ——— On the Use of Ipecacuanah, in Asthma.
Medical Transactions, ——— A method of treating White Swellings of the Joints.
Philosophical Trans., ——— Gulstonian Lecture, with an Extract from his Obs. on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatic Vessels in Animals.
——— Lectures and Obs. on putrid Erysipelas.
——— Of a Blow on the Heart and its Effects.

We must thank Dr. Akenside for those medical publications he has given us, and leave the brilliancy of his character to be sung by poets and biographers. The reader will please to observe, that he was a Boerhavian, and graduated at Leyden.—See Hutchinson's Biographia.

ASCLEPIADIS, BYTHINA.

Florent, 4*to.* 1758, Discorso primo sopra Asclepiade Ant. Cocchi.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1769, La Medecina d'Asclepiade per ben curare le Malattie acute! raccolta da varii frammenti Græci et Latini a Fortunio Branchini proto Med. Udinæ.
Jumper, *Vimariæ*, 8*vo.* 1798-9, Fragmenta Malagmata Hydropica.

He was the first Roman physician of celebrity; was the friend of Cicero, an Epicurean Philosopher, and Author Mechanicæ Sectæ. I have not under my observation any earlier edition of his fragments.

ANDRE, (YVES) DU PERE.

Quilleau chez Gameau, *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1766, Œuvres du, 2 vols.--Traitè de l'homme en 19 Discourses.

This author is cited here as a most elegant Philosopher. He was a Jesuit and Professor of Mathematics, at Caen, in Normandy, from the year 1726 to 1759; when, at the age of 84 he retired from the labours of teaching.

He published many treatises, as well in Arithmetics, and Mathematics, (of which Euclid's Elements was one), as in Geometry and Astronomy. These are enumerated in his Eloge Historique. The nature of the above work, relating to the science of Anatomy, and the Philosophy of Man, is also in the manner of the Newtoniasme des Dames. And the order and elegance of the composition will very pleasantly repay the lighter hours of the student's attention in this department.

He considers the machine du corps humain—comme une machine statique, hydraulique, pneumatique et chymique, pour travailler de concert au grand œuvre de la vie humaine.

The works of Pere André have a natural grace in them. It is beautifully exemplified in the last sentence of a lecture, sur le beau; given to a select party of ladies and gentlemen, "dans l'Assemblée Academique." When addressing himself to the former, he concludes, "Si je n'avois que des auditeurs, je craindrois d'en avoir trop dit; mais je ne scais si je ne dois pas faire excuse a la plus belle moitie de mon auditoire, d'avoir si long-tems parler du beau sans parler d'elle."—Was such a man born for a cloister, or, "to court the amorous looking glass?"

ARMSTRONG, G.

Cadell, *London*, 8*vo*. 1767, On Diseases of Children, and on Nursing.
Cadell, *London*. 8*vo*. 1783, On Diseases of Children, with an Essay on Nursing and Dispensaries, for the infant Poor.—New edition, with several additions.

There is considerable practical information, and much childish *nous* about Armstrong. He recommends his profession with warmth, and laments its neglect and abuse with censure. The cradle and the nursery have been much obliged to him; for he who saves the king's subjects, earns him a great deal of money; and he who preserves the life of a child, rescues it at least from a very stupid sojourn in limbo.

ANATOMIE AUX ARTS.

Paris, grand fol. 1767, Abregé d'Anatomie, accomodé aux Arts.
Paris, grand fol. 1769, Des Peintures, par Tortebat.

I apprehend these works to be the same; I have not seen either.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM.

London, 8*vo*. 1768, Experimental Essays.
London, 8*vo*. 1771, Inquiry into the Causes of Putrid Diseases.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, F. R. S.

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery.

London Phil. Trans., 1769, Some Particulars on the Anatomy of a Whale.
J. Evans, *London*, 8*vo*. 1793, Essays Surgical and Physiological, parts 1 and 3.
London, 8*vo*. 1793, Essays, part 2.
London Phil. Trans., 1793, Uncommon Formation of the Viscera of Abdomen, 2 parts.
London Phil. Trans., 1797, Uncommon Formation, &c., part 3.
London Phil. Trans., 1799, Obs. on the Foramina Thibesii.
——— On a fungus Tumour on the Chest.
Trans. Med. & Chirurgical, 1800, An Account of a singular Disease in the upper maxillary Sinus.

Phillip's Med. Journal, 1802, On Femoral Aneurysm.
Strahan, *London*, 8*vo*. 1804, Surgical Obs., part 1.—Classification of Tumours, 263 pages.
London, 8*vo*. 1804, On Diseases resembling Syphilis.
Medico Chir. Trans. ——— On a diminution of the Area of the Aperture of the left side of the Heart.
J. Nicholson and Son, *London*. 8*vo*. 1806, Surgical Obs., part 2, of Disorders, of Health and digestive Organs.
London, 8*vo*. 1809, On local Diseases and Aneurysm.
London, 8*vo*. 1810, On Diseases resembling Syphilis, and on the Urethra.
London, 8*vo*. 1810, On Injuries of the Head.
London, 8*vo*. 1811, On Tumours and Lumbar Abscess.
London, 8*vo*. 1814, Inquiry into Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life.
London, 8*vo*. 1814, On Diseases resembling Syphilis, on Urethra, &c., 3d edition.
London, 1814, Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons.
London, 8*vo*. 1814, Introductory Lecture on Mr. Hunter's Opinion.
London, 8*vo*. 1815, Part of the Introductory Lecture.
London, 8*vo*. 1815, On Injuries of the Head, &c.
London, 8*vo*. 1816, Surgical Obs., part 2, of Disorders, of Health, &c.
London, 8*vo*. 1816, On Lumbar Abscess and Tumours.
London, 8*vo*. 1817, On the Constitutional Organs, and on local Diseases; 4th edition.
For Longman, *Lond*. 8*vo*. 1817, Physiological Lectures, before the Royal College of Surgeons.
London, 8*vo*. 1817, Surgical Works, complete in 3 vols.
London, 8*vo*. 1817, Surgical Works, 3 vols. in 2.
A. Strahan, *London*, 8*vo*. 1818, On Mr. Hunter's Theory.
London, 8*vo*. 1818, Physiological Lectures.
London, 8*vo*. 1819, Hunterian Oration.
London, 8*vo*. 1820, Treatment of local Diseases and on Aneurysm.

Mr. Abernethy has many pretensions to considerable fame as an anatomist, physiologist, lecturer, and surgeon. The profession is highly indebted to him for a very masterly display of talent, which has procured him a very abundant share of public encomium.

AIKIN, JOHN, M. D.

London, 8*vo*. 1770, Essay on the Ligature of Arteries.
London, 8*vo*. 1771, Observations on the external use of Lead and on topic Medicines.
London, 8*vo*. 1771, Thoughts on Hospitals.
London, 4*to*. 1774, 3d Edition of Lewis's Expt. Hist. of Materia Medica.
London, 4*to*. 1775, Specimen of the Medical Biography.
——— History of an uncommon Swelling.
London, 12*mo*. 1778, Manual of Chemistry from Beaumè.

London, 8*vo.* 1780, Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, in Great Britain, &c.
London, 12*mo.* 1781, Observation on Fever Boards.
Lugd. 4*to.* 1784, De Lactis secretione in Puerperis.
Yarm, 8*vo.* 1785, A Manual of Materia Medica.
London, 1786, 2d Edition of Manual Chemistry, illustrated by Morgan.
1792, Case of Hæmorrhage and Purple Spots, without Fever, &c.
London, 8*vo.* 1795, Essay on the Art of preserving Health, by J. Armstrong.—Vide Watt.

The above are only such of his writings as relate to medicine or the art. A further account of his other numerous works may be seen, in a most excellent and laborious compilation, just edited, of the late Dr. Watt, of Glasgow. Aikin is a delightful author; clear, neat, and sensible writing. From both of these I have borrowed in many instances; and any man may be happy so to borrow; for we seldom shall find more admirable specimens of judgment, learning, selection, and assiduity, than in these two surprising men. That part of Aikin's works, viz., Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain, which particularly falls in with the cold-blooded apathy of my author-hunting folly, is characterised in its source, as of a much more pleasant and instructing nature, than mine can be. For it professes to draw its gleams and treasures, "since the *revival* of literature only;" and does not affect to derive them, as I have occasionally done, from obscure and ancient records.

Seeing therefore how agreeable and instructing a work Aikin's has proved, it might have been a lesson to me. It might have induced me to shut up the few dark and dismal dens, and lurking holes, into which I have occasionally ventured for my information. But there must be a balance in nature; and if every biographer were to write as entertaining and alluring works as Aikin, the dull dogs and prowlers of science would have little left to feed on as Pabulum.

AITKEN, JOHN, M. D.

Obiit 1790.

Dilly, *London*, 8*vo.* 1771, Essays on several important Subjects in Surgery.—Plates.
London, 8*vo.* 1775, Essays and Cases in Surgery, with good plates.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1777, Conspectus Rei Chirurgiæ.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1777, An Address to the Medical Society of Edinburgh.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1779, Syst. Elements of the Theory and Practice of Surgery.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1780, Outlines of the Theory and Cure of Fever.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1781, An Fangsgrunde,—something about fangs and grinders der Wundarzney kunst—awkward words.
London, 8*vo.* 1782, Syst. Elements of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.
London, 8*vo.* 1784-5, Principles and Practice of Midwifery; 2d edition.
London, 8*vo.* 1785, Osteology of the Human Sceleton.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1786, Principles of Anatomy and Surgery, 2 vol.
London, 8*vo.* 1790, Essays on Fractures and Luxations.

Aitken, it sufficiently appears, was a very industrious and useful teacher and surgeon. In the three departments of the art above, he has given us both longitude and latitude. His books must have been very useful to his pupils.

ALANSON, EDWARD.

Med. Obs. & Enquiries, 1771, An Account of a simple Fracture in a Pregnant Woman.

Rivington, *London*, 8*vo.* 1779, On Amputations, 2 vols.

London, 8*vo.* 1782, On Amputations, 2d edition.—I should presume this book must have been translated.

Alanson was a very distinguished practical surgeon, at Liverpool, and his work on amputations is universally acknowledged to have been of the highest consideration; and remains so to this day. He was a man of great experience and ability, and a very amiable man.

AZYR, (VICQ DE), ou AZYA.

Memoires de Paris, 1772, Obs. Anatom. sur les Muscles de la cuisse graisseuse.

——— Obs. Anatom. sur une Extremetie inferieure; an ut supra?

Memoires de Paris, 1772, Obs. d'un Enfant, avec une tumeur dans la poitrine.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1776, Traité d'Anatomie et Physiologie, avec figures coloreés.

Memoires de Paris, ——— Obs. sur une manque de la grande Anastamose de l'Artere Mesenterique.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1776, Exposé des Moyens curatifs, &c., des betes a cornes.

Memoires de Paris, ——— Obs. Anatom. sur un Corps de forme ovale et rempli des Poils.

Hist. et Mem. de la Societe Royale, 1776, Obs. sur un Fœtus Monstreux.

Hist. et Memoires, &c. ——— Reflexions sur les Maladies Epidemiques, et sur le Plan que la Societe Royale de Medicine, &c.

Soc. Roy. de Medecine, 1777, Obs. sur la Membrane Pupillaire du Fœtus.

Memoires de Paris, 1777, Description des Nerfs. de la 2de et 3me paires Cervicales.

Memoires de Paris, 1778, De la Structure de l'Organe de l'Ouie des Oiseaux comparé avec celui de l'Homme, des Quadrupeds, des Reptiles, et des Poissons.

Memoires de Paris, ——— Memoires sur la Voix.

Memoires de Paris, ——— Recherches sur la Structure et la position des Testicules du Fœtus, &c.

Memoires de Paris, ——— Sur la Structure du Cerveau.

Paris, 4*to.* 1786, Traite d'Anatomie et Physiologie, tom. i.

Paris, 4*to.* 1805, Œuvres de 6 tom. en 8, et Atlas, par J. L. Moreau, avec des notes.

Paris, 4*to.* 1805, Planches pour 4to. au meme livre.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1815, Eloges Historiques du meme publies, avec des Notes, par J. L. Moreau de la Sarthe, 3 vols.

A very crack French Anatomist, and one of considerable talent. The Traité d'Anatomie however, which I saw at Paris, did not in my mind, equal the character given of it; though well executed.

The representations of the brain in correctness are allowed to excel all others. This brilliant man was obliged to pay the debt of nature very prematurely, God knows!—Rees's Encyclopædia.

LADMIRAL, JUNIOR.

Huytens, *Amst.* 1774, Published in fasciculi about 25 plates of butterflies.

They were executed in the neatest and most accurate manner. My copy has 33 folio plates. They are by no means equal in beauty to the anatomical plates of his Father, for they are hard and wirey.

Haller observes, that they were the produce of thirty years attention—tant mieux: yes, aye, tant mieux,—the longer they were in being finished, the better they would be, when produced. They form a sort of Newtoniasme pour les Dames. Pares cum paribus.

ALIX, MAT. FRAN.

Francof. ad Mænum, 12*mo.* 1774, Obs. Chirurgicæ, 4 fasc. in tom. conpr.
Altenberg, 12*mo.* 1778, Obs. Chirurgicæ.

ARNOT, HUGO.

London, 8*vo.* 1776, Essay on Nothing.—Cui bono?

May not an essay on nothing be something good? so says the logician. "Æternum esse inquit, quicquid est: si quidem fieri non potest, ut ex nihilo quippiam existat, sive enim omnia facta sint sive non omnia utroque modo efficietur ut ex nihilo ipsa concedendum sit.—Aristot. de Xenophane, &c." Must we despise the logician? Can we reverence the mere mathematician? Altho' knowing nothing myself of mathematics, yet there are circumstances which attract my admiration for its votaries; the ardour and obstinacy; the unceasing attention; the excitement and grand display of the apparent unintelligibility, and free masonry of their A's and B's and C's and D's, must, I fear, necessarily claim the greatest respect for them—as for a mystery.

The devotée, who transfixes himself in one posture, which he retains for years, or the unfortunate widow, who rushes on the pile, scarcely excite greater astonishment. And, notwithstanding the complete mastery which the great mathematician Borelli had of the art of percussion, and de motionibus naturalibus, yet, in all probability, he never could have been taught, by the most skilful dancing master, to turn a single Pirouette on one leg, or to cut with both the most simple entrechat.

We are not however authorised on this score to inquire, cui mortal bono, are the wonderful contortions and twistings of the intellect of the mathematician.

But when we reflect on the mighty calculations and so forth, of the great Newton, the Creator's mechanist! who could twist and twirl the spheres at will, and who, with all his knowledge of the eye and optics, still possibly might not have been able to perform so much of the common art of surgery, as is required to reduce a pair of swivelled eyes to their due axis.---What must we conjecture?

Could Copernicus, having established his grand system in the heavens, have equaled Leuwenhoeck, in dexterity of dissection? Could he have taken, even from a dead, much less from a living and frisky flea, those two irritable spherical bodies named testicles, with a pair of delicate tweezers or fleasers, as Leuwenhoeck reports. Could Locke, with all his knowledge of the human understanding, and the sublimities apertaining, have so far reduced it to a system, of human practical use, as out of his own ingenuity to have formed a key to the Iliad? I doubt it! Could Euclid tell me, when he had put two parallel powers or lines in motion, under certain circumstances, when they were to stop, if ever; or when to converge or diverticulate? Or, after

all, had he been bound an apprentice to a watch-maker, might or might he not have succeeded, quoad capacity, in the manipulation of his implements?

Questions simple as these, always console me for my deficiency or direct stupidity in regard to mathematics, alias Mathew's mad tricks; and (faute de l'emportement) such they do appear to me. I dare not even hint that the mathematician and the conjuror are synonimous, lest possibly, some one of the mathematical galaxy might affix one branch of his compass into my sinciput, (not sense-pot), and by concentric circles, or elliptic crossings with the other, scoop out the poor pittance of brain, which stingy nature obviously, has given to me. If such however were done, oh what a figure I should cut; for I still venture to reckon on my having so many brains, as to induce me to consider a man as nothing without brains. And, I will further presume on the fact, (miserabile dictû) calling Oxford and Cambridge to witness, that he who had been the first in order of mathematics, has sometimes dwindled to be the last in the scale of nature.—Quo te dementia!

AVENBRUGGER, LEOP.

Vienna, 1776, Exp. nascens de Remedio specifico in mania Virorum.—Very exciting, Quid est?

Vienna, 8*vo*. 1781, De percussione Thoracis—Inventum novum ex.

Dessau, 1783, Von den stillen writh.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1808, Nouvelle Methode—A book of novelty and practical utility.

This publication, De percussione Thoracis, deserves much attention. Whatever may be its merits, it has given rise to the invention of a tube, in France, the Stethoscope, for ascertaining pulmonary abscess, &c., and very early pregnancy.—ne quid nimis! This instrument has since been well appreciated in various works.

ARTS ET SCIENCES.

J. F. Desclassar, *Toulouse, large fol.* 1779.

It was published as a Nouveau Recueil d'Osteologié et de Physologie pour l'utilité des Sciences et des Arts. Par Jacques Gamelin de Carcassone, Professeur de Peinture, de l'Academie de St. Luc, à Rome. They are large folio plates, with the letter press in French and Latin.

Although the vignettes are, in some respects, imitations of Holbein's Dance of Death, yet, as a study for painters and anatomical students, it is a most ingenious, diversified, and excellent work. Among the subjects and vignettes are, a rape of the Sabines, that is of ladies by sceletons; propriis personis.—No disease of the flesh! Sceletons inhuming the living.—Two sceletons of children, five years old, with their bones broken and mollities ossium, dancing a pas de deux.—A morning, not mourning quartetto, of sceletons: violin, bass, flute, and voice.—A party of young gamesters at cards, detected and surprised by two sceletons, who throwing aside some curtains, put an end to their diversion.—A coterie of gentlemen and ladies at their toilette, panic-struck by two sceletons, just rising from the grave.—Academical study; the flaying of a living body.—Academicians designing the naked figure by candle-light.—A muscular figure crucified.—Groupes of light and shade, as a study. A very good study, head and figures.—Scene of war as practice for clair obscure.—Anatomical figures, identified.—Series of muscles.—Instructing figures in muscular attitudes.—Dissected figures for the muscles.

There is much originality of science in the figures. Some extremely good Torsos.—The shaded heads black and white are engraved by Lavalée, and both styles by Gamalin; some are designed by Martin. The writer has given us a portrait of the Baron de Paymauring, whom he eulogizes as a general patron of art.

If we conjecture that the author was half or perhaps wholly cracked, never mind, some one may possibly say the same of us. And if a man happens to have a fissure in his scull, no wonder that odd ideas should escape. We shall find cracks in every man's head, if we only turn it about awhile. Many of the sculls and sceletons, and the individual bones are extremely well executed and represented. In many instances the shadowing has great effect. We have no business either with the subjects of the artists pencil, or with the frame of his mind, in which they were projected, or with his style. The work has cost him much time. The sketches are frequently correctly drawn, and very descriptive. Let us, therefore, leave it to be insulted and criticised by those who are born—to find fault with every thing not their own.

But Gamalin appears to have looked into futurity, and to have observed that there are artists in the next world as well as in this.

One of his first displays is a sceleton sitting squat on his bare bones; engraving his own epitaph—how desirable! The next is the sceleton, on his knees, praying lest he enter "in tentationem"—a well drawn figure; he is consulting a book, as if his memory had forsaken him, or he had forgotten his prayers. A third, still more ingenious—a trumpet is seen to be sounding—over a stone quarry—the os petrosum. A sceleton is half raised, in surprize, and as if exclaiming, "What is all this?" Another, excellent and appropriate; reposed on his tomb stone and reflecting—"Memento homo quia pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris." The reader perhaps may surmise, that my quotations are affecting to supplant a grave moment, by one that is ridiculous. I can assure him, that the lightness of my thoughts and sketches are sometimes mellowed down by a due shade of consciousness and gravity.

ARNOLD, Dr. THOMAS.

Lancaster, 8*vo.* 1782, On Insanity.—2 vols.
1786, On Insanity.
London, 8*vo.* 1793, Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated?
Wm. Flint, *London*, 8*vo.* 1800, On Insanity.
Wm. Flint, *London*, 8*vo.* 1806, Observation of the Nature, Kind, Cause, and Prevention of Insanity.—Second edition, improved, with a table (of the scull, but now) of madness.
R. Phillips, *London*, 8*vo.* 1809, On the Management of the Insane.

The editors of the Medical and Physical Journal stile it a valuable work, and have given us a useful epitome, in very few words, of most approved works of the present day, on insanity. I shall transcribe it.

"Among the moderns little is to be learned before our own times. Battie has the merit of attempting something, and had he been treated with more candour by his rival, might probably have improved his reasoning, as his judgment was matured by experience. Dr. Arnold has taken a more comprehensive view of the subject, and attempted some arrangement superior to that of general physiologists, in proportion as his views were particularly directed to the subject. Dr. Crichton wished to improve the plan, but with fewer opportunities his performance has been proportionally imperfect. Mr. Haslam has offered an admirable practical work, which, it must be regretted, that he has not further improved."

Dr. Joseph Arnold published Observations on Typhus Dysentery and Scurvy, and on Diseases of the Troops.—See Medical and Physical Journal.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, M. D.

Defence of the Slave Trade.—Medical Communications.—Several Publications, from 1786 to 1804, on the Suttonian Inoculation, &c.

ALDERSON, Dr. J.—(Hull.)

London, 8*vo.* 1788, An Essay on the Nature and Origin of Contagion in Fevers.
Hull, 8*vo.* 1794, On the Rhus Toxicodendron rubescens.
Hull, 8*vo.* 1796, On the Rhus Toxicodendron rubescens.
1800, Case of Lusus Naturæ, of Milk from the Glands under the Arms.
M. P. J. 1800, On the Efficacy of Tractors.
1805, Paper on Apparitions.—Crede quod vides et vides,—that is all!
1805, On the Rhus Toxicodendron; 3d edition.

Dr. Alderson is a physician of considerable eminence and activity, in Hull. He has a turn for collecting and philosophy. If the reader would grant me five minutes, I could consult Spurzheim, and represent to a nicety, in what part of the head this active faculty exists.

Dr. Alderson has written some papers and engaged in many ingenious speculations. In regard to his paper on apparitions, we may observe, that however alarmed at them his patients may be who represented them to him; that neither they, the darkest night, nor the heaviest sea, can affright him.

ACKERMAN, J. C. G.

Altdorf Professor.

London, 8*vo.*, 1790, Regimen Sanitatis.
Nurimberg, 8*vo.* 1792, Institut. Historiæ Medicinæ.
Leipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1794, A Manual of Military Medicine.
1795, The same, translated into German.

Also the lives of Hippocrates, Galen, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Aretæus.—Vide Harle's edition of Fabricius's Bib. Græca.

ALEXANDER, DISNEY.

Huddersfield, 8*vo.* 1794, On Croup.—Discards Emetics.

ALIBERT, I. L.

Mag. Encyclo., No. 18, 1797, Considerat. Philosoph. sur les Odeurs.
Paris, 1799, Dissert. sur les fievres pernicieuses Intermittentes.
Mag. Encyclo., No. 18, 1800, Observations sur quelques Medicamens purgatifs.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1804, Nouveaux Elemens de Theraupeutique, et de Matiere Medicale.—2 vols.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1804, Traité des fievres pernicieuses Intermittentes.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1806, Description des Maladies de la Peau, avec belles Gravures.
Paris, 1808, Nouveaux Elemens de Therapeutiques, 2 vols.
——— Experiments sur la Digestion—sur les Odeurs?
——— Voyez rapport general des Travaux de Societé Philomatique de Paris.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1809, Traité des fievres pernicieuses Intermittentes.—Vide Lond. Med. Review, vol. ii., p. 275.

We generally find considerable ingenuity and investigation in the works of the French anatomists, surgeons, and physicians; but they are never so grave as not to be exciting or excitable.

Alibert, in his classification of the Materia Medica, acts upon those high physiological principles, which influenced Lamarck afterwards in his display of zoologic philosophy. In so much of it, as regards the sense of feeling and movement; or, that we should admit the vital power to govern the phenomena of diseases, in one instance, viz. the Materia Medica. And farther, in the evolution of different animal and mechanical powers, he advocates, that sensibility is affected by circumstances, which also affect life, and the living powers; which adds to the increase of life, or causes its deterioration. But, however brilliant the idea or principle be, when contemplating the great scale of nature, and of animated creation, as Lamarck assumes; yet it certainly becomes futile, when suborned to the inferior object of a pharmaceutical arrangement. And the speculative physician here, abases into the low compounding pharmacopolist. However, since neither of these physiologists are accredited, it matters little. At the same time, I cannot but admire the ingenuity of Lamarck. And am not ill disposed to admit a deeper interest in his theory than is generally allowed.

AUGUSTINE, F. L.

Halæ, 4*to*. 1797, De Spina ventosa Ossium.—A surgeon may deem this an interesting subject.

ARNEMAN.

Professor at Gottingen.

1800, On Amaurosis.

The novelty of this book is, in the adoption of a rotatory motion, as a remedy for gutta serena.

That a certain change must necessarily take place in the circulation within the head is obvious; but, whether to good or harm, and in which cases, remains to be farther investigated. It has been observed, in the use of it in our Lunatic Asylum at York, that some very disagreeable sensations were produced in those patients who used it, as might be gathered from their great dislike to it. It might certainly become a very valuable remedy, if it could be proved to have set aright a wrong-headed man. At the same time, should this fact be proved, it would equally become necessary to have a new and very active manufactory of wheels established, for this grand purpose. For numberless must be the objects, which the present crazy cast of men would subject to its operations.

ANALYSE DES BLESSURES.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1801, Analyse des Blessures d'Armes a feu.—Is a work of an experienced surgeon, P. Defouart.

ASSALINI, P., M.D.

Paris, 12*mo*. 1801, Observations sur la Peste, le flux Dysenterique; l'Opthalmie d'Egypte, et la fievre jaune de Cadiz, avec 3 planches.—Very interesting.

London, 12*mo*. 1804, On the Plague, translated by Ad. Neale.

Paris, 12*mo*. 1805, Observations, 2d edition.—He does not admit of the plague being contagious.

ANNALS OF MEDICINE.

This is a highly interesting and most useful repository of surgical and medical practice. They were instituted and carried on by A. Duncan, and his son, A. Duncan. Volume i. was published in Edinbro.'

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1801, Annals of Medicine, vol. i.

This exhibits a concise view of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine and medical philosophy. The public have been most highly obliged to the effective and very comprehensive labours of these physicians and teachers in Edinbro'. It is needless farther to eulogize names which are extensively known, in such publications as the above.

ACERBI, JOSEPH.

Mawman, *London*, 4*to.* 1802, 2 vols., fig.—Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799; illustrated with 17 elegant engravings.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1804, Voyage au Cap Nord, traduit par Jos. Lavallée, 3 vol.

His account of the experiments which he saw performed by Baron Silfverkielm, of Uleaborg, have inclined him to suppose something more than at present meets the eye, in regard to animal magnetism. Though a sceptic in the business, still he perceived some gleams of a yet to be defined quality in nature. Possibly a word something approaching to witchcraft, might, if not explain, yet tolerably express the effect of an unknown influence, adduced over the sensorium and thence communicated to the body; so as to induce sleep or coma, by magnetism; or, an effect like tickling trout, by the action of the magnetiser's fingers. Nay, answers to questions in sleep were solved; and, reverie, oblivion, insensibility to stimulants, were the effect of the magnetiser's powers. Does the magnetic aura quickly exhaust sentient principle, and act like over-exertion when it induces debility and fatigue?—Med. Review, vol. ix.—Seated as I was at the fire side, in absolute comfort, with my legs upon a chair, (my favourite mode of travelling by land or water), I contemplated well Acerbi's travels and exploits, as I read them. Altogether perhaps with as much thermometrical sang froid as he had done. I perused them with considerable amusement, and possibly with greater composure; for when I came to a crater or an iceberg, I had not any trembling of the lower lip, no "tremor labii inferioris;" and, for the sake of humanity, amongst other agreeable incidents, was delighted to be assured, that common usage amongst the natives of the north had taught him, that a pipe or more of tobacco, nay even the saliva of tobacco, was a wholesome thing. Rejoice ye Dutchmen and smoking clubs! When however his remarks bore upon the characters and works of contemporary authors, (possibly one of the most useful parts of his own writings), I must acknowledge that I considered Acerbi as somewhat acerbous. For, under his circumstance, and where retort courteous might follow, I could not fail to consider his tract in the passages over their conduct and observations, as bold and exciting. Equally so as it had been in his own, over the estuous rivers of Lapland, or its frozen and cacuminous mountains; but his remarks in general on the arts and sciences, and the critiques on the respective professors and authors, are valuable and entertaining.

ALDINI.

Professor at Bologna.

London, 4*to.* 1803, Galvanic Experiments on a Criminal named Foster, &c.—See also Vassali, Gjulio and Rossi.

He is the nephew of Galvani, and, independent of his uncle, his experiments in the above instance of the criminal, are so interesting, that for these alone, he is entitled to a place in the biography of our art. How beautifully yet hideously these experiments exemplify the accordance of the moving and moved principle. In such instances, man appears to be the creator; so perfect is his command of the active and passive. And how striking must have been these experiments, when "it appeared to the uninformed part of the bye-standers, as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life." If the glaring and stedfast eye of a subject in the dissecting room, a negative electric, can communicate instant horror to the mind; what must be the effect of a corpse, seen as it were rising to judgment with all its imperfections on its head? It chills, nay perfectly freezes, the blood of the living. And, like the negative cloud, not daring to face the positive, splits in its fright and whizzes back again.

ACKERMANN, Dr.

Of Mentz.

1803, On Secretion of Gas.

——— On Galvanic Experiments on a Body.

These were made on the body of a beheaded person, a quarter of an hour after decapitation, by a battery consisting of one hundred strata of zinc and copper. The contractions of the body were violent, and continued about an hour: and even when the body had received the temperature of the atmosphere.—See Med. & P. Review, volume x.

On secretion of fluids in the human body we are already pretty well apprised. That of gas is yet much sub judice. If we can contrive to extricate gas, or to learn how it is extricated in the body; in other words to light up the science by a spark of imagination; this lumen internum will luceat eis. And if the gross texture of the human surface can absorb, and admit of drops of fluids to be absorbed, what is to hinder those of air from permeating? But this is not bibliography.

ALLEY, Sir GEORGE.

Dublin, 8*vo*. 1804, On an Eruptive Disease, occasioned by Mercury.

London, 4*to*. 1810, On the Hydrargyria.

——— Cure of Diabetes Mellitus successful, by Diet and Bark.

A book that has been much read, and has much practical use in it.

ALLAN, ROBERT.

Thorpe, *Edinbro'*, *fol*. 1808, Treatise on the Operation of Lythotomy; plates.

Thompson, *Edinbro'*, 1819, System of Pathological and Operative Surgery, 3 vols.; plates.

A practitioner of considerable note and deserving of attention.

ASHFORD, Dr. H.

London, 4*to*. 1810, Tabular Views of the Anatomy of the Human Body, 23 in number; well spoken of by the Med. and Phy. Journal; they contain letter-press only.

1814, On the Influence of Air on shut Sacs—not bad.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. JOHN.

Editions omitted at page 152.

Med. and Phy. Journal, 1813, On Brain Fever from Intoxication.
Adland M. & P. Journal, 1814, Cure of Diseased Cervical Vertebræ, terminating in Anchylosis.
1814, Tracts and Obs. relative to the Puerperal Fever.
London, 8*vo*. 1816, Practical Illustrations of Typhus.
8*vo*. 1818, Practical Illustrations of Typhus, 2d ed.
Garbut, for Baldwin, *London*, 8*vo*. 1818, Practical History of the Scarlet Fever, &c.—Measles, Pulmonary, Contagion, and Chronic Diseases.
8*vo*. 1818, Practical Illustrations of Typhus.
1819, Tracts and Observations.

These are practical works, which have been much read and eulogised.

ARNOT, JAMES,

London, 8*vo*. 1819, On a Stricture in the Urethra and improved Method.

ARNOT.

On Buonaparte's last illness, his fatale—cancer of the stomach—an soul?—Omne bonum, Dei donum!

The kind reader will now pardon me, I hope, if in the ensuing lines of letter A, and in this part of my bibliography I make a deviation from the strict rule of order and chronology; nay of propriety. If I venture to give an arbitrary place and introduction to a few of the members of the first and oldest family. Members here placed, either from the absurd play of my own caprice; from a vagrant association of name and idea; or from as culpable an idyosyncrasia, or crazy idea of intellect; for the name of the first man was Adam; nor, can any authority go higher for its origin.

ADAM, MELCHIOR.

No pun—not milk her.—We know not the first Adam's name; whether Jerry or Melchior, or what! For although he was a gardener, and lived in a garden, he might also have milked a cow or goat; that is, been a cow or dam milcher.

When obscurity obtains respecting an origin or radix of a word, this sort of allusion must be made; nay, becomes absolutely necessary, for the sake of elucidation. Therefore when, as in this instance, it does unfortunately happen, that there is semblance of a play upon words, weak minds will construe or convert it into a pun. Just as much might we construe Eve into He ve, the male termination or he; and a dam into the dame or she. Even she, in reality, has a masculine termination; and there may be persons, however partial to Eve, who in reality may not think her worth—Adam.

1615, Vitæ Germanorum Medices ut &c. qui superiori.—Vide Kestner, 4 vols.
J. Rosa, *Heidelbergæ*, 8*vo*. 1620, Vitæ Germanorum, &c. No. 128. He mentions their works, but not the dates of the editions. There is also a 4to edition.—Vide Lindenus.

Francfort, fol. 1706, Vitæ, 2 vols.—Assez bien faites.—Eloy.

Melchior or Milkher, was an undoubted Adam or Adamite, i. e. a man careless of his reputation. And, although Eloy felt a sort of necessity for placing him at the head of his dictionary, he neglected so to do.

For the "Adamis anterioribus," or Fossil Adams, see Lindenus.

ADAM, J. STEPH.

Giess, 4to. 1684, De Osse Cordis Cervi.

From the solitary specimen of this Adam's anatomical study, he appears to have had a greater predilection for farriery than physic. Indeed, unless he had cut up his wife, or one of his family, where were there any other human subjects, from whence he could anatomize, at least according to law. May we not also infer, from this instance, that the anatomy which he had learned from his ancestors proved that there had been Bucks or Cervi in Paradise. Surely not of this hard-hearted "ossa cordis" sort! But the Buck, as I have hinted before, even there had his mistress A-dam.

Is there not a defence for punning? Much recondite learning is to be squeezed out of the enigmatous or punning envelope of men's language and expressions. It is a double entendreship of science! The number of select characters who have espoused the trick of punning or of jeux de mots, when artistement introduits, may be adduced in defence, or even semi-approval of this venial sin. It may be considered as a retrograde sort of wit. "You are always letting puns," an old clergyman said to Sterne, "it deserves punishment,"—"that," replied Sterne, "is—as the pun is meant." The old fellow thought he was coming sterne upon him.

ADAM, ANDREW.

Helmstadii, 4to. 1694, Dissertatio de Methodo Medendi et Officiis Medici.

This Adam has had a more humanized turn than Mr. Stephen. Perhaps the family were now about soberly establishing themselves. Which "ex officiis medici:" was he,—the grave Dr. Adam, or the merry Andrew?

ADAM, of BREMEN.

It is remarkable that this man, (although no Doctor), gives us the most accurate account we have of the establishment of Christianity in the North of Europe. He first describes the interior of Sweden, and of Russia, and even speaks of the Island of Great Britain.

ADAM, NICOLAS.

Caen, 4to, 1769, Quatuor Dissertationes, de Respiratione, &c.

1773, The Fourth Dissertation.

How came this Adam to be so partial to Caen, as to chuse to reside there. What has analogy of name to do with it? Nor man die—oh Caen!

ADAMS, MICHAEL.

He deserves notice for his laudable perseverance in procuring Schoumachoff's Mammoth. Which was discovered in 1799, and removed by this Adams to Petersburgh, after some years,—a distance of 6875 miles.—Of name, animal, and circumstances, an odd coincidence.—Bravo Michael—bon Voyageur!

ADAMS, Dr. JOSEPH.

Johnson,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1795,	Observations on Morbid Poysons, &c. &c. Phagedæna, Cancer.—328 pages.
	London, 8*vo.*	1801,	A Guide to the Island of Madeira, and an Account of the Lazaretto.
Longman,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1801,	Observations on the Cancerous Breast, &c.; with an Engraving.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1801,	Observations on Pulmonary Consumption; to a Physician in London.—Medical and Physical Journal, vol. v.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1801,	On Morbid Poysons, to Dr. Willan.—Medical and Phy. Journal, vol. v.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1801,	On a case of Aneurysm.—Medical and Phy. Journal, vol. vi.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1802,	Defence of Mr. Hunter, to H. Clutterback, Esq., vol ix.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1804,	On Cutaneous Eruptions.—Medical and Phy. Journal, vol. xii., and on Cow-pox.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1804,	On Gout.—Med. and Phy. Jour., vol. xii.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1805,	Answers against Cow-pox.
	London, 4*to.*	1807,	Observations on Morbid Poysons, plates, 2d ed.
Thorne,	*London*, 12*mo.*	1807,	Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation.
	London, 12*mo.*		Inquiry into the Laws of Epidemics.
	8*vo.*	1808,	Guide to Madeira.
		1809,	On the Diminution of the Area of the left Auricle.
	London, 8*vo.*	1809,	Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Institutes of Medicine.
	London, 8*vo.*	1809,	Inquiry into the contagious Properties of Epidemic Diseases.
	London, 8*vo.*	1810,	Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, with Comm.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1810,	On Croup.—Med. and Physical Journal.
	London, 8*vo.*	1810,	On Hooping Cough.—Medical and Phy. Journal.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1810,	On the Appearance of the Stomach after Death, in answer to Mr. Burns.—Med. and Phy. Journal.
	London, 8*vo.*	1811,	Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Institutes of Medicine.
		1811,	Reports from the Royal College, &c.
	London, 8*vo.*	1814,	Illustrations of Mr. Hunter's Doctrine of the Life of the Blood.
	London, 8*vo.*	1814,	A Treatise on the Hereditary Properties of Diseases.
		1814,	On Inflammation in Hydrophobia.
Thorne,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1814,	Observations concerning an Insect as the Cause of the Itch.
	———		On the Goitres.
	London, 8*vo.*	1815,	A Treatise on Hereditary Peculiarities, 2d edition.

London, 8*vo*. 1815, Appendix to the 1st Edit. of the Goitres, from Ramona's Account.

London, 8*vo*. 1818, Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of the late John Hunter; and his Apology for the supposed obscurity of J. Hunter.

Dr. Adams's works are also particularly identified in the Index to the Medical and Physical Journal, and in the late Bibliotheca Britannica of Watts.

He has treated a variety of subjects not mentioned in the above curtailed account: as his Description of the Leprosy; of the Vitality of the Blood; his Oration before the Medical Society of London, &c.—See Index to London Medical and Phil. Journal, p. 4.

This author's works, though very numerous, are not the less interesting. It does not necessarily follow, that the cacaoethes scribendi is a fault; much otherwise must it have been in Haller, Boerhaave, and Voltaire; and much more so in the innumerable voluminous writers in polemics, natural history, botany, and so forth. We cannot have too many hives, if the honey be good. In variety of authorship we have the versatility of human genius and of its spirit; and it must be a non-descript piece of flint that wont strike fire. Great allowance, in my opinion, should be given to novitiates in the art. What wonderful disparity we may observe, in the first and last productions of almost any author! By last, I would not imply the dying lights of the illumination. We are neither to judge of a man's physical force by the squalid figure of his departing scene, nor of his intellect, by the expiring embers of his last sentiment. When Decourcelles published his first Tentamina of Anatomy, (hard tissue of wiry outlines), and promised us to proceed ad majora, little should we have hoped ever to have admired the spirited and correct plates of the muscles of the head, which he afterwards produced. Had we torn to pieces and disorganised Haller's Primæ Lineæ, what would have been the irreparable loss of his greater works and Icones Anatomicæ?

ADAMS, Sir WILLIAM.

Callow, *London*, 8*vo*. 1812, Practical Observations on Ectropium; —with coloured plates.

Adlard, *London Medical and Physical Journal*, 8*vo*. 1813, On the Origin of his Instruments for Cataract.

London, ibid, 1814, On Egyptian Opthalmy;—official papers.

London, 8*vo*. 1817, Practical Observations of the frequent failure of Cataract.

London, 8*vo*. 1817, Letters to the Directors of the Greenwich Hospital.

London, 8*vo*. 1817, Reply to Dr. Vetch; recently published.

London, 8*vo*. 1819, On Artificial pupil.

His character stands high in the department of an oculist. Objections have been made to his practice and conduct; of which, however, I am not sufficiently competent to judge. Nor would I—as owing him a grudge, for an act of impoliteness. I don't know that there was ever a Knight before in the aborigines of his family, or Præ-adamites. Therefore, it is a posteval not a coeval dignity; and therefore, our father Adam and this Sir William, descendant of Adam's, may be very well contented: as each being the first created of the family.

Mc'ADAM.

A Quack Doctor.

But as we never exchanged cards, although near neighbours, I can say nothing personally of him, nor of his works. I hope he will be as merciful to me. I will, however, (with leave), add a volunteer anecdote of

Mc'ADAM,

The Doctor Viarum, or Road Doctor.

This appellation is not synonimous with *make* Adam, as we shall see below; for, Adam primus had no father.

The present Mc'Adam is a hardened character, and must not be forgotten. He is famous at this day for making hard, and mending soft, turnpike roads.

He could not have learn't this art from his ancestors, as they resided in a garden, and never went but once (post haste) out of it! Before that period they walked on turf, or fortunately, had gone on velvet, until Satan was the ruin of them. But he may have acquired it from the Romans, whose military roads were much on this construction.

ANECDOTE.

Being one of the commissioners for a turnpike road, near York, we were letting the toll and repairing of the road, to the best bidder. Each candidate brought some pretensions of skill in the art of road making; one of them, (a rough subject,) was asked, if he was acquainted with the new mode of Mc'Adam? Mc'Adam! why gentlemen, he replied, I made roads before Adam was born! *(A laugh,) pray laugh;* which at once certified two points: 1st, that there were roads before Adam was born; and 2dly, that Adam really might have had a father and a mother. But if Adam, as we are informed, was actually the *first* man, he could not have had a father; and, if he had no father, there was no occasion for a mother; and, if the first Adam was a black, this rough fellow of ours told a black lie of him; for he never *was* born. Question—Must there not also have been a white Adam? For, notwithstanding the garbled accounts of naturalists; from a black a black *must* come. Pie-balls are a family of their own. And we men who are white, according to our parish registers, cannot now be produced without fathers. Indeed the law obliges us to have fathers. Then only think,—Black Adam might have snapped his fingers at the parish!

MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

B.

BULCHASIS.

P. C. 1085.—Justus Chronologia.

Benaberazerin, seu Albucasis, vel Alsaharavius.

11th century, contemporary with Henri the Fourth.—Emperor of Germany.—See Le Clerc.

Nic. Jenson } Gallicus, } *Venetiis*, 4*to.* 1471, } Liber Servitoris de præparatione simplicium Medicamentorum, a Simone Januensi vel Genuense translatus, interprete Abraam judeo.—Libr. 28, fol. 64.

It is a part of the Operis Majoris Alsaharavii, vel Al. Tasrif vocati.—Kestner.

Liber Servitoris consists of 20 folio pages, black letter, double columns, no catch words, 74 lines usually in each column, and is divided into 3 tracts. The first, on the preparation of stones, minerals, lythargyr, &c. The second, on roots of plants, and their expressed juices, &c. The third, on the preparation of the parts of animals used medicinally, as snails, scorpions, crabs, &c.

The processes are very short and methodical, and usually describe the respective virtues of the objects.

H. Petri, *Basiliæ*, *fol.* 1541, De Chirurgia libri tres, cum Rolando, et aliis Scriptoribus, cum figuris.

The number of the writings of Albucasa and Bulchasis appear to justify their identity. Gesner observes, "Idem fortassis fuit qui Bulcasis et alio nomine Servitor appellatur." Gesner conjectures that he was of the Mahometan sect.

See of this author's works, more at large under the article Albucasis, letter A.

BAGELLARDUS, PAULUS, (a flumine.)

Mart. de 7 Arboribus Prutenus, } *Patavii*, } 4*to.* 1472, } Libellus de Infantum Ægritudinibus ac Remediis.—Ed. Princeps.

Math. Wildischrist, *Patavii*, De Infantum Ægritudinibus.—The spelling of printers' names appears to be optional.--A little wild and not discreet!

Venet. 4*to.* 1481, De Infantum Ægritudinibus.--An edition, according to Panzer: "minuté recensit ex Arabibus."

Vindischgretz, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1487, De Infantum Ægritudinibus.—See Lindenius.

Germanus Rose, *Lug.* 8*vo.* 1538, De Morbis Puerorum cum Appendicibus Magni Petri Toleti, et cum Oddo de Oddis, Squironio, et Parastasi Alexandri Physici, Veronensis.

BELVACENSIS, VINCENTIUS.

1262,—Tutor to St. Lewis.

J. Mentellin, *Argent. fol.* 1473, 10 Volumes. Speculorum, in 4 parts.

As medical men we can have little to do with the doctrinal, moral, or historical parts of his work; but, as Blumenbach infers, with that only, quod ad nos attinet, i. e. with the naturale. It is very natural, therefore, that we should be glad to attach to us and to our art, any man who has so much dealing with great men, as an instructor principum juventutis: and more especially where a king is in question. Belvacensis possibly might have been canonized as well as his pupil! Kissing goes by favour! And it is always wise to be in the way of good fortune. The professional man who affects to despise royal bounty, I believe as much as I do that clergyman who says—Nolo Episcopari!! I winnae be a Bishop! which, being translated, is metamorphosed into,—I tell a l—. We see how much depends upon translation, or being properly translated; as well in the Church as in Classics.

BRUNUS, vel LONGOBUCCO,

Medicus et Chirurgus.

Gente Calaber Longoburgensis Patria.—Vixit Pataviæ, 1252.

1230, is assigned to his æra by Mangetus, from Justus's Chronology.
1250, is Friend's date.
1310, is assigned by Eloy.

The date of 1230 appears more probable than that of 1252, because he lived in the time of the Emperor Frederick, who went into Palestine about this year, where he died. It also accords with Thuringius, Justus, and Helvicus. On which we may also consult Michael Roccianti.

Oct. Scotus, *Venetiis, fol.* 1490, Chirurgia magna et parva.—Boerhaave's Catalogue.

Bern. Venetus, *Venet.* 1499, Chirurgia magna et parva.—It was edited with the surgical works of Guido de Cauliac and others.

fol. 1513, Chirurgia magna et parva.

Apud Juntas, *Venet. fol.* 1546, Chirurgia magna et parva.—Beautiful type; one of my editions.

Venise, fol. Chirurgia magna et parva.—With an index librorum et capitulorum omnium.

Bern. Venetus, *Venet. fol.* 1559, Chirurgia magna et parva.

Although the oldest edition appears conformable to the date of 1490, yet the book was composed, as he himself informs us, in the year 1402, mense Januarii.

The edition of 1499, as above, is dedicated to Andreas de Vicenza, and is written, according to Eloy, rather "sermone barbaro."

The edition of 1546 was edited also with G. Cauliac, Roland, Lanfranc, Guglielmi and Bertapalia. In this work the Chirurgia Magna et Parva are contained. The latter work was dedicated to Lig. de Padova.

In a codex cited by Apostolo Zeno, (vide Fabricii Bib. Med. et infimæ ætatis,) the chirurgical work of Brunus was entitled "Chirurgia Magistri Bruni, Longoburgensis

ex dictis sapientum breviter elucidata et compilata.—Anno ab Incarnatione Domini 1252,—"et ego Brunus Longoburgensis Calaber huic operi finem imposui."

This appears, on one hand, strong evidence for the date of 1252, in regard to that of the composition of the book, and it was farther verified in another codex.—Tiraboschi.

It is an excellent work, concise and practical. Nor do I agree exactly with Eloy, that it is written, "d'un style assez barbare." When compared with the latinity of Cicero, perhaps the censure may properly apply; but when with ordinary medical language, it may admit of doubt.

He assures us, that he was not very desirous of setting about the composition of this book, "nisi ut colligerem flores ex secretis veterum, quas investigavi." His mind however led him to remark, not only "quod in libris est depictum;" but, "immo illud quod cum experimento et ratione perpensa cognitione decrevit."

The work was professedly produced, (as he informs us,) long after an earnest request of the friend of Brunus, (of an intimate friend), Andreas Vicentinus; and was collected from the writings of Galen, Avicenna, Almansor, Albucasis, Haly Abbas, et aliorum peritorum Veterum, though chiefly from the Arabian writers.

It is divided into the Chirurgia magna et parva; the latter is only a more compendious abridgment and continuation of surgical subjects. There are 100 pages of double columns in the Chirurgia magna—folio; and 16 double columns folio, in the Chirurgia parva.

BERTAPALIA, LEONHARDUS, alias PRÆDAPALIA.

1417,—Justus Chronology.

Venet. fol. 1446, De Apostomatibus, Vulneribus, Ulceribus, &c.

Oct. Schottus, *Venet. fol.* 1490, Chirurgiæ sive recollectæ habitæ super quarto Avicennæ, "Altitonantis implorabo auxilium!"

Oct. Schottus, *Venet. fol.* 1498, An Italian Edition, with Cauliac, Brunus, Rogerius, Rolandus, and Lanfranc.

Bernhardus Venetus, *Venet. fol.* 1519, Recollectæ, super quartum Canonis Avicennæ.

Apud Juntas, *Venet. fol.* 1546, Cum Guido Cauliaci, Rolandi et Rogerii Chirurgicis scriptis.—7 tracts, neat edition.

Lindenus informs us, that, "hujus MS. exemplar anno 1424, optime litteris exaratum extat in nostra Bibliotheca." I have the edition taken from this MS. which is very beautiful. Bertapalia stiles the work, "The Recollections on the Fourth Canon of Avicenna;" wherein he expounds the chief secrets of this author; if any thing which Avicenna had written could have been a secret at that day. And that these secrets were approved by himself.

In the works of Bertapalia there are many excellent surgical observations; but unluckily the number of secret remedies almost ingulphs them. He frequently premises some of the given subjects by very useful observations. Being, however, most impatient to return to the display of his secrets, we find the number of his remedies, and also of his fine unguents, which he considers as superlative, to be increased without end. No set of parish bells, in a country town, ever rang so many single or treble bobs, or with so many changes, as he on his drugs. The observations upon the use of different caustics; upon the diseases of bones, ulcers, &c. include many good practical remarks of ancient surgery.

He has paid great deference to older authors, but nevertheless adds, "Quia fides non est conclusive cuilibet narranti adhibenda, nisi ut experimento vel ratione manifesta clarefiat."

He recommends saws of different shapes for the head. Saws, which modern surgeons presume to be of their invention; endless figures of such have been given to us from earliest times. We had probably better let alone the wisdom of his astrological observations, otherwise we shall be rendered moon-blind; in other words, let them go for nothing. And it would also be an endless task to explore the range of styptics for staying venal or arterial hæmorrhage; they have been so multiplied from the time of Galen to Bertapalia. What would not one small ligature have effected, a piece of sponge, or skilful pressure?

BARTHOLOMÆUS de GLANVILLA, Vel GLANNUYLE.

He wrote about 1350, according to Douglas,—1360, see Maittaire.

Dr. Denman conceives Friend to be wrong in naming him Bartholomæus de Glanvilla; but an attentive reader will perceive Dr. Denman's mistake. Bartholomæus was an English gentleman, of the county of Suffolk, a Frater de Sancto Concordio, Pisani, Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum.

Caxton, *Colonia, fol. no date,* De Proprietatibus Rerum; in Latin, and had been translated into English, in 1398, most scarce, 19 books.

Jo. Koelhoff, *Colonia, fol.* 1470, De Proprietatibus Rerum; in Latin, see Dibdin, et infra; said to be the first Latin edition.

Ulric Zell., *Colonia, fol.* 1470, De Proprietatibus Rerum; according to Longman, who has this copy, and has fathered it upon Ulric Zell.

Bennet, *fol.* 1471, De Proprietatibus Rerum; this is a copy in English, which we have in the York Minster Library.

fol. 1479, De Proprietatibus Rerum; translation.—See Maittaire.

Nic. Pistoris et Mar. Beinhardi, *Argentina fol. Gothic,* 1480, De Proprietatibus Rerum.

J. Koelhoff, *Cologne, fol. min.* 1481, De Proprietatibus Rerum; very scarce.

Pet. Ungarus, *sine loco, fol.* 1482, De Proprietatibus Rerum.—Vide Maittaire Annal. p. 166.

fol. minor, 1482, De Proprietatibus Rerum; demy, Gothic characters, 53 lines, double columns, no numerals or catch words, 20 books, neat copy, and very scarce.—I have an edition of this date and description.

Colon, 1483, De Proprietatibus Rerum.

A. Koburger, *Norimb. fol.* 1483, De Proprietatibus Rerum; no title, cited by Haller, and scarce.

No name, *Harlem, 4to.* 1484, De Proprietatibus Rerum; with figures, wood cuts, Gothic Flemish type, and initials of different colours.

Mat. Hutz, *Lyon, fol.* 1485, Le Proprietaire des Choses; transl. du Latin par Jean Corbechen, et a este revisité par Pierre Ferget.—There are three editions by Corbechen.

Argentina, fol. 1485, De Proprietatibus Rerum; with signatures.—Black Letter.

Gul. le Roy, *Lyon, fol.* 1485, De Proprietatibus Rerum.

Jacques Bellaert, *Harlem, fol.*, 2 *Colon*, 1485, Van de Proprieteyten der Dingen.—Flemish version. This is the first printed book from Harlem, with figures, wooden cuts, square gothic characters; translated from the Latin.

Gul. le Roy, *Lyon, fol.* 1487, De la Propriete des Choses, translate de Latin en Francoys.—Black letter, wood cuts.

1488, De Proprietatibus Rerum; sine loco, chartis 135, libri 19.

Mat. Hultz, *Lyon, fol.* 1491, Le Proprietaire des Choses; par Corbechen.

Argentoratum, fol. 1491, De Proprietatibus Rerum.

Argentoratum, fol. 1495, De Proprietatibus Rerum.

A. Koburger, *Norimb., fol.* 1492, De Proprietatibus Rerum; cited by Theo. Sincerus.

Norimberg, fol. 1493, De Proprietatibus Rerum.—Vide Maittaire, page 430.

Tolosa, fol. 1494, De Proprietatibus Rerum; in Romance, by Vicq. de Burgos.—See Clement, very scarce.

T. Bertholet, *London, fol.* 1497, On the Property of Things.—Was translated into English and finished at Berkley, the 6th Day of February, in the reign of Richard the Second, 22 years after the Conquest. It was, however, also printed in the 27th year of the reign of Henry the 8th, and likewise in 1585.

fol. 1498, De Proprietatibus Rerum.—See Mons. Duve.

Wynken de Worde, *London, sine anno*, De Proprietatibus Rerum;—Anglicé.—An English version by John de Trevisa, a Cornish man, and Vicar of Berkley, in Gloucestershire, and first printed by Wynken de Worde.--British Bib. vol. 4.

Jean. Dyamantier, *Lyon*, 1500, Le Proprietaire des Choses; translated by Corbechen.—See Panzer.

Argentorat, fol. 1505, De Proprietatibus Rerum; translated by I. de Trevisa.

1507, De Proprietatibus Rerum; from Wynken de Worde's edition.

1515, De Proprietatibus Rerum; the same as 1482.

Fred. Peypus, *Nurim., fol.* 1519, De Proprietatibus Rerum; very scarce. —-Est etiam Codex Membranaceus exeunte seculo 14mo., vel ineunte sec. 15mo., scriptus a Jac. Angelo.

Toledo, Gothic fol. 1529, De Proprietatibus Rerum; translated en Romance par padre Fray Vincente Burgos; very scarce. Clement says in the year 1494.

T. Bartholet, *London, fol.* 1535, De Proprietatibus; with a table.
London, fol. 1536, De Proprietatibus Rerum.
London, fol. 1556, De Proprietatibus Rerum.
Jean Macc, *Paris, fol.* 1556, De Proprietatibus Rerum.
London, fol. 1582, English, upon Bartholome, his booke, De Proprietatibus Rerum.—A commentary of dull Annotations.—See Dibdin, Lib. Comp p. 584.
London, fol. 1585, De Proprietatibus Rerum.
Wolf Richter, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1601, De Proprietatibus Rerum.
Richaut, Wenster, *Basiliæ, fol. sine anno,* De Proprietatibus Rerum.
J. Verard, *Paris, fol. sine anno,* De Proprietatibus Rerum.

Amongst the Ashmolean Codices there is one of this author, stiled "The Knowing of Urines," written in 1393. But editions ran down to 1652.

Maittaire conceived the edition without date, to be printed by Caxton, about the year 1470.---See Dibdin, xc. Dr. Middleton doubts whether a Latin edition was ever printed by Caxton. From the erasure of the four last numerals, it is said to be a fabrication; but is denied to be so by Dibdin.—See in his report of Wynken de Worde's edition of this work, for a general account of all the editions. Dibdin advances, "that no copy of it is known to exist, as generally admitted; and if he ever printed a Latin edition, it is probable between the years 1472 and 1474."

Bartholomæus collected from Albertus, but chiefly from Constantinus and Isidore, as Haller implies. But Dr. Denman's critique upon this author was, "that his book was filled, not with observations of a man of real knowledge, but with popular opinions, and those collected without much discrimination from other writers;" but in regard to the knowledge of books, Dr Denman and Dr. Smellie, great in other respects, were nearly alike, or synonimous.

The date of Bartholomæus's book, De Proprietatibus Rerum, says, that it was translated—l'an mil cccc huitante—but was written in 1372, or, according to Dr. Stephen Bateman, in 1397.

One of my editions is an ancient large broad folio, in Gothic characters, coloured initials, 61 lines each page, without cyphers, date or catch words, containing 217 leaves, and two for the index. It quotes Hippocrates, Isidore, Galen, Constantinus, Haly, Avicenna, &c. and is edited in Latin. It appears, that there have been thirteen Latin editions; one in Dutch or Flemish, one in Spanish, one or more in French, and two in English.

Notwithstanding all these editions or copies, Clement observes, that the pastry cooks have used their best endeavours to reduce them to their original principles.

On this head see Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of Printing; Bowyer and Nichol's Essay on the same, p. 49, note a; see also Meerman, and (as Dibdin observes, also) Mr. Douce's Illustration of Shakespeare, vol. 2, p. 278.

The contents of this book may be usefully contemplated, in whatever regards the nature of our corporeal substance, and its attendant elements, and elementary qualities. For it treats of the four famous humours, so much appreciated in the composition of man and brutes; more particularly, however, as it investigates the nature of the human body, and each of its parts as noticed by the Holy Scriptures; of its diseases and poysons, and of the formation of animals. In short, "De Proprietatibus itaque, et natura rerum tam spiritualium quam corporalium elucidare."

A taste for physiology occasionally obtains, chiefly in the elucidation of the form and uses of particular parts; as of the heart, for instance, "Cor in medio Animalis positum est, ut ad omnia corporis membra vitam influat atque motum. "Et in nullo membro est sanguis sine venis nisi in corde tantum; quia exit sanguis a corde et redit in venas, et non venit sanguis ad cor ex alio loco." "Et quod mirum est cerebrum omnibus partibus corporis sensum tribuit, et tamen de se et in se nihil sentit." "Vox est tenuissimus ictus plectro lingue formatus."

Bartholomæus also describes the hydrops pericardii. "Item accidit cordi tremor et hoc ex humiditate aquosa in pelliculis cordis dispersa quod debitam ejus impedit dilatationem et constrictionem unde videtur infirmo quod cor de loco ad locum moveatur." And also makes a little physiological allusion, which is at least amusing "Nam splene ridemus, felle irascimur, corde sapimus, cerebro sentimus, jecore amamus, quibus constantibus sanum est animal." Hence we perceive, that the ancients (to us so) allotted different impressions to different organs of the viscera; as phrenologists do to the brain and cranium.

Consult also, at Dibdin's recommendation, the Typ. Antiq., vol. ii., p. 310, 321, for the most copious account of this extraordinary volume. Dibdin describes it as a marvellous compound of weakness and wisdom, of gossiping and instruction. I dream't one night, (in a parenthesis), that if Mr. Dibdin had been brought up a Secular, we should have had a touch of attic wit, on worldly matters, large, crackling, chaste, and nicely cut.

BONOMINUS, PERGOMENSIS.

Circa 1300, vel 1350.—Vide Tretenhemius.

Opuscula de Venenis, liber unus.
Questionum diversarum, liber unus, et alia multa.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, de MONTAGNANA.

Professor Paviæ vel Bononiensis.—Haller.

Medicus et Chirurgus, 1417, vel 1440.—Lindenius.

Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1476, Consilia Medica, 305, chartis 198; De Ægritudinibus Humano Corpori evenientibus.—*i. e.* De Balneis Opera, containing De Compositione et dosi Medicamentorum et Antidotario.

Patavinis, 1497, Secundum Lindenium, Tract 3.

Mat. Cerdon. de Windischgratz, *Padua*, 4*to*, 1487, De Urinarum judiciis, seorsim; sed a Petro de Montagnana.—Haller.

Ibid, *Padua*, 4*to*. 1487, Antidotarium.

Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1497, Consilia diversa junctim, containing No. 305.—This work was much approved by Henry Conringius.

Venet. fol. 1499, Opera Veneti, de Balneis.—They are separate tracts.

Venet. fol. 1499, Consilia, quorum numera 305.—Gesner has identified the contents of the surgical subjects.

Venet. fol. 1499, De Compositione.

Padua, fol. 1499, Antidotarium.

Haemel, fol. 1514, Consilia Medica.

Venet. fol. 1514, Consilia Medica, Franc. Caballi.

Venet. fol. 1514, De Compositione, vel modo componendi Medicinas.

Venet. fol. 1514, Antidotarium, omnium refertissimum.

Luc. Antonius, *Junta Venet. fol.* 1525, Consilia de quali, &c. p. 9.

Jac. Myt., *Lion.* 4*to*. 1525, De Compositione, cum Ant. Cermisoni, Consilia Medicinalia.

Lion. 4*to*. 1525, Antidotarium.

	Lion. 4*to.*	1525,	De Balneorum, varietate facultate et usu; et alias sæpe.
	Basiliæ, fol.	1537,	De Balneis.
Gratiosus Perchacinus,	*Patavii,* 8*vo.* 1556,		De compositione et dosi.
V. Valgrisius,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1562,	De compositione et dosi.
C. Bindonus,	*Venet. fol.*	1565,	De Balneis—excellent edition.
C. Bindonus,	*Venet. fol.*	1565,	Consilia—-excellent edition,—-omnia a mendis repurgata.
P.Mejettus,	*Pat.* 8*vo.vel* 4*to.*	1579,	De compositione et dosi.
J.Mareschallus,	*Lion.* 8*vo.*	1585,	De compositione et dosi.
ApudPalthenium,	*Fran. fol.*	1604,	Consilia curante, P. Uffenbach ?
Ibid,	*Francof. fol.*	1604,	Opera selectiora, P. Uffenbach ?
	Francof. fol.	1605,	Antidotarium.
	Norimberg, fol.	1652,	Consilia, 305;—De conservanda Sanitate; De Regimine transfertantium; De præservatione Corporis in æri subtiliori et Tractatus De modo componendi Medicinas; et De earum dosi invenienda; ab Uffenbach, optime—selectiora opera.
	Amstelodan,	1664,	Opera F. Caballo et Cermisono.—Haller et Lindenus.

The most kind act was "Ejus Consilinm pro Episcopo et Vice Rege," Morbo *Gallico* laborante.—Is it possible!—Vide Aloysius Luisinus. If so it must be granted, that Harry the 8th might well sing out for a Reformation.

Codex de Urinis in Caio Gon. Col.—Cantab. No. 993, et Bib. Norfolk, No. 3184.

Of the first work of this author, Brunet sets it down, as "Consilia Medica, edita Paduæ, anno 1436, in folio," by which he implies, possibly the MS. was first given to the public. He further remarks, that it was printed either at Padua or Mantua, about the year 1476, as I have set down.

The edition is without cyphers or signatures, and consists of 333 folia, without the index; each column contains sixty-one lines, which circumstances bespeak in some measure, the dates of the work. The Consilia formed a part of some of the Opera Medica et Chirurgica, of 1497.

This author, Montagna or Montagnana, flourished, as it is stiled, about 1422. He was professor at Padua, or, as Haller implies, Bononiensis. He was Medicus et Chirurgus. He is handsomely mentioned by Kestner, as belonging to a family "ubi simul refert, artis medicæ scientiam et praxin, jam per duo secula heriditario quasi traduce esse propagatam." In consequence of this circumstance, some confusion has been occasioned in affiliating properly, or fathering their works. He is also much commended by Jac. de Vitalibus, "Quod non a divino Bartholomæi genio cognitum,"—as Gesner quotes.

Of the Consilia, Tiraboschi observes, "De quali io non veggo de alcuno facciato autore." Patin also much complains of the confusion alluded to, betwixt the father and sons; but need we wonder at the transplantation of intellect? Does it not equally obtain in plants and apple trees?—in beings possessed of life and the living principle? I think I have remarked, that when any particular art had been thus propagated in a family for any length of time; though all the sets did not turn out equally fruitful, yet, every now and then a genius or tree sprang up, tremendously fine; fraught with all the excellencies of the parent stock. We find it to be the case even with fiddlers and dancing masters: in jockies on Newmarket Heath, and on the Knavesmire at York.

Skedelius observes, that this author wrote "perpulchre libri de conservatione sanitatis."

Tiraboschi remarks, that Portal writes very incorrectly of Montagnana.

There is a compliment to Montagna from Haller; the immortal Haller, (in his Egyptian, never-to-be-destroyed, Pyramid of authors), says, that he was a "vir eruditus," who had much read the Veteres, particularly Celsus.

There is a Codex de Urinis, in Caius College, Cambridge, and another in the Norfolk Library. The former under the number 973, the latter under that of 7184.

He was Professor, according to Parpadopolis, from 1441 to 1460.

BENCIUS, UGO.

Italus, vulgo, Senensis.

Joan. de Noerdlingen, et Hen. de Harlem, *folio*, 1482, Consilia Medica, emendatus a Laurent. de Gozadinis Medico.—Vide Audiffredi.—With signatures only.

Venetiis, folio magno, 1485, Super quartam, fen primi Canonis Avicennæ cum Commentario Marsilii, lib. i.

Venet. fol. 1493, In tres libros Microtechni Galeni, lib. i.

Ferrariæ, fol. 1493, In libros vii. Hippocratis; et Galeni, lib. i.

Papiæ, fol. magno, 1496, Super quartam, fen prima, cum I. de Partibus, &c. Commentaria. Etiam de Phlebotomia Capitulus.

Venet. fol. 1498, In Aphorismos Hippocratis, et Commentaria Galeni, resolutissima expositio, multisque aliis notationibus, lib. i.

Venet. fol. 1498, In tres libros Microtechni Galeni.

Venet. fol. 1498, In primi canonis Avicennæ fen primam.

Lucantonius de Gjunta, *Venet. fol.* 1517, Expositio super, 4ti canonis, fen primam Avicennæ, cum annotationibus, Jac. de Partibus.

Oct. Scotus, *Venet. fol.* 1518, Consilia saluberima ad omnes Ægritudines, additis aliis nonnullis utilissimis Consiliis.

Venet. fol. 1518, Commentarios quosdam in Hippocratis Aphorismos: Galeni artem parvam vel Microtegni libros tres, et aliquot partes Canonis Avicennæ; 2 vols., junctim impressa.

C. Arrivabenus, *Venet. 8vo.* 1518, Expositio super Aphorismos Hippocratis, &c.

Lucantonius de Gjunta, *Venet. fol.* 1523, In fen primam quarti Canonis Avicennæ, &c. ut 1517.

Luc. de Gjunta, *fol.* 1523, In primi Canonis Avicennæ, fen primam luculentissima expositio cum &c. et subtilissima questione Faventini.

Luc. de Gjunta, *Venet. fol.* In tres libros Microtegni.—Consilia seorsim excusa.—Et liber De Febribus seorsim.—Excerpta de Balneis ex Consiliorum Medicinalium libro.

Stilus, ut ejus ætatis male latinus est.—Vide Gesner.

Bencius was deemed an eruditissimus homo, although branded as a Charlatan by Conringius. How so? What constitutes a Charlatan in Medicine?—a half concocted man; who, by puffing, advertising, false pretences, undue applications for business, impudence and falsehood, attempts unduly to cut the grass under the feet of his colleagues.—Have you seen such an one? Yes. What in your town? Yes. Quacks in all towns.

BERTRUCIUS, NICOLAUS.

1250—Wolf, Justus in Chronologia Medicorum.
1312—Haller.

Is there a work edited in the 15th century?

Lion, 4*to*. 1507, Collectorium totius Medicinæ.
Lugduni, 8*vo*. 1509, Compendium a T. Cæsareo artis Med. tam Practicæ quam speculativæ; recognitum et suæ integritati restitutum.
4*to*. 1518, Collectorium artis Medicæ tam Practicæ quam speculativæ.
Argentoriæ, 1523, In Medicinam Practicam Introductio.
J.Albertus, *Argent*. 24*mo*. 1533, In Medicinam Practicam Introductio.
J.Schœffer, *Moguntiæ*, 4*to*. 1534, Cum Christ. Hey, &c.—Artificiali Medicatione Methodus cognoscendorum tam particularium quam universalium.
Argentinæ, 1535, Cum Johannitio.
M.Novegianus, *Colon*. 4*to*. 1537, Compendium Jo. Cæsarii—optime.
fol. 1602, Adnotationes.
Lugd. 4*to*. 1705, Collectorium; in my edition a MS. commentary on the 2d and 5th book of Averrhoe's Colliget stiles him, suæ ætatis medicorum princeps; a compliment much sooner bestowed than realized.

That man who undertakes to affix a value on such like authors of the ancient regime, as Bertrucius, or his elders, brings about him, at the present day, a whole nest of hornets. The epithets of affectation in learning, (call it barbarism); of idlers of time; phantasmagorytes of science; hunters after trash; nonsense; imbecile theories; and anile practice, are the only fashionable attributes he must expect to wear. Yet I profess to resist this principle of judging; and am of the most grounded opinion, (as far as my capacity serves), that there is, (I again repeat), scarcely a better founded axiom than Solomon's—"nothing new under the sun!" In plainer words, I shall hold on with all deference to others, that Cassiodoras was at the just mark when he observed "Omne scientificum quanto profundius quæritur, tanto gloriosus reperitur." And by consequence, that the good metal from medical mines, as well as from others, will seldom be found near the surface. I have in my eye a very accomplished and classical medicaster, who can scarce bear to be in the room with any one who ventures to commend an old author. In this sense he holds me in utter detestation, as one who has somewhat of a pruriency, or the "prurigo formicans" of old books upon him. Yet thus much I must concede: that there certainly has been, on the alluded subject, an immense waste of paper; and frequently, a total impossibility of accomplishing, in modern days, the regime and prescriptions of such antiquated teachers. For instance, let any one read the operose manipulation and requisites, say, of the hectic fever; and I must, in so much, join in condemning the absurdity of the process: ex gratia. The patient is to get up early in the morning, and si liceat, to solicit the usual call of the water closet. To which he is to walk, "morosé et sine *strepitu*," (as if he had met with a repulse from the chamber-maid); after which, he is to go into a warm bath, composed of a variety of mild or more astringent herbs, "sub ære temperato." If it be required to have an emollient bath, he must provide the feet and heads, "Hædorum et agnorum et arietum pinguium," which, by the bye, in our days, the king's larder could not supply; and farther, if necessary, he must take clysters of the same; which, to have, and if repeated, would sacrifice nearly all the ferine inhabitants of the ancient forests and feudal

domains. When in the bath, he must have the advantage of rubbers upon the spot, to open the pores and befit the skin for absorption. On getting out of this bath, he must again have at hand unguents and precious liniments of violets and populeon, with butter fresh, dissolved in as fresh lacte mulcto. After this, water scarcely tepid, or occasionally by preference cold, must be thrown over him by a shower bath; when he must retire to sleep, if he can, on a soft bed, in a temperate or cooling atmosphere. —To complete his entire relief, he must either resort to a proper temperature of atmosphere, or, if he have it not, he must make it such, by strewing the wholesome branches of the poplar, or "salicis, et vitis albæ."

And all this is to be accomplished, for the removal of that complaint, which in Fordyce's term may be denominated a mere febricula. Before however we give vent to a certain force of ridicule, which such permulteous operation excites, we must recollect, that the usage and state of creation, at that time, on the face of the globe, facilitated much the procurance of all these ingredients. We must also take into account the climate, and those varieties of which perhaps we now know nothing. Many of the common specimens of food or physic at that day, are now become fossil specimens.

The works of Bertrucius will possibly be found a fair exposée of other old authors. His latinity is perhaps, as of a medical work, fully at par; his compendium is tolerably close, digested, and scientific; his reading appears select and sufficient; and the history of symptoms, and feature of disease is frequently strictly marked and copious; notwithstanding, however, his numerous deficiencies.

Even my friend, the little horripilatus medicus, who has a lustrous gold eye in his head, would not, I think, totally contemn Bertrucius's Prœmium de commendatione Medicinæ: de Informatione Medici; because in these he did not abate one inch of his dignity. And his Regimen Sanitatis, though hard to contend with, is still formed of excellent common sense, and of some of the best medical dictates of the wisest amongst us.

The volume contains both theory and practice, and possibly differs only as much from ours, as ours will differ from those, which may be as many years posterior to us.

"Fili mi, ne innitaris prudentiæ tuæ." Haller was, however, much disgusted with Bertrucius's absurdities, when he did not hesitate to affirm, after having read him, that, "omnino nihil potui invenire quod conservari mereatur." And, notwithstanding my lenient surmises, we *must* trust Haller!

Bertrucius, according to Schenkius's Bibliotheca, left a MS, or commentary on the 2d and 5th book of Averroes Colliget. Hippocrates, Galen, and Heben, are his authorities—Avicenna his model. He was certainly a medicus insignis, of whom Haller points out the codices.

BARZIZIIS DE, CHRISTOPHERUS, DE BERGANO.

Circa 1212—Moreau.

Haller observes, "neque novi quæ vera ætas sit," when alluding to the work, De Febrium cognitione et cura, which he identifies with Christopherus Barsisius.

Papiæ, fol. 1484, Introductorium in Medicinam, sive, Janua ad omne opus practicum.

B. Papiensis, *Brixiæ, 4to.* 1492, Grammaticarum Institutiones editio prima—et, sur velin.

Baptista de Farpengo, *Brixiæ, 4to.* 1492, De fine Oratoris, lib. ii.—admodum rarus.

A. de Carcano, *Papiæ, fol.* 1494, Commentarium super lib. nonum Almansoris, &c., ab Ant. Bassimo, et Petro Butzio ad opus practicum.--This edition is in the York Minster Library, sine anno vel loco. Introductorium, ed. pr.

Papiæ, fol. 1494, Introductorium—Sym. Grim, M. D., et Wyrsung.

Jacob. Myt., *Lugd.* 4*to.* 1517, De Febrium cognitionem et cura.

Sigismund Grym. Aug. } *Vindelicorum, 4to. parv.* 1518, } Introductorium seu Janua ad omne opus practicum Medicinæ.—In this work, the expression of Janua appears to have been realized.

Hen. Petri, *Basil. fol.* 1535, Lib. de Febrium cognitione et cura, cum Marsilio de S. Sophia, Richardo, aliis que De Febribus, et cum Clementini lucubrationibus.—See Lindenus.—Extant etiam de Balneis, excerpta Operis Venetiis de Balneis.

Papiæ, fol. 1594, Introductorium cum practica Commentariorum ad nonum Rhazis. In Medicinam legenti cuilibet perutile, is the scroll of a richly-wrought title page, where the cyphers of the date of the book are, in an edition of mine, very neatly introduced in obscuro, at the bottom.

Bernæ, 8*vo.* 1604, Mediæ prodigiosæ, exempla duo.

The intention of the author is to awaken the practitioner's attention to every medical object, which it becomes him to investigate. And it also compiles into canons the pith of the subjects; alluding much to Avicenna and to the "numero lignorum." —"Incipio a Capite et descendero ad Pedes." From this scale, the reader may reasonably feel surprised, should any thing have been omitted by the author.

The antient warriors never considered themselves as complete, unless they were armed *de cap a pie.*

BEROALDI, PHILIP.

Bonon. fol. 1488, Annotationes in Autores Antiquos.

Benedicti Hectoris, (impensis,) } *Bonon. fol.* 1494, } Opera Agricolantium, Columellæ, &c.—cum exscriptionibus, et Comment. quæ in aliis impressionibus non extant.

Plato de Benedictis, } *Bonon. 4to.* 1495, } Opusculum de Felicitate.

Caligula de Bazaleris, 4*to.* 1495, Opusculum de Felicitate.—Not so handsome an edition as the former.

Ben. Hectoris, *Bonon.* 4*to.* 1497, Declamatio Philosophi Oratoris Medici de excellentia disceptantium.

Ben. Hectoris, *Bonon.* 4*to.* 1499, Declamatio ebriori, scortatoris, aleatoris, de vitiositate disceptantium, condita a Ph. Beroaldi.

Banon. 1499, Oratio Proverbiorum.

Wynken de Worde, 1500, Scriptum Medicum.

Paris, 4*to.* 1500, Declamatio Oratoris Philosophi Medici, de excellentia disceptantium.

Justin de Barbina, *min.* 4*to.* 1505, De Terræ motû et Pestilentia, et De Vitiosis.

Venet. fol. 1506, De Terræ motû.—See his life, by B. Blanchinius.

Argent. 4to. 1510, Galeni Lectoribus; De Terræ motû, et De Græcis Vocibus apud Avicennam corruptis.—He is well acquainted with good authors.
Paris, fol. 1512, De Terræ motû.
Paris, 12mo. 1555, Trois Declamations traduits par Beroaldi.
Lion, fol. 1548, De Terræ motû.—He is a great friend to cleanliness and ventilation.

Haller stiles him a vir doctus; and Wynken de Worde thought fit to edit him, which may induce us to place him in our library; i. e. if we can catch hold of him. He gives a good account of authors who treated on the subjects De Terræ Motû. And, with a view to avoid the danger of earthquakes, he recommends, as a caution, to repair to the climates, "quæ segmento septimo continentur;" or the Southern Climes.

BAVERIUS DE BAVERIIS.

Plato de Benedictis, *Bononiæ, fol.* 1489, Concilia Medicinalia; with Caspar Torelli de Peste Ovina; and Angeli Decembris, Consilio de curatione Pestis—Vide Haller Methodus.
Bernardinus de Garaldis. *Papiæ, fol.* 1521, A Rustico Placentino interpolatus.—Black letter.
1524, Recognitus.
Argentorati, 4to. 1542, Consilia, studio Gualtheri Ryff.
Venet. 1553, In Collectione Veneta—De Balneis.

The edition of 1489 was edited by his two sons, Antonio and Ludovico, after the father's decease; and also separately, (see Schenkius's two tables).—Consilia ad diversos et Consiliorum de re Medica, seu Morborum Curationibus. It is a black letler book, double columns, seventy lines each, and catch words.

These consilia of Baverius contain ninety-one consultations, in which there is certainly some method, some practice, and well-directed points of pathological surgery; with however, I fear, no little effervescence of medical vanity. To supply this focal point of shew and quackery, he sacrifices, with great self-ostentation and little ceremony, his most respectable male and female patients; attesting their names, and alluding to their cases, for instance.—

The disposition of the spectabilis viri Johannis Macagini est—"Ardor urinæ, sive dolor perceptus dum mingit, aut post quam minxerit in extremitate virge quæ est pars valde sensitiva."—("Speak for yourself brother of Buckingham," private.)

The dispositio spectabilis viri Bartholomei Rhingradori, is a Gomorrhæa, (Sodom and Gomorrha,) i. e.—involuntaria spermatis purgatio; sive emissio absque veretri tensione—(very circumstantial indeed!)

And, as a specimen also of the length and extremity to which he carries his practice of derivation, he recommends, in the case of a "privatione loquutionis," of notabilis et venerabilis religiosa Domina Abbatissa sancti Quintine, (Jews and Gentiles!) the remedy of derivation is to be practiced "variis instrumentis," (good lack!) one of which is "positio ventosarum super the nates, but absque scarificatione"—in fact, dry cupping! Added to this, the lady is to take a lavement, as prescribed; but I was here glad to perceive the good sense of the *principle* of practice, (i. e. anno 1489), of applying these diversiones very properly, "per appositionem nervis septimi paris," in the form of a sternutory or snuff of white hellebor; by which means, even without baths, (which he had seen very useful), he hoped to restore health to the Lady Abbess.

The countenance which he and some of his compeers assume and maintain in a case of impotency is quite admirable, when we consider the language they use, and

the solemnity with which they affix their signatures.—"Imo sive," &c. vide p. 65, et similia ut "Ego Baverius, &c.—Ego Bartolus, &c.—Ego Joannes, &c. qui se solemniter subscripserunt et eorum sigilla apposuerunt."

Their serious mode of engaging with questions relating to subjects in consultation on generation; with the powers and incapacities, (coeundi in viro), is of a different and higher complexion than the mode of the present day.

In a question "De solutione dubitationis cujusdam pertinentis ad generationem, scilicet, an inpedimentum aliquod fit in erectione virge quod prohibeat generationem"—it is thus premised, "In nomine individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii et Spiritus sancti."—Amen. Touching this investigation, the minute anatomy of male and female organs is strictly exhibited; and, in the sequel, an ejaculation is thus begun, "In nomine Dei et gloriosissimæ virginis Mariæ.—Amen." "Quia quædam approbatio et affirmatio facta fuit de impotentia erectionis virilis membri discreti, ac prudentis viri Andree et consequenter de impotentia," &c. in which inquiry there could not seem any immediate necessity for the presence of the Virgin, however indispensible might be that of Mr. Andree. And in a further question of sterility, in the same book, the descriptions, elucidations, and selection of words, (here needless to repeat,) are much more pregnant with low vulgar acceptations, of uncivilized priests, than of sublime philosophy.

Baverius however generally begins and ends his cures with the six non-naturals.—A wide expanse for action and breathing!

BENEDICTUS, DE RIGUARDATUS.

4to. parvo, Libellus de conservatione sanitatis.—Ed. Pr. 15 seculo, without signatures or catch words, sine anno, loco, aut typographi nomine.

This edition has been attributed to Silber, Romæ, 1490.

BENEDICTUS, (PÆANTIUS) ALEXANDER.

Schola italica, de Legnago—ineunte seculo 16 agmen ducat.

He lived in 1495, according to Lindenus and Douglas.—See Eloy.

Veronensis Medicus floruit et scripsit, circa an 1500; according to Moreau, who is excellent authority; and down to 1511.

Sine anno et loco, Collectiones Medicinales, sive Aphorismi.—This great work consists of 30 books, stiled also De re Medica.

1483, Herbarium vel Ortum Sanitatis.

Romæ, 4to. 1490, Lib. de Pestilentia, causis, &c.

T. and J. Gregorius de Forlivo, *Venet.* 1493, De Observant. in Pestilentia.

Basil. 4to. 1493, Lib. v. De Observant. in Pestilentia.

Venet. 4to. 1493, Eloy—Haller.

Venet. 8vo. 1493, Anatomia vel Historiæ Humani Corporis.

AldusMinutius, *Venet. 4to.* 1496, Diaria de Bello Carolino.—Very scarce.

There is internal evidence of its being printed at this date, as it resembles the type used by Manutius, in the Etna of Bembo, in 1496.—Alexander Benedictus "his annis ceperit eminere et ad meliorem conditionem artem reformare."—Haller.

Venet. 8vo. 1497, Anatomiæ, lib. v.—Written in 1483; nothing new in it.

Venet. 8vo. 1498, According to Haller, and written in 1483.

1500, 1st edition, De omnium, &c. vel De re

			Medica, a Capite ad Calcem.—Dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian.—Lib. xxx.
	Venise, 4*to.*	1502,	Anatomiæ vel Historiæ Humani Corporis.—Mazzuchelli.
	Lugduni, 8*vo.*	1505,	De Med. atque Ægri Officio.—Liber Aphorismorum cum Symphorien Champier. De Medicinæ claris Scriptoribus—Editio elegantissima.
	Lugduni, 8*vo.*	1506,	Collectiones Medicæ cum Aphorismi, &c. Haller.
J. Rubæuj, &c.	*Venet. fol.*	1507,	Pliny de Plantis.
	Venet. fol.	1513,	Pliny ex recognitione.
	Paris, 4*to.*	1514,	Anatomia vel Historiæ Humani Corporis.
Apud Stephanum,	*Paris*, 4*to.* *min.*		Anatomia a Cæsario apud Euchasium.—Haller's edition, etiam a N. Peroto versus.
	Bononiæ, fol.	1516,	De Observatione in Pestilentia.
Birmhardim de Heraldis,	*Papiæ, fol.*	1516,	Etiam de Obs. in Pestilentia.
Hen. Petri ?	*Basil.* 8*vo.*	1517.	
	Paris, 4*to.*	1519.	
	Basiliæ, 8*vo.*	1522,	Haller—Anatomia.
	Venet. 12*mo.*	1527,	Anatomia;—also Haller's edition.
Mazzuchilli,	*Coloniæ*, 8*vo.*	1527.	
J. Hervagius,	*Strasb.*, 8*vo.*	1528,	Anatomia;—sive Historiæ Corporis Humani.
Eucharius,	*Basiliæ*, 8*vo.*	1527,	Historiæ Corporis cum &c. V. Placentini.
B. Thomas,	*Venet. fol.*	1533,	Opera omnia Med. a Capite ad Calcem.
Apud Juntam,	*Venet. fol.*	1535,	Opera Medica.
Hen. Petri,	*Basil.* 8*vo.*	1538,	Cum Bolognini, &c. et Operibus omnibus.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1538,	Etiam cum Bolognini;—exiguus liber.
	Basil. 8*vo.*	1539,	Praxis Medica a vertice ad calcem.
H. Petri,	*Basil.* 4*to.*	1539,	Opera omnia cum lib. v. Anat. B. Thomas.
H. Petri,	*Basil. fol.*	1549,	Opus de re Medica cum lib. Aphorism.—
	Basil. 4*to.*	1571,	De Signis et Causis Morborum.—Haller.
H. Petri,	*Basil. fol.*	1572,	De Omnium a Capite, lib. xxx.
Maternus Cholinus,	*Coloniæ*, 8*vo.*	1581,	Observationes Medicinalium cum Donæi Observationibus. Lib. xii. De Febribus latitant adhuc.——Vita a Boernero, 8vo. 1791.

Benedictus, in his address and preamble of the 5th book, De Obs. in Pestilentia, to Jacobus Cotaremus, observes, that this is the 5th book out of twelve others, on fevers, which he extorted from him, before he undertook his voyage to Greece. The work appears to me extremely well written, and very descriptive of the symptoms, incidents, and treatment of the plague. The means of cure are such, in regard to the ingredients of the medicines, as modern times could not procure. In some instances, however, he provides succedanea for the poor, et iis, "quibus divitias induit fortuna."

In performing scarifications for the application of cupping glasses, they were made by the scalpel or knife; the scarificator not being then invented. And bleeding was performed by a spring fleam, for the advantage of the timid or unskilful, as well "ut arteriam non timeas, nec ultra citraque venam ictam faciat." So that there was an

instrument for safely drawing away envenomed or pestilential blood, i.e. a Balistula, and "arcu etiam cui sagitta ad justam mensuram annexa est venamque subito vulnerat; et quantum velis transfigat"—in reality, a spring fleam.

If in opening pestilential tumours or buboes, the surgeon is afraid of using an hot iron, he may substitute a bar of silver or gold! But we may ask, where is the generality of young surgeons of the present day to procure such a bar? I am afraid their poverty will be a bar to it.

The means of avoiding the miasma of plague, of ventilating the apartments, and of supporting the vitality of the habit, are here represented; and may serve to convince us, that at least we have made few, if any, advances in this particular since those times.

He is one of the authors who mention the reparationes Nasi ("supplemental noses cut") from cute Brachii, as "quæ suo ævo vulgo fiebant." He was also apprized that mercury excited salivation. *He* first described the biliary calculus.—See Haller, who commends his diction, "multo puriori quam priores; habet tamen passim aliqua non ingrata lectû." His pills at all events must have been gratæ gustû, when he orders them "*devorandæ*." They are not common incitements in these days. Lindenus eulogizes him, as "Decus eximium."

BRUNSCHWIG, BRAUNSCHWIG, or BRYMSWYKE, HIERONYMUS.

It will be for the reader to decide whether he may choose to name him Brunschwig, Braunschwig, or Brymswyke; or to nick-name him bronze-wig or brown-wig, for a wig he must be. Tories at that time there were none.

Memming, 4*to*. 1494, Die Pestilenz—ad Pestem.—Haller.
J.Grunninger, *Argent*. *fol*. 1497, Ed. Princeps Libellus, Hantwirekung der Wund.—Artzney.

These were the first surgical institutions published in the German tongue. A singular work and very scarce; figures in wood illuminated. Von dem Cyrurgicus.

Argent. *fol*. 1500, Liber Pestilentialis de Venenis Epidemicis. Mentions a case of hydrophobia occurring after twelve months.
Argent. *fol*. 1500, De Arte Distillandi.
fol. 1505, De Arte Distillandi.—In German.
Argent. *fol*. 1512, Lib. de Arte Distillandi et de Compositis.
Argent. *fol*. 1512, Thesaurus Pauperum.
London, *fol*. 1525, The handy work.—Translated from the German—a mere curiosity.
Peter Treviris, *fol*. 1525, The work of Surgeri.
Law. Andrew, *Lond*., *fol*. 1527, The Vertuose Booke of Distyllacion, of the Waters of all manner of Herbes; translated out of Duyche, by Law. Andrew.—See Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, for a particular description.
Argent. *fol*. 1532, Thesaurus Pauperum.
London, *fol*. 1539, The greate Herbal; newly corrected, and translated from the French.
Augustæ Vindelic. 4*to*. 1545, Thesaurus Pauperum.
Francof. 8*vo*. 1558, Thesaurus Pauperum.
London, *fol*. 1561, The greate Herbal; which geveth parfit knowledge.
Basil. 8*vo*. 1561, Thesaurus Pauperum.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1576, Practica des Wundurizney, ex edit. fratris Rudolphi.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1576, Thesaurus Pauperum.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1585, Thesaurus Pauperum.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1591, Thesaurus Pauperum.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1594, Thesaurus Pauperum.

Haller has put down his notice of the first date, as of 1494. Brunet from de Bure has corrected a mistake of 1393 to 1493, in the folio edition, with coloured plates. Most probably Haller's date is right. Brunet has also given the edition of 1493 to Jean Grunninger; whereas the edition from Strasburg, of 1497, has also affixed to it Grunninger; with the addition of Editio Princeps. I have never, to my knowledge, seen either edition. It is probable that Blumenbach's is the best authority, when he writes of the edition of 1497,—"dis ist das Buch des Cirurgia," which *ad manus est;* Editio Princeps. And, as a curiosity in the stile of that German era, he subjoins the epilogue of the work.

In our days it would be an honour and a treasure to be introduced into the Brunschwic Family, who have all been treasures to the poor; but our author in his day brought both his name and treasure with him. He is said to have lived to the age of 110 years.—I would wager one hundred to ten against it.

Lawrence Andrew's edition, London, folio, 1527, is thus prefaced. "The virtuose Boke of Dystillacyon of the waters of all manner of Herbes with the figures of the Styllatories, fyrste made and compyled by the thyrte yeres study and labour of the most conynge and famous Mayster of Physicke, Master Jerome Brynswke," &c.—Black letter. See Herbert Ames, vol. i., p. 412.

It is a very possible case, that some one, then a modern author, may hereafter consider the fossil expressions of our virtuose boke, or of my virtuose boke, equally curious and heterogeneous, as I do now consider this virtuose boke of Brusinswyche. The most accomplished scholars of former ages, have exhibited specimens of writing and of terms, which we now consider as bordering on the ridiculous.—Sic transit gloria mundi.—See Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. 3, p. 35, for a particular description.

BALDINUS.

Memming, 4*to.* 1494, Instruction oder Medicamenta ad pestem, libellus.

BENIVENUS, (FLORENTINUS,) ANTONIUS.

Was in repute in 1495—died in 1502, or in 1525.—Justi Chronologia.

Florent. 4*to.* 1502, De Abditis nonnullis ac mirandis Morborum et Sanationum Causis.
Phil. e Junta, *Florent.* 4*to.* 1507, De Abditis, &c.—Vide Mazuchelli.
Florent. 4*to.* 1507, Comment. in Hippocratis Aphorismos.
Chr. Wechelus, *Paris, fol.* 1528, De Abditis nonnullis, &c. cum Apuleio. —Galeni lib. de plenitudine—ab Andernacho conversus.
Basil. fol. 1528, De Abditis nonnullis, &c. cum Apuleio.
A. Cratandinus, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1529, De Abditis, &c. cum Scribonio Largo.
Colon. 8*vo.* 1581, De Abditis, &c. cum Dodonæi comment.
Hardervici, 8*vo.* 1584, De Abditis, &c.
Amstelodami, 8*vo.* 1621, Observationes, 117.

He mentions the Lues Venerea and Mercurial Ointment, "et quo inunctos ægros sudare cogunt." He is represented by Lindenus, as "Medicorum decus egregium." He also gives an account of a case of excision of the uterus.

BOURNES.

Thos. Dawson, & Thos. Gardyner, *London, no date,* Regiment for the Sea; black letter.

BENDENELLUS, MATTHEUS DE.

Pisciæ, 4to. —— Tractatus de Balneis.—A small book not mentioned by Panzer.

BOCCHUS, (REX.)

4to. ——— A Boke of Medicines.—See Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, p. 243.

Is this the inventor of the original Basilicon? not Basilike eikon?

BUSHE, PAULE.

Robert Redman, *8vo.* ——— Costly Medicines, by Syr Paule Bushe, preste and bonne homme, in the good house Edyngdon.—See Typographical Antiquities, vol. 3, p. 24.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, DE PISIS.

Archiater Medicus.

Sine loco et anno, *4to.* —— Epitome Medicinæ.—Mead—summa Magistrucia. Opus perfecto non abjiciendum.—Gesner.

Roma, 4to. 1519, Apologia quorundam a re dictorum.

Mediolanæ, —— Liber Conformitatum.

4to. —— Epithema Medicinæ.—Liber pulcher, illuminatus.

BRANCA.

Pater et Filius.

Bologna, —— 1514, De Cura Ulcerat.

Two Sicilian Surgeons, the inventors of new noses.—Vide Tiraboschi.

Petrus Vianeus, of Maida,* has also claims to this invention, as well as Taliacotius. This last surgeon has left us a very clever, practical book, full of method and good surgery. The drawings for the work are free and most explanatory. It has been practised a few times lately in this kingdom, with considerable success and merit; but I am very doubtful whether this vicissitudinous climate may not verify poor Hudibras's prognostic:—

"And when the date of nock was out,
Off dropp'd the sympathetic snout."—*Canto* i.

"Circa hæc tempora Petrus Ranzanus, anno 1442, in MSS. annalibus mundi, scripsit de Boganis, nasi reparatoribus."—Haller.

In Calentius's letter to Orpianus, he refers to Branca Siculus thus—"Orpiane, si tibi nasum restitui vis, ad me veni, profecto res est apud homines mira. Branca Siculus, ingenio vir egregio docet nases inserere, quas vel de brachio reficit, vel de servis mutuatas impingit. Hoc ubi vidi, decrevi ad te scribere nihil existimans charius esse posse. Quod si veneris, scito, te domum cum grandi quantum vis naso rediturum—vale."

* Little then was it contemplated how useful this invention was to turn out, after the modern Battle of Maida.

This was anterior to Taliacotius. We may of course conclude, that Calentius's friend Orpianus had lost his nose; but how, we have no right to investigate.

If, as an extreme piece of wit, Calentius had fitted on the broad black nose of his slave, Scipio, upon poor Orpianus's slim christian face, what a lusus naturæ it would have been!

The masters of slaves are allowed, impuné, to cut any joke they may please upon them---their backs, or noses, or et cæteras's.

In Orpianus's case, even, he might have laughed, had he chosen; for, "let them laugh who win." And if any of us had seen it, we should have laughed, though at the expense of poor Scipio; for, could Nature, in the nestling and outreity of her wit, practice a lampoon *upon man*, by the creation and in the shape of a *monkey*, and not expect man to laugh at it? Certainly not; dame Nature is no such fool---not she. And could man be such a fool as to see it, and not laugh at it---not he! The union by the first intention, technically writing, was well exemplified by Lafaye, when he described the healing of the incision of the alæ nasi, practiced, though unnecessarily, to extract a polypus. "Le simple attouchement des deux levres, (we might imagine he was expressing a kiss), de la plaie maintenu sculement pendant vingt quatre heures;" I am wrong, 'tis surely too long and emphatic for a kiss, unless "les levres se tiennent a la glue"—a state of original invention, which neither antient nor modern surgery, I apprehend, ever contemplated; nor any one, except the inventor of rouge, effected.

Poor John Bell, the great man, (whose memory I regard), worded the operation for extracting a polypus---*noosing* a polypus: more properly, nosing a polypus. Had the animal been a loose fish upon the ocean, netting or noosing might have suited.

Hildanus relates a case of a girl, whose nose some soldiers had cut off. Two years afterwards, she came to Lausanne, to Mr. John Griffonius, a most successful chirurgeon, who undertook to restore the nose; and restored it, to the admiration of all living. Now, for myself, although I don't doubt the restoration; yet if I had been then living, it is my private opinion, that I should have been one, who would have found some better specimen than the maid of Lausanne, for that sort of admiration.

The state of knowledge, in regard to the effects of the incidental adhesion of the parts and viscera of the cavities, from disease, becomes rather equivocal, when we consider the insight which post mortem inspection procures for us.

De Haen gives us an instance where the heart was found universally adherent to the pericardium; when, in fact, the lungs, pleura, diaphragm, and large vessels were also adherent one to another, throughout the whole of the chest; and yet he relates, that until death proved that it had been so, no other explanatory symptom had existed during life; more, than a slight acceleration of pulse; which faculty was not at all unequal in its responses. No small part of Nature's wise intentions, in exciting inflammatory exudations, is, the restraint upon the extent of inflammation.

In regard however to noses, those made artificially of paste-board, wood, or metal, are neater than those made in the Branca fashion. Noses made of wax, if worn in a hot room, might have produced too melting and pathetic a feature, for the fancy of most wearers. The former sort when properly manufactured, will require close examination to detect them. They have a reputable appearance and are lasting. I knew a lady who brought one down from the South, far Northward; a splendid specimen. It kept itself warm and comfortable all night in the coach as could be; although the weather was severe, and the sun some fathoms under the horizon. I also saw a man lately, who was exhibiting himself as a show, (much to his own and the surgeon's credit,) with a very decent copy of a new nose; rather more substantial than a mere sketch; and certainly it was not a posthumous edition. It had for some time braved the winds and weather most admirably. Now whatever you may conjecture reader; these noses are neat and natty; and not to be sneezed on.—Can you say as much of yours?

The new nose-making art, so singular in its operation, has been variously admitted and disputed. But it assumes its name from Taliacotius more exclusively, because he wrote a regular and circumstantial book upon it, stiled De Curtorum Chirurgia per

insitionem ; in a masterly and methodical manner. It had been touched on expressly as a mode of relieving and beautifying parts, to which the inosculating and adhesive property of inflammatory action might be made subservient; as well as in the nose, lips, and other parts, by Celsus, lib. 7, cap. 9, Galen, 14 Met. Med. Ægineta, cap. 6, lib. 26, Alex. Benedictus, 4,—et Praxis Medica 39. Of these particulars the 62d ch. of Taliacotius, folio edition, expressly writes; in which chapter he concludes, "Quamobrem ut paucis sermonem nostram perstringamus, dicamus certe hanc curtorum reficiendorum artem longe aliam esse ab ea, quam antiquitas, et hæc nostra ætas, plus gerris quam veritati dedita nobis proposuit, eamque hactenus a nullis, quo ad me constiterit, vel scriptam esse, vel traditam constanter asseveramus. Hanc ea diligentia, et perspicuitate, qua poterimus, suo loco vobis commonstrare, et explicare recipimus, atque promittimus." Of this work, I have seen a folio and large 4to, edition, the 1st by G. Bindonus, jun. Venetus, 1597, the latter I don't recollect; I very foolishly let the edition slip by me, at Paris.

As this subject is most interesting, and an ornament in the perfecting of this art, I may be permitted to copy here a few explanatory particulars, which I have added to my folio edition. These are mere records of the assertions and authorities.—Calentius, &c. ut supra in Epist. ad Orpianum. Stephanus Gourmalensis, lib. i. Chirurgiæ. Guilbertus Cognatus Noseremus, lib. ii. Narrat. Alex. Benedictus, lib. 5, cap. 19. Anatomiæ scribit quod sua ætate sæpe visum esse. Idem tradit Vesalius, lib. 3, cap 19. Ambr. Pasæus, lib. 22, cap. 2, suæ Chirurgiæ, factam esse a Chirurgis. Et olim in Italia—Fallopius lib. de decoratione, c. ii. Hieronymus Mercurialis—Fieni, lib. Chirurg. tract. 12. Butler's Hudibras, preceded by Indian operations; and now by the aspirants of our days.

A detailed and interesting notice of the operation was published in the 3d edition of the Lancet, p. 169.

The operation had been neglected from the time of Taliacotius until 1794. In 1816, Mr. Carpue repeated the Italian or Taliacotian operation with success, in two instances. Mr. Travers also performed it, in Nov. 1822, as you may see in vol. i. p. 179, of the Lancet.

My account of the nasal history I compiled some years ago. The reader, however, will do well to refer to a more amusing and detailed description in the Lancet.

The information in both instances are nearly taken from the same sources; and when the face of a country has undergone little change for ages, travellers must describe it nearly alike.

The above referénces may save the reader's scruples and research; and he will be highly gratified by the classic and refined ideas and expressions of Caspar Taliacotius.

Would it not be expedient to institute a Chirurgical Professor at Brazen Nose College, by way of perpetuating this art in England, and of attaching it exclusively to this island. Let the first appointment be given to the first fellow who practiced it here—signetur—the *Nose-cut Professor.*

The principle of the nose-cut art, or of healing by the first intention, in many other departments of surgery, from surgical times immemorial, has been acted on with complete effect; and the aberrations of Nature, in the production of her monsters, and incidental union of parts, from these times immemorial, have afforded us the most obvious instances of this art. Even the inosculation of branches in shrubs and trees, and the introduction of new species in animals and plants, are successful expedients, placed before our eyes as examples.

The process of the union of parts, by inflammatory exudation, or the consequent adhesion of parts, such as occasionally takes place, for instance, betwixt the peritonæum and surface of the liver, has been described to us by Galen; who cautions us against mistaking this process for actual inflammation of the substance of the liver.

In this sense, Hippocrates also availed himself of the knowledge of Nature's mode of agglutinating parts, as in wounds and ulcers. He advises the use of compression and bandage, so managed as, either at once, or in due time, to approximate the lips of the wound or of the sore. As De Officina Medici, "et sensim progressu facto

compressionem et verum quæ quidem abierunt, ea reducere oportet, subligatione, appensione, agglutinatione. Contraria vero contrario modo."

The inoculation of plants has been long practiced. I observe in a passage of Marcilius Ficinus, (in his work De Vita Cœlitus, published in 1488), the following passage, "Quod sane animam advertens Agricultura preparat agrum seminaque ad celestia dona. Et insitionibus quibusdam vitam plante propagat ad speciem alteram melioremque perducit. Similia quædam efficit Medicus, et Phisicus, et Chyrurgus in corpore nostro tum ad nostrum fovendam : tum ad universi naturam uberius comparandam ;" all which he took from the antients. He set down man as the most destitute animal at his birth, "Et quoniam humanum genus natum nudum, inerme : omnium egenum : hæc omnia propria industria sibi comparat. Et vide Taliacotius."

Haller supposes that inoculation of small-pox had been somewhat anticipated in Thomas Bartholine's Medicina Danorum, in which he named his Emtio Variolarum. But I doubt, these sort of anticipations from the antients are not deemed fair by the moderns. I am of opinion that Cæsar should have his right. For although, for instance, the circulation of the blood, or, as far as was then known of it, may be seen in Cæsalpinus's 5th book, Questionum Peripateticorum. Yet Douglas starts and draws an accommodating line to all parties, in regard to Cæsalpinus and Harvey,— "Par decus manet et illum qui primum invenit, et qui postremum perfecit. Nescio enim, an præstat invenisse, an ditasse."

BERENGARIUS, (CARPENSIS vel CARPI,) JACOBUS.

Modena Natus—Obiit 1550.

Bonon. 4*to.* 1518, De Cranii Fractura.—For this see C. Mazzuchelli Scrittor. Italian, tom. 2.

Bonon. 4*to.* 1521, Anatomia Mondini.—Watt. vel Comment. super Anatomiam Mundini, cum textu ejus in pristinum nitorem redacto et amplissimis additionibus.

Bonon. 4*to.* 1522, Anat. Carpi, Isagoge, breves, perlucidæ ac uberrimæ in Anat. hum. corp.

Ben. Hector, *Bonon.* 4*to.* 1523, Isagoge colli figure in legno di Ugo Carpi intagliatore famoso.

Bonon. 4*to.* 1525, Isagoge breves in Anatomiam Corporis Humani, cum aliquot figuris Anatom.

Venet. 4*to.* 1527, Isagoge Anatomices.

Colonia, 8*vo.* 1529.

Argentorat. 8*vo.* 1530, Isagogæ.

Argentorat. 8*vo.* 1533, Isagogen Anatomicam.

B. de Vitalibus, *Ven.* 4*to.* 1535, Isagoge minus speciose.

J. A. N. de Salio, *Ven.* 4*to.* 1535, De Cranii Fractura.

Bologna, 4*to.* 1552, Anatomia Mundini.—Watt.

J. Maske, *Lugd. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1585, De Cranii.—Watt.

1629, De Fractura.—et 1651.

For H. Jackson, by R. F. *London,* 12*mo.* 1660, Microsmographia.

London, 8*vo. vel* 12*mo.* 1664, Anatomy of Man's Body ; translated by H. Jackson, from the Latin.

8*vo.* 1715, De Fractura.

Brunoviæ, 8*vo.* 1770, Epist. ad Odolmannum a Schmid et Varia Scripta ad illum Pertinentia.

Notwithstanding the unequivocal praise bestowed by Haller upon Berengarius, in the epithets "Vir summus, qui in legendo Galeno et Celso super morem seculi peritus fuit." Notwithstanding what has been objected to his books, that "Uterque hic liber corrupta conscriptus est et immunda latinitate ; ea tamen de ratione notatu dig-

nus;" as recorded by Kestner, "quod corpus ex Italus primus, (vide Stalliana Hist. Medicinæ Litterariæ,) res a se traditas figuris Anatomicis illustrare conatus est, nec, ad modum antecessorum suorum, aliorum ductum cæcutiens, ipse sequutus fuit: sed suam ipsius, frequentioribus illoque tempore prope inusitatis sectionibus acquisitam experientiam (for plus quam centena cadavera dissecuerit) ita fundamento loco substravit ut Gabriel Fallopius et Bartholomæus Eustachius non sine insigni laude ejus mentionem fecerint." I say notwithstanding the above and many other proofs of Berengarius' industry and information, he has still laboured under the lash of criticism; and it has been acknowledged, that many, "ex Carpi ruderibus, Gemmas collegisse." And he has equally been acknowledged as a restaurator of anatomy. Ben. Cellini, an artist, praised much his taste for drawing.

On this principle the editor of Berengarius' book, De Fractura Cranii, edited at Leyden, in 1629, only seems disposed to discard this author's works, by bringing him before us as a careless and coarse man, in his compositions. And nevertheless, for Berengarius' sake, (so oddly are we sometimes biassed), he would with pleasure give a dressing to those Petits Maitres of Literature, who are not content with a common subject; but who expect, in a medical man, that "omnia verba sesamo conspergat vel papavere," at least if he hopes to find a reader.

That Berengarius now before us is not that man is true; and it is equally true, that even when he is coarse and candidly ingenuous, we are not to misconstrue his words, nor give them a forced meaning. We are not, exempli gratia, where he asserts "Non nego possibilitatem nec dico esse per difficile, et dico quod multotiens discunt Medici fracturam esse in opposita parte, et dicunt *purem mendacium*;"—to interpret that, they tell a d— lie! It were as just to find fault with the expression of purem, when conjoined to mendacium; since there cannot be anything of purity in a lie. But if the man gives us a concise, absolute, sensible, and practical account, De Fractura Cranii et annexorum; such as generally holds good to this day, may we not consider him as a guide and an ornament to his profession.

If he distinguishes for us the symptoms which specify *solely* an injury to the skull; of those which belong to the brain *itself*; others which certify the existence of abscess, of defluxions oppressing the membranes, or the brain; others again in which the cranium is pressing on either; or those of a separation of the membranes from the skull, and such like,—this man shall, I presume, become an author well worth consulting.

If he affect to ascertain symptoms manifest to the senses; not presumptive, but such as can in reality be certified by the touch or sight, or both; this is a useful man, as far as I can judge. If he discriminate the different species of fracture, of more or less easy perception, and the means of ascertaining them, here he will be useful.

If he decide the question, when a blow is given to one part of the skull, how comes the other only to be fractured. Of the signs whether the membranes be wounded; of wounds of the brain; of its concussion; of unfavourable signs after accidents of the head; of defluxions or extravasations within or upon the membranes, whether from abscess, laceration, or effusion; of the effects of spiculæ on the dura mater, or affecting each part; of signs of separation of the dura mater from the skull; of the just prognostics of injuries on the head, &c., with their contingencies and cures:—If this man not only gives most sensible observations, resulting from his own suggestions and practice; but also intersperses them with such quotations, as his best reading of more ancient or of existing authors have supplied; may I not think, that he has probably done near as much as any one in that department? And we may say, with deference, I presume, that he has performed this with great clearness, spirit, and effect. Need we draw back, because the lighter wits, "nauseant confestim et palleant," at the robustiorem voculam of rude Berengarius? He has given us a book at any rate; in quo multa nova observata, multa obsoleta in artis usum post liminio reducta, omnia longa firmata experientia reperiuntur.

The description and use of the trephines and small saw, then employed, will be found in this book, De Fractura Cranii, interspersed with practical observations worthy of our attention.

Berengar has also had the credit of being the first to employ mercury as a cure in Lues Venerea; but Pietro Pintor Spagnuolo, Physician to Alexander the 6th, had used it before, (yet parce,—not to Alexander,) as see Cotumnius and G. Tiraboschi, tom. 7, lib. 2. See also Fallopius. Be this as it may, "in ciō che appartiene all Anatomia, ei ne fu uno de' piu illustri Restoratori,"—add to this what Haller, in speaking of the art, subjoins, in compliment to Berengar,—"et ad naturam ipsam paulo post medicos revocaverit."

I always feel a resentment to those who affect to distrust the light of the moon, because she may casually present a black speck on her surface; jealousy, ignorance, or worse motives, frequently influence such decisions; and even Carpi must be carped at. On what grounds, might it not rather benefit science to investigate? A few lines may possibly serve. I love Carpi, and, am so instructed by sufficient judges, and by his works.

The habits and opportunities of Berengar are by no means at all, as far as I should presume, of the description, to warrant the coarse critique to which we allude. His latinity has been much outraged, as corrupta et immunda. But if so, has it not been more the effect of want of leisure to purify it; and to be ascribed to that same cause for which so many authors plead in excuse of their language, rather than to direct ignorance?

Berengar had the advantage, in some measure, of being under the instruction of Aldus Minutius, the renowned classic and printer. For whilst his young friend and patron, Albertus Pius, was under the immediate instruction of Aldus, in Albertus's own house, *he* also resided there; to which residence men of the first talents and erudition were convened; and, there was most open access in this house to abundance of the best editions, of the Latin, Hebrew, and Greek authors. Berengar in common had advantage of all these; and was actually quite engaged and making part with Albertus in his general studies, and even in anatomy,—"E dice che in caso dello stesso Alberto ensieme con lui intraprese egli quello dell Anatomia, cominciando del uccidere un porco, e dell' esaminarne, tutte le parti."—Thus much Tiraboschi!

Amongst these men also was Ajolanus, who dedicated, at the time, his second volume of the works of Galen, to Albertus; so that Berengar must, amongst others, have been acquainted, and familiarly, with Ajolanus. But moreover Albertus was, as well as Manutius, remarkable for his genius and eloquence, his knowledge of the Belles Lettres, and for all the studies and accomplishments of an elegant scholar. Could such a man's pursuits have found a companion in a coarse and careless literary man, as Berengarius was represented? Would Berengarius have been selected as he was, for Albertus; then enduring a miserable fit of the gout? And as an "il piu dolce restoro, che gli si potesse recare, era o il leggergli qualche libro e l'introduré a lui uomine dotti, co'quali si potesse trattener disputando?" How does this hold together? Was a coarse, vulgar, fellow, the only one to be chosen, to soothe, and by his information, his good enunciation and pleasantry, to mollify and lubricate a melancholy man; an Albertus; in, or after, a fit of the gout; when most men's tempers are very irascible?—impossible!

Berengarius produced some new points, and brought into notice others, which had been overlooked. The interceptions of the pia mater in the brain, although more originally claimed by Galen, were recapitulated by Berengar, and afterwards by Ruysch.

The bones of the ear, the malleus and ineus, were mentioned by Berengarius, who wrote about 1520, and also by Achillinus in 1521 or 2; without their claiming them as discoveries of their own. Benedictus, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, does not mention in his work either of these bones, whilst he describes sufficiently accurate the other known parts of that organ. They must have been discovered some little time after the year 1483. Douglas infers that Benedictus floruit circa annum 1495: which however is later. But Starcarius addressed a letter to Benedictus, in 1508, complimenting him upon his book; and, that Benedictus had

written so early as is mentioned, would appear from a passage in his own book.—"Dum hæc consideramus (relating to something else), anno salutis millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo tertio," i.e. 1483. Therefore it may be presumed, that these bones were discovered betwixt the publications of Benedictus, and those of Carpus.

The cochlea of the ear was known to Empedocles, though first mentioned by Plutarch. The stapes was claimed by L. Colledo, as his own invention, in his Commentary on Galen, in 1558. Columbus also mentions it in 1559. The stapes was also discovered by Ingrassius and his pupils; demonstrated publicly in the year 1546. It was also claimed by Eustachius, Columbus as above, and Colledo, a pupil of Vesalius. The inventor of a *new* Newmarket stapes, would at present, to this age of Newmarket flagellants, be worth all former ones; and help to stir up very speedily the sale of it. The sinus sphænodæi of the basilar bone was described by Berengar. So were the perforations of the os cribriforme. So was the semilunar valve of the ascending vena cava, and the valvulæ mitrales. And the tricuspid valve between the auricle of the vena cava and the right ventricle of the heart. The semi lunar valve in the pulmonary artery and aorta was described by him. But surgery and anatomy were wonderfully improved in the 16th century, although the medical works were very systematical and ponderous amongst the Italians, as Haller reports. And anatomy was chiefly monopolized by the Italians, from the restoration of learning until the beginning of the 16th century. Anatomy in Britain, before Harvey's time, was at a very low ebb; nothing was seen but mere transcripts from the antients. After that period, the improvements were considerable.—See Highmore, &c.

The first anatomical demonstrations were given by B. Carpus, on the body of a hog, in the house of the above Albertus Pius, Lord of Carpi.

The clitoris and nymphæ were first discriminated by Avicenna, and then by Carpi. Well might Haller represent the systems of these anatomists and physicians, as long drawn and ponderous. The hymen and nymphæ are thus neatly however expressed by an Italian Physician.—"Dalla parte vicina alla natura della Donna i veggono due pezzetti di carne (very troublesome pezzetti), in equali a punta come lecreste dei piccioli polli (pretty polli,) dette nimfe o' himeneo; i quali mentre stanno congiunti insieme, sono segno della virginita: et quando nella congiuntione con l'huomo si rompono et separano, spesse volte con molto sangue: danno segno della virginita perduta." I don't know that.

It is also equally modestly, but less fleshly, expressed by a Frenchman, in describing a natural obstacle in the part: "L'inperforation du Temple on l'on pretend sacrifier."—Truly French!

BAROLITANUS, MARIANUS SANCTUS.

1539, Justus Chronologia.

Romæ, 4*to*. 1526, Commentarius in Avicenna.

Venetiis, 8*vo*. 1535, De Lapide Renum, &c. Editio prima. Copies Salust in his latinity.

Venetiis, 8*vo*. 1535, De Lapide Vesicæ.—Editio prima.

Venetiis, 8*vo*. 1535, De Putredine Digressio.—Three works in one year.—He travels faster than I do!

Vechelus, *Paris*, 4*to*. ——, De Lapide Renum.—Haller's edition.

Lugduni, 8*vo*. 1542, Compendium, &c. il qual pero non e molto pregrato.

Apud Hæredes Juntæ, *Venetiis*, 4*to*. 1543, Compendium de Chirurgia recusum a Gesnero—who however does not mention it as such.

Apud Gesnero's Fratres, *Tiguri*, *fol*. 1555, Cum, "De Chirurgia Scriptores."

J. Gryphius, *Venet*. 8*vo*. 1558, De Ardore Urinæ.

Venetiis, 4to. 1647, Compendium, &c. cum Chirurgia Vigonis. Eloy.

This author was a well known Lythotomist, after the manner of his master, Joannes de Romanis. The operation consisted of a razor for the incision; of dilators and forceps. John Bell, (not Bull,) stiles him the "big-mouthed Marian" (not Mary Ann), from the inflated eulogia which were bestowed on his instruments.

The work of Marianus, on this subject, is interesting, "inasmuch as it contains the oldest description we have of an operation, which maintained its place for some hundred years, and did not lose, during all that period, any of its horrors."

Gesner gives a record of the Libellus de Lapide Vesicæ, per incisionem extrahendo, cum figuris instrumentorum, as Aureus—"dictio ampullulata."—Haller.

And, by the bye, I may as well record, in allusion to what was recorded in letter A. of this work, that last year I performed the operation, per rectum, with success; upon an elderly man, who is living and well; but as I may, at my leisure, be induced to give a detail of it, I shall not at present make any farther observation.

BRUNFELSII, OTTO.

Obiit Bernæ, 1534.

Argentoratum, fol. 1529, Catalogus illustrium Medicorum, et de primis Medicinæ Scriptoribus, 2 vols.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1530, Herbarium, vivæ Icones cum effectibus earumdem, et Appendice, 2 vols.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1530, Catalogus illustrium Medicorum.

Argent. fol. 1531, Novæ Editiones, Serapionis, Averrhois et Rhazis et liber de Simplicibus.

Argent. 1532, Theses seu communes loci, &c.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1532, Herbarium etiam vivæ Icones cum effectibus earundem et Appendice.—Better edition than of 1530.—In 3 tomes.

G. Ulricher, *Argent. 8vo.* 1532, Theses seu loci communes.

Argent. fol. 1532, Spiegel der Arznez.

G. Ulricher, *Argent. 8vo.* 1533, Jatreon Medicamentorum.

J. Albertus, *Argent. 24mo.* 1533, Neotericorum aliquot Medicorum.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1534, Onomasticon Medicinæ simplicium et Lexicon universale.

Argent. fol. 1534, Cum Theophrasto.

Argent. 8vo. 1535, Jatreon Medicorum.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1536, Herbarium, ed. of 1532.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1536, Herbarium, tom 2dus. Compilatio ex variis Scriptoribus, cum Rock's Herbarium.

Argent. 4to. 1536, Reformation des Apotheker.

Joh. Scottus, *Argent. fol.* 1540, Herbarium, tom. 3, cum Appendice, et Iconibus: ac, Defensio, a Mich. Ilero, anno 1431.—Haller.

G. Montanus, *Antw., 8vo.* 1540, Epitome Medicinæ.

Ægid. Corrozet, *Paris, 8vo.* 1540, Etiam ex gravissimis, &c.

Venetiis, 8vo. 1542, Etiam vide Lindenus.

Argent. fol. 1543, Lexicon Med. Simpli.

Paris, 16mo. 1552, Epitome rei Medicinæ.

Francfort, 8vo. 1566, Chirurgia parva—Lanfranc, into German.

Francofurto, 8vo. 1569, Chirurgia parva.—German.

Laboriosus homo et candidus.—Haller.

He collected both from ancient and modern sources, sed nota—Il y parle de plusieurs anciens medecins, il y indique leurs ouvrages d'une maniere si vague et si incomplete qu'on n'en sauroit presque tirer aucun usage. Il croioit cependant d'avoir fait des merveilles. Il l'envisage comme une digne fait de ses classes litteraires.—Dear, oh me, how I do feel, as if this were my case; for Clement is tremendous authority.—p. 273, vol. v.

BRISSOT, PIERRE.

Natus, 1478,—in vita a Moreau.
1514,—claruit secundum Justi, Chronologiam.

Colinæus, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1525, Apologia de Incisione Venæ, in Pleuritide Morbo. Liber.
Thom. Valpi., *Basil*. 8*vo*. 1528-9, —Haller.
Sim. Colinæus, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1538, Apologia de Incisione Venæ.
Venet. 8*vo*. 1539, Apologia de Incisione Venæ.
Abr. Pacard, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1622, A Ren. Moreau illustrata; De missione Sanguinis, in Pleuritide, &c.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1630, Disceptatio Apologetica.

Brissot obtains a place here on account of the insight which he has given of the errors of the Arabian writers; or, De Figmentis Arabum exterminandis ac explanandis. And as the great defender of Hippocrates and Galen. He especially vindicates their practice of bleeding in pleurisy, from the affected side.

It became such a party matter, about the beginning of the 16th century, that, in consequence of severe persecution, he was obliged to fly his country, and retire in exile to Lisbon.—See Barchusen, or Renatus Moreau.

Denys, Denysius, or Dionysius, Archiater of Emanuel, the King of Portugal, wrote a long dissentient epistle, directed to Brissot, in defence of the Arabians on this subject.

Brissot wrote his Apologia, the preface of which was directed, though not by name, "egregio cuidam medico," (of which I don't exactly see the necessity,) to Denysius or Dyonisius; whilst the book in disquisition, was personally addressed to Dionysius; but the delicacy of the preface is lost sight of in the work.

The Historia Morbi of this Disceptatio Apologetica arose out of that sad natural trait, which even an Archiater was mean enough to harbour. It arose out of envy. For Denys being probably a chip of the old block, (Denysius the tyrant of Heraclia,) had possibly also a touch of the tyrant about him. He could not refrain from carping at Brissot; in fact, he aimed a crack of the sconce at him. But Brissot knew equally, either to parry a blow, or solder a head, should it chance to be broken. So that Denys or Dionysius got in the rencontre, a tierce for his carte from him.

Brissot's Apologia became a posthumous work; as unfortunately, when it was ready for the press, he was suddenly seized with dysentery, and died in the year 1522. Notwithstanding this Apologia, or the offspring of logical and mathematical disquisition, yet I ask, may it not admit of doubt, whether all his points of reasoning are quite so clear as he himself took for granted.

Renatus Moreau, in vindicating the opinions of authors, Greek, Latin, Arabian, and barbarous, has made a great display of actual quotations, from a very numerous assemblage of their works; attributing to each author his side of the question: which renders it a book well worth consulting. He wrote a short life of Brissot.

BOTALLUS, LEON.

Archiater Galliarum, Caroli, noni, Hen. 3tii, et Guglielmi Principis Orangiæ, Artensi Consiliario et Medico Regis, Reginæ, et Ducis Andium, Suron, &c. Reginæ fratris.

Guill. Bovillius,	*Venet. vel Lugd.* 8*vo.*	1560,	De Curandis Vulneribus Sclopetorum.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1563,	Lib. de Luis Ven. Curandi ratione ac etiam, cum tom. i. Venet. Operis de Morbo. Gallico.
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1564,	De Curandis.
A.Gryphium,	*Lugd.* 16*mo.*	1565,	De Vuln. Sclopet. cum lib. vi. Method. Galeni.
	Lugd.	1565,	Luis Ven. Curandi ratio.—He alludes to mercury in the mode of cure.
ApudValgrisium,	*Ven.* 8*vo.*	1565,	De Vulneribus Sclopetorum.
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1566,	Eloy—etiam.
	Lugduni,	1565,	De Munere Ægroti et Medici.
	Lugduni, 12*mo.*	1565,	Comment. de Catarrho.
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1566,	De Vulneribus cum Commentariolis duobus.
	Francfurti, 8*vo.*	1575,	De Curandis Vulneribus.
JoanHuguetan,	*Lugd.* 8*vo.*	1577,	De Curatione per Sanguinis Missionem, even in Quartans and Dropsies.—Rees' Encyclopædia observes, "the mania has now subsided at length."—Not an universal Medicine.
JohnHuguetan,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1580,	De Curatione per Sanguinis Missionem, &c., cum Commentariis.
ApudPlantinum,	*Ant.* 8*vo.*	1583,	De Curandis Vulneribus.
Arnold Corinx,	*Antw.* 4*to.*	1583,	De Curand. per Sanguinis Mission. cum Alp. Ferri; his famous work, et Rotæ Argumentis.
ApudPlantinum,	*Ant.* 8*vo.*	1583,	De Curatione per Missionem Sanguinis.
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1597,	De Curandis Vulneribus, cum Figuris Instrumentorum.
Valgrisius,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1598,	De Vulneribus Sclopetorum.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1640,	Sententia de via Sanguinis, Apollinis.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1640,	Galeni et L. Botalli placita.
	Lugduni, 8*vo.*	1655,	De Curatione.
	Leyden, 8*vo.*	1660,	Opera Omnia Med. et Chirur. Joan van Hoorne.
	Norimberg, 8*vo.*	1676,	De Curandis, Germanicé.

Botallus was the d—— of a phlebotomist, and bleeding ad— ad— ad— was the delight of his heart. Nay, I verily believe that he would, if possible, have almost outdone my brother, (sine nomine), a Yorkshire surgeon: who had abstracted (as it is stiled) from a patient, whom I saw, and for a *gentle* sprain of the wrist, only six-and-thirty ounces of blood. And, (as he had promised the man), fully intended a repetition next morning. It might possibly have answered the surgeon's intention very fully no doubt; but the poor sufferer, I apprehend, must have felt rather empty after it.

Eloy commends us to use Botallus's advice with caution. I have a volume which contains both Brissot and Botallus.—What a Cornucopia of blood!—Blood in a Cor-

nucopia! Oh! barbarous! Which of us will you chastise? The surgeon or his commentator?

It is *mea* culpa, *mea* culpa, *mea* maxima culpa !!!

That the blood has life in it, is described in Leviticus—is recognized in Virgil's Vitam cum Sanguine fudit,—in Harvey's Sanguinem per se vivere,—in John Hunter's Living Principle, &c.—and therefore, without farther quotations, we may boldly presume that it is a fluid of vital consequence.

Whether the privation of this fluid is equally capable of destroying life, and by its renewal of renovating it, becomes a mechanical, philosophical, or physiological question, implicating life: which I leave to men of mystery, and to physiologists. That the blood, in a certain quantity, becomes necessary for life, is demonstratively true; and therefore, the expenditure of this vital fluid requires the utmost consideration. The arteries were said, in times long before us, to contain the "vytal and lyvely spyrte engendered in the bosome of the harte." So that the living principle of the blood has been long admitted.

The incessant and most repeated use of the lancet is now not only a fashionable, but a most general, practice. And practitioners have carried, and are carrying, the use and abuse of it, to an unparalleled degree in medicine. Strong advocates have appeared on all sides; but the concurrence in its use, (nearly universal,) has now obtained the superiority; and it is a fool-hardihood to affect to oppose them who use it. Whilst one practitioner seldom finds a case in which he does not bleed, another, equally successful, seldom carries, or uses a lancet. This last has been the case with many very old and very successful physicians. I have known several instances myself. Then, what case can possibly require more investigation? It becomes a medical duty; and the vicissitudes of its use and abuse have been remarkable. At present, I am inclined to think that it has no where been carried with a more copious or higher hand, than in some of the circles of practice near the metropolis of the county of York. We have had, in my time, and we still retain, some terrible phlebotomists, descendants or pupils of a noted lancet-surgeon. This rage has existed in all ages. Jacob Pons, in a tract published at Lyons, in 1596, stiles it—"licentiosa sanguis missio." I do not immediately recollect the author who affirms, that it is natural for man to look with horror on the waste of his blood. He must be a bold man now, who dares to oppose the practice of copious bleeding. A long medical life, has taught me much caution in this respect; and yet, if seeing is believing, I have seen an immense quantity of blood drawn, with a success by no means commensurate with the expectation.

The nervous and arterial systems are intimately connected, and respectively act upon each other. The object and effect of bleeding becomes a most important consideration in the diseases of the body. Accident must, in early ages, have produced examples both of the use and abuse of bleeding. But the experience of ages alone can detect the valuable result; or draw the strict line of the use and abuse of bleeding. And therefore the reasons of the effects of it upon the system, and the right rule in drawing blood, will necessarily be required in illustration. It has been established as an admitted fact, that the loss of blood, lowers the tension of the system; assuages nervous excitement; diminishes the heat, and probably the velocity of the blood. This being granted, the due time, quantity, and necessity, are essentials to be proved, before we admit of any expenditure. And these should be associated with person and circumstances,—a point I doubt not always duly contemplated. Sydenham observes, as a sort of rule in the instance of a confirmed pleurisy in grown persons, that he never knew it to be cured, without the loss of about forty ounces of blood. But would this be prudent or necessary in all persons or circumstances? A continuance of the pain in the side, and difficulty of breathing, does not in some instances call for, but absolutely interdicts, the use of farther bleeding. Sudden depletion, when required, will effect more benefit, in small quantity even, than an extravagant bleeding; for in this operation, and in the mode of it, the functions of the vascular system, both local and universal, as well as the nervous,

are peculiarly affected. Has any one ever witnessed a copious and frequent repetition of bleeding, not to produce or leave behind it a debilitated constitution, subject to convulsions; to sudden or more remote deposits of effusion of fluid within the cavities; to syncopes; to indolence and nervous imbecility; to depression and melancholy; to death.

I shall not affect to enter into particulars, or presume more than to call the attention, in the treatment of diseases, to the points mentioned above. Because I am convinced they are frequently neglected and become the causes of precarious practice. In proof of this assertion, we will make use of a quotation from Botallus: "Ergo cum in tanta incertitudine res medica posita sit, æquum est censere id est verissimum quod quandoque Hippocrates et Galenus dixerunt, nempe fortunati esse hominis incidere in manus prudentis medici, qui summa diligentia et assiduita tractatione artis rerum ejusdem usum præcalluerit."

I have frequently, in my own mind, condemned the indiscriminate use of the lancet, when, without having paid due attention to the age and circumstances of the patient, young and old, hot and cold, weak and strong, rich and poor, were all nearly treated alike, and frequently shared the same fate.

I have frequently seen the lancet used freely in the inflammatory and typhus fever, in dropsy, anasarca, and gangrene. For every thing was to give way to bleeding; and upon any remonstrance, cases of approval were produced in point, from this medical review or that professor: when, upon strict examination, not the smallest identity of case was in either. It is therefore obviously the abuse of bleeding which is to be combatted. Excuse the egotism of so many I's.

Brissot frequently, with much good sense, lays before the reader the approbation of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, &c., in many cases, of the service of bleeding. But many considerations are to be taken into the account, before we can bring into comparison their cases and ours; and yet, we bleed as freely in ours, as in theirs.

The deception of the inflammatory crust has betrayed many practitioners into inordinate bleeding: never resting quiet from the use of the lancet, whilst any signs of this crust remained. And yet, upon how many combined circumstances, and nice distinctions, any fact is to be accredited, upon this score, the man of real science dares scarcely affect to determine. Who shall define the various degrees of cohesion in the crassamentum, and to what absolute indication they belong? I have witnessed a practitioner suspending a portion of blood from the bleeding cup transfixed on his finger; and loudly asserting, that as the crassamentum was not broken, it required a repetition of V. S.,—when the patient behind the curtain was actually in articulo mortis.

When we contemplate the pulse, that great master, Hippocrates, describes it as "res falsisima." And truly, it requires a man of no small skill, to determine, in many diseases, how to act in regard to drawing blood. In some instances, as in abdominal diseases, bleeding may be necessary, and yet the pulse is very small and feeble; or in the inflammations of the small intestines; whilst in low typhus cases, the pulse will sometimes be full, and loaded, and where bleeding should be very spare or perhaps rather none at all. Even in cases where violent action of the vessels appears to call for liberal bleeding, yet the difference between this and profuse bleeding makes a very sensible alteration in the disease and event of it. So that an expression which we sometimes meet with in authors, "that bleeding is the only sheet-anchor, and only remedy," has been the cause of the most inordinate abuse of it with young practitioners. Old practitioners are called in to the patients of such; and from such examples, old men grow wise, and fit to give instruction.

Although generally speaking I am a very spare bleeder, yet I would not imply, that it is not when properly adhibited, a most effectual expedient. I would certainly oftener bleed into a small vessel than a larger one, yet occasionally I have and would bleed into a *pail*. In uncommon cases of affection of the head, with great commotion and inflammatory action, bleed a man into this pail. But I would not do this at all, for every vagrant head ache, or pain in the side, or pain in the bowels, or megrim,

These indispositions I think might be obviated by aperients and other expedients. In local diseases attended with much pain, where the weak state of the pulse might not indicate bleeding, yet it is occasionally necessary I must grant. But still it may not be necessary to take pounds instead of ounces. And as far as my own experience has gone, I agree with many modern authors, that many very inflammatory complaints may be more safely, and as immediately, subjugated by relaxants and nauseating medicines, with aperients. And my own mode of practice hinges much on this expedient. You shall have a patient labouring under violent phrenetis, and shall bleed him, ad deliquium usque; and I am quite of opinion that I could relieve him more effectually, and at less risque of consequences, by a few grains of nauseating medicines, than you had done by a wash-hand basin full of blood. I have used both expedients under similar circumstances, and apprehend I speak from authority. The result even of a few cases, both ways, may afford some fair inference.—Per contra, consult Platerus.

Professor Reich, in Erlanger, says, he has discovered two medicines, one internal, the other external, by means of which, all the dangers of acute disease may be warded off, as it were, in a moment; only the use of them must not be deferred too long. If he keeps these two medicines a secret to himself, I doubt he is seldom suffered to remain quietly in bed.

In fevers of camps, and military hospitals, the depleting system has been carried to an extravagant extent; and in cases of fever, without local inflammation, generally, either of typhus or typhoid type, such practice must be deemed hazardous, and will often be fatal.—See Medical Review. Contagion of fever was never noticed by Hippocrates, and where he practiced in Greece it was nearly in the same parallels of latitude with those on the United States, where yellow fever is so raging.—Ed. Med. Journal.

Come to Poland, says Dr. Frank, and observe how the poor Jews live there. Adults, children, domestic animals, and filth of every kind, are crowded into confined rooms, in which the air is not renewed the whole year, except during the opening and shutting of the door, and yet these people live many years without being visited by epidemic fever.—See also Moseley.

All that relates to a scientific use of the lancet, is peculiarly required to be known. The pulse is exceedingly fallacious in all intestinal affections. A very numerous list of authors might be adduced, of the first authority, who have given us practical rules and cautions on this head. It would be a very extended record to enumerate them. Haller's advice is, amongst others, "quod venæ sectio nunquam convenire nisi plethora adsit." Hippocrates has many instances in his aphorisms, and Galen has also. Lanzoni has a good exemplification of the abuse of bleeding, see page 167 of his Consultationes. But our author, Botallus, is very judicious, and very explicit and excellent in this regard. Bleeding was particularly opposed by Erasistratus and his followers, because they suspected, "nativum colorem difflari una imminuique." But Galen used bleeding only when he conceived the fluids and humours too abundant. If he presumed the fault was in eorum corruptione, then he substituted purging. The opinions of different authors, ancient and modern, however desultorily introduced, may be of great use to the practitioner. For instance, in the erysipelas, we are told that bleeding is rarely required, except from supervening serous inflammation. When it has attacked the head severely, or when it is extensively diffused, it is always benefitted by intestinal evacuations, and by the occasional application of mild lukewarm local applications in preference; whereas inflammation of the serous membranes of the head, chest, and abdomen, (according to Ryland, &c.), in pleuritis particularly, requires bleeding; for as long as any pure fever continues, before disorganization takes place, or the vessels are pouring out lymph, it is our sheet-anchor. According to Vetch, ophthalmia is better relieved by emptying than opening the temporal artery. The last operation draws more blood to the anastamosing branches, and the bandage requisite is inconvenient. Producing syncope in ophthalmia, by bleeding, is not supposed to produce a better effect than by withdrawing blood in quanti-

ties proportioned to the violence of the symptoms, by means of cupping and leeches, and application also to the septum nasi.

In regard to local bleeding, modern surgeons may have something to boast of;—we do not now represent, as Stephanus did, the opening of the jugular vein as "nunquam hactenus visum aut auditum,"—and we might be in equal astonishment at the quantity of blood which Botallus asserts to have been taken. His brother, as he indites, had certified to him by letter, "ad me scripsit se crebro libras quatuor et quinque cum summa ægrotantium utilitate detraxisse multaque præstitisse miranda in ægrorum auxilio, et in *semetipso* largose aut crebriore sanguinis missione, quæ nullo alio remedio præstari poterant." In compliance with this, the French remark, however, "qu'on est toujours tendre sur soi." And he brings Galen to witness, from chap. 12th, De Sanguinis Missione, that he often had taken four pounds and a half of blood away, with benefit or utility; and Gorræus is also brought in for the assertion, that "ad sex usque libras sanguinem detractum fuisse, ita ut febris protinus extingueretur, nec ulla sequeretur virium affectio." If all this be true, of which there can be little doubt: if they did not, as in some markets, produce false weights, our hospital reports, which have staggered me in some of their consequences, may not be so blameable.

There are certain diseases in which all parties are agreed that the lancet should be freely used. These are equally well described and identified in old surgery as in new; but yet expedients are different, and the physiology of the diseased brain is probably better understood; and from which comprehension, the inferences applied to practice are more scientific, and probably more beneficial. Apoplexy has been the subject of never failing interest; it has been narrowly watched, and innumerable dissections have been the consequence. General bleeding, under instantaneous attacks, is almost always adhibited; but I doubt Dr. Flemyng's advice has not been much adopted. He recommended the operation of trepan. Perhaps if one crown of a trepan had been accidentally applied to his head, it might have taken off the pressure of this strange idea. Let the reader consult Dr. Serres on Meningeal and Cerebral Apoplexy.

Morgagni observes, that peripneumony is frequently rendered fatal by bleeding to such excess, as supplants the more indispensible process of expectoration; I am certain I have seen cases with similar results. The London Medical Journal gives some good observations of Avenbrugger, of Vienna, who ascertains peripneumony from pleuritis, by striking with the ends of the fingers upon the side of the pleura. Laennec has carried this to a great degree of perfection; to accomplish which art, perseverance in the practice of it is necessary. Pulmonary consumptions require some discrimination regarding bleeding; and these, according to Dr. Reece, are generally attended with a fever of the intermittent type. It has been observed, contrary to the opinion of Dr. ———, by Dr. Cooke, that apoplexies seldom destroy life in less than one or two hours. Sudden deaths, he observes, are very commonly ascribed to apoplectic seizure, but they probably depend on some other affection. When it does not prove fatal, it usually terminates in paralysis. The strong apoplexy almost always ends in death, and from effusion of blood.—See Lond. Med. Repository, vol. xii.

In all the executed men which I have dissected at York, I scarcely remember one instance of real apoplectic sanguineous effusion. In cases of apoplexy, close pupils are more dangerous than those dilated. "In all cases where there is great inflammation, the blood is said to circulate slowly. When the pulse is from 76 to 100, with tenseness in the artery, it indicates bleeding; but, generally speaking, from 100 to 120 not so, as it rather indicates debility; but if the pulse rise on taking away a little blood, it will be required. And when any secreting surfaces are the subject of inflammation, as of joints, and to prevent suffocation, we must bleed." If, as professor Blumenback calculates, the quantity of blood in the body is only about 120 ounces troy, in what situation would one of Galen's, or Botallus's patients have been, after the loss of 5 or 6 lbs. at once.—Nonne, vacuo pleno? In regard however to the inflammation, and difference of it, and consequences of the synovial and serous membranes,

Mr. Brodie's views may somewhat direct us in bleeding. And the consideration of them will lead to some practical application. Syncope likewise requires some discrimination. Patin remarks, "que cest une marque infaillyble, que les canaux du cœur sont bouchés." He was very fond of venæ sectio, and used it, as he affects, with admirable success *to his wife*; (whom, however, he stiles somewhat iracunda et biliosa,) per octies sectas venas superiores, septenamque semel, post depleta majora vasa. May we ask, if he had completely depleted the larger vessels, whence were the little ones to draw their blood? He then exclaims—"vive la bonne methode de Galien, et le beau vers de Joachim de Bellaz." "O bonne, ô sainte, ô divine saignee!!" But his own apostrophe was, "Je voudrois bien qu'elle (his wife) fut guerie et qu'elle fut moins colorée a l'avenir." What betwixt his wife and his naughty son Charles, had he not been a Frenchman, he would have had a bad time of it. He boasts, however, of his talent for bleeding, after having bled "un infant," 3 days old, (certainly an infant,) "pour une Erysipele qu'il avoit a la gorge,"—observing, "qu'il etoit encore vivant, agè de 35 ans et—Capitaine dans Dunquerke." We must, however, upon that occasion not let his useful aphorysm pass,—"L'application des grans remedes dans un age *si tendre*, demande beaucoup de jugement."

In dysentery, Mr. Johnson observes, that when blood appears alarmingly in the stools, whether the fever runs high or not, venæsection may be employed without the smallest apprehension of that *bugbear* debility.

In the early stage of the yellow fever, Johnson recommends bleeding largely, from 12 to 34 ounces. The appearance of the blood may be sizey when the pulse is soft and low, as in pleuretic pains. When the pulse is hard and quick, the blood will generally be sizey. After great loss of blood, as in operations, the symptomatic fever which arises, especially in debilitated habits, is generally inflammatory. It interdicts the use of animal food.

Pneumonia is an uncertain disease and is much affected by the order of days. If erysipelas has supervened upon pneumonia the pain and inflammation does not return; hence blisters may be properly substituted.

If any young practitioner will be at the trouble of looking into many of the published cases, and will compare the quantity of blood drawn in certain instances; if he will examine the progress, the detail, and the consequences, from hour to hour, and day to day, he may learn in the end a valuable lesson. How often will he not be informed, that notwithstanding the very liberal bleeding, still the contumacy of the disease, and the inveteracy of the crassamentum, have withstood the most determined repetitions, and—ended in death.

I wish not to criticise any man's writings or practice, I can see plenty of faults in my own; but I would fain call the attention of the young and unprejudiced student. Practice must be weighed by the test of experience; he must look into this experience, and draw parallels of cases, of treatment, and of results. It would be painful to me to overhaul the numberless instances of excessive V. S. followed by death. Look into the register of cases; it will stare us in the face; it will oblige us to look, to think, to determine, almost invidiously;—it would be an useful but an hateful task. And at this moment I am so awake to the danger of the proposal, that I think I shall be worried alive by my brethren, who will consider me as a Panther; glutting and pouncing on them as my prey, sucking and snarling over their blood and entrails.

BONACIOLUS, LUDOVICUS FERRARENSIS.

1530, Justus Chronologia.
Circa 1540, Obiit, juxta Mazzuchi.

What his just Chronology may be I don't know; but if the first edition is as here below, in common justice he ought to have been placed before.

Fol. sine anno et loco, circa 1480, Edit. vetus—Eneas Muliebris; describing the nature and its circumstances.—A very curious book. Bib. Dict.

Sybold, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1537, De Conformatione Fœtus. De Uteri, &c. —Our advances in modern days have added nothing.

Hen. Sybold, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1538, De Conceptione Indiciis.

Cas. Wolfio, *fol.* 1586, Vide Douglas.

fol. 1597, Editio Princeps, by Spachius.—Enneas Muliebris.

Lugduni, 12*mo.* 1639, De Conformatione Fœtus, inter Gynæciorum lib. a Spachio.

Lugduni, 12*mo. vel* 8*vo.* 1641, De Conformatione.—Best edition.

Leidæ, 8*vo. vel* 12*mo.* 1646, Enneas Muliebris, cum Pinæo.

Lugduni, 12*mo. vel* 8*vo.* 1650, Lib. de Conformatione Fœtus ; et Pinæus de Virginitate, &c.

Lugduni, 12*mo.* 1660, Albertus Magnus de Secretis Mulierum ; de Virginitate etiam, &c.

Amsterdam, 12*mo.* 1663, Uteri Partiumque ejus Consectione.

The Bibliographical Dictionary appears to consider the author De Conformatione, as different from the author of Enneas Muliebris ; and has cited Pindus instead of Pinæus de Virginitate ?

The book, Enneas Muliebris, or Gynæciorum, is edited by Caspar Wolphius, dated 1586, folio ; and that which Spachius introduced also among the Gynæciorums, is in folio, 1597 : where the subject is treated, "dictione liberrima et fere lasciviente." Yet, notwithstanding, the author dedicated it, or dicavit, "Ducissæ suæ famosæ Lucretiæ Borgiæ filiæ, Alexandro sexto" Papae (a secret), which, however, must not in common justice be misconstrued into Alexander the 6th Pope, being the Papa, and She his daughter.

This extraordinary dedication, however, is to be found only in the Editio Princeps of this Enneas ; which circumstance renders it most scarce.

In the Enneas Muliebris, the description of the uterus, the signs of virginity and conception, and matters of that sort, are considered. The titles of the same work frequently vary very much. One of them is, "De Mulierum tum aliis, tum gravidarum effectibus et morbis ;" "Libri Veterum et Recentiorum aliquot ;" and in Spachius's edition, Argentinæ, 1597, the title is, "Gynæciorum sive de Mulierum, tum communibus, tum gravidarum, Parientium, et Puerperarum affectibus et Morbis." And the reader of Spachius will be no little surprised, before he has well entered upon this subject, (De Morbis et Affectibus Uteri Morbosis,) to find it softened down and dulcified into the term "Harmonia Gynæciorum." Harmonia might very well accord with the 2d chapter of this book, De Virginibus ; by no means with the third, De Sterilitate ; and much less with the pangs and pains of Parturition. I doubt Spachius never was present at a smart labour or accouchement ; for if his wife had ever been lying in, he would have felt them in his back. Is it not what the law expresses by a "misprision of terms." It reminds me of Seale's beautiful analysis of the Choriambic system, wherein the highest flight of Grecian lore is expressed by very vulgar inapt idioms : as of a dim-cat, (or a Spanish-cat, born blind ;) a tit-ram-cat, or little tit-cat ; or perhaps, (much as one), of a ram tom-cat, which although certainly a stronger expression, is beneath the dignity of Grecian eloquence.

Haller, when he gave credit to Bonaciolus for having first described the Clitoris et Nymphæ, as parts, or water goddesses, does it only upon the authority of Douglas and de Neufville. And Eloy asserts, that Douglas was deceived in this respect, as to the original claim to this distinction ; for, Avicenna and Carpi had already established, "une difference reelle" between the two organs. In the first page he also describes the difference betwixt Colis and Vulva—"siquidem hæc cava pubi subdita, ille foris propensus ac prominens existit." Haller, after some observations on the work, subjoins, "Cæterum rhapsodiam fere non magni momenti habet." If rhapsodies are not allowable on such subjects, when are they ? He continues to observe,

respecting the circumstances of the date and dedication of this Enneas, "non potest serius poni, quam Alexandro 6to; post cujus decessum, vix quisquam Lucretiæ librum dicaverit," &c.—No longer pipe, no longer dance.—"Deinde a 1506 vel 1507, contra eum, Ponticus Virumnus scripsit."

The book is not unaptly described as, "dictione liberrima;" nor had he need to have been so very explicit in his description. Could he possibly have supposed, that the Ducissa was so far blind from her birth, and without feeling, as not to know the difference betwixt this vulva and the foris propensus? It was therefore no *necessary* indulgence to her curiosity, in exposing a secret. He was actually, in her regard, committing an indecency.—See p. 1, Enneas Muliebris. His definition and explanation of the term vulva is anything but chaste, "a volendo, eo quod insatiabiliter coitum velit atque desideret;" nay, he affects even *modesty* in thus committing himself. Indeed it is morally impossible not to relax the muscles of volition and risibility, at some of the pompous obscenities of Bonaciolus. Is it risibility or derisibility which excites on this occasion? For, in apprising us of his scale of mensuration, by which he computes the various dimensions of "colis and vulva," intelligi volo, the scale Vitruvii Architecti tertii, or, in other words, (possibly) of the Sculptor who formed the colossal figure bestriding a branch of the Hellespont. I hope he does not identify it with the arch of the Pubes—"Stupidis rudenti lusui." But what can we say in extenuation of him, when he is informing Lady Lucretia how to restore, viciatæ genitalia, by fomentations of pulicaria, of pulegium, and of agnus castus, (castus!!) by alum, &c., and by irrigating the naturals; so that, "eas partes surrugantes adeo callide exilitates illas effingunt, ut inviciate rudioribus appareant," i. e. to take in the male flats. Quæ sit Virtuosarum apud *nos* praxis hodierna? peto?—sed verbum sat: he very *innocently* adds,—Ducissa perlegere ne pigeat! This in Yorkshire is deemed the uptack of every thing impudent. The following passage however makes a little amende honorable: "Quo fit, ut explanatio hæc, et pudorem simul, et artis præcepta servantibus, difficilis evadat."

Portal and Tiraboschi (after him) report of Bonaciolus, "in molte cose ei non è che semplice copiator degli antichi è che piu volte e caduto in non piccioli errori." But remark, "Egli era non solo medico, *ma Poeta encor valorosa;*"—nature formed hima Poet, but fire and feeling made him valourous. None but the brave deserve the fair!

BERTHELET, THOMAS.

1497, See Dibdin,—1279, Typog. Ant., vol. iii.

12*mo.* 1533, De Morbo Gallico.

London, in ædibus, 8*vo.* 1536, Of the Wood called Guiacum, and that healeth the Frenche Poxe, &c.

The original is probably the Latin Treatise of Nicolaus Vicentinus Leonicenus, De Morbo Gallico, by Aldus, 4to., 1497. No book was printed in France before the year 1470. According to Herbert, this is supposed to be the first book on the subject printed in English.

BOSCO DE JO. JAC. MANLII.

Bon.Locatellus, *Venet.fol.* 1496, Expensis Nobilis viri ut infra.

Venet. 4*to.* 1664, La Practica dell Infirmieri.

Dieu forbid, that this should divulge the practices of our infirmary when I was a pupil—sad days! sad doings!

Viri Domini Octaviani Scoti civis Medoeliensis,—and a spirited fellow was he,—only pay attention to the very many antient works of use and curiosity, which he caused to be edited, and to which his monogramme is attached. He was a bibliographical diamond of the first water.—Luminare majus,!

Antidotarii, et practicæ divi Johannes Mesue et aliorum illustrium Medicorum, clarissima interpretatio dicta.

It is remarkable that this author indites, "Olim ego juvenili ætate concitus," as Quiricus does in the Lumen Apothecariorum; and also addresses nearly the same reason for its production. "Scio ego incomparabilem egris jacturam eximiis doctrinam illatam esse dedecus non sui culpa verum ob ministrorum potius inscitiam." It is divided into eleven sections, black letter, double columns, 77 folia, and affects to give the Nostrums and Pharmacopolisms from Galen ad Simon Januensem, &c. &c.

BLONDUS, MICH. ANGELI.

Natus Venetiis, 1497.

Hier. de Cartulariis, *Romæ*, 8*vo.* 1528, Ex Lib. Hippocratis de nova et prisca arte medendi.
H. de Cartulariis, *Romæ*, 1528, De Origine Morbi Gallici et ligni Indici.
Hier. Calepinus, *Ven.* 8*vo.* 1539, De Morbis Puerorum.
J. A. and P. de Nicolinis, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1537-9, De Adfectionibus Infantum et Puerorum.
Joh. Ant. et Pet. de Nicolinis, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1542, De Partibus ictu sectis, &c.
F.F.deNicolinis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1544, De Physiognomia vel de Cognitione Hominis per Aspectum ac lib. de Maculis.
Joh. Ant. et Pet. de Nicolinis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1544, De Diebus Decretoriis contra Neotericos libellus.
F.R.deNicolinis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1544, De Maculis Corporis, Liber.
F.F.deNicolinis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1544, De Canum Cura et Venatione, &c.; liber rarissimus.
Joh. Ant. et Pet. de Nicolinis, *Venetiis*, 8*vo.* 1545, De Memoria, Libellus.
Romæ, 4*to.* 1545, Dialogus de Anima—rarus.
Venet. 4*to.* 1546, De Ventis et Navigatione, lib. perrarus.
Venise, 4*to.* 1549, Theophrastus de Plantis, Lib. iii. priores translati.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1550, De Diebus Decretoriis.
Francof. fol. 1610, Opera Chirurgica extat in Uffenback Thesauro.

I observe this author fancied that both Hippocrates and Galen were acquainted with the venereal disease, they having written on *all* the diseases incident to the human body.—What will not fancy do?

Michael Angelo Blondus married *a* wife, (not two and two, as some men do), who teazed him most terribly. Why did not Michael the Archangel flog her out of Paradise? Perhaps he was wiser, or at least more merciful. He quitted her, and waited until she died. He then married another,—and *she* killed him; oh no; but he died soon after.—It was as broad as long to Michael Angelo.—I fear, le vent fut en poupe at that time.

BASILIUS, MAGNUS, SANCTUS, (Stiled.*)

Cervicorum, *Coloniæ*, *fol.* 1531, Conversa in Latinum.
Frobenius, *Basiliæ*, *fol.* 1532, Opera omnia Græce, liber in hoc Idiomate; rarissimus.
Frobenius, *Basiliæ*, *fol.* 1540, Postrema editio.
Basiliæ, *fol.* 1551, Opera Græca omnia ultraque rara.—Vide Denis Buchr. Gesch.

* Old stile we presume, for there are very few new stile.

Sine loco et anno, 4to. Liber ad Nepotes, quo pacto Gentilium libros legere Christianos oporteat, per Leonardum Aretinum traductus.—Versio hujus libri rarissimus.—Bibl. Sarr.

In the 2d tom. of this last edition, there is a book expressly written and dedicated ad Letorium Episcopum Melites, "De vera Virginitatis Integritate." And I presume, that, as directed to the Bishop, he implies human virginity. He likewise addresses an epistle,—ad Virginem lapsam,—i. e. to a Lady of easy virtue—a fallen angel!

We are very proud to reckon so great a man in our Medical Calendar; and therefore from the above subject being professional, we claim him.

His Opusculum ad Iuvenes, was printed at Moguntz, in 4to. about 1467; in type or character such as Schoyffer used. His Opera Omnia were published, Gr. et Lat., by Jul. Garnier, at Paris, 3 vols. fol., in 1721. And the Homilies et Lettres Choisies, were translated into French, by L'Abbé Auger, at Paris, in 8vo., 1788.—See Brunet.

With these last we have little to do; all the better if we had; little is better than none! When a sanctus appears, I must, however, hide my diminished head--(bon jour.)

Although this pious Papist has not, (as far as I have seen remarked), published any specific work; yet he has elucidated more clearly than others those passages in holy writings which relate to *medicine*. In this respect Eloy compares him to St. Luke.

The dictates of such men are like the splendid reflections of a brilliant; lustrous in ratio to the darkness of the medium. Vivid as may be the *sub*-cœlestial flashes even of human wit, yet they avail nothing, when compared to the burnished glory of an inspired writer. In vain might we expect an evangelical pen to stray from any subject, in compliment to medicine. But there are as strange incomprehensibilities in the nature of man, and in the bias of his mind, as there are apparent incompatibilities in the practice of art. And we observe these to obtain, and actually to be attempted in nature. Thus, as in geology, the disposal of strata; or in art, of shades and colours; or in poetry, the arrangement of words. Could we possibly have inferred from reasoning, that in the first instance, a certain disposition of strata, (such as is sometimes found on the globe), should ever have taken place in inert stone; or conceived, that the flights of graceful and easy poetry, were possibly to be pinioned down, by the drowsy and tardiped movement, of dactyl and spondee? And yet they all eventually become reconcileable to us; by the absolute and individual proof of their existence.

BENEDICTUS DE NURSIA.

Dom. de Lapis, *Bononiæ*, 1471, Ad Sanitatis Conservationem, pulcherrimum et utilissimum Opus.—Very scarce and much sought.

BERNHARDUS, FRANCISCUS.

Andelovius, *Spiræ, 8vo.* 1539, Preservator Sanitatis, Carmine.

BASIANUS, LANDUS.

Placentini Professor.

Lucam Ant. Juntam, } *Venet.* 4*to.* 1533, } Dialogus, ac cum Novæ, &c.

Lion, 8vo. 1534, Dial. Barbaronastrix: absque auctoris nomine.

Joan. Operini, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1542, De Humana Historia, lib. ii. vel singularium hominis partium cognitione.

Joan. Operini, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1543, Jatralogia, Dialogi duo, de universæ artis Medicæ Methodo.

S. Galiguanus, *Pat.* 8*vo.* 1552, Præf. in Aphorismos Hippocratis—totus Galenicus.—Haller.
Patavii, 8*vo.* 1552, Liber de Motü : Philosophicus omnino.
B. Constantinus, *Ven.* 8*vo.* 1555, De Origine et Causa Pestis Patavini.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1555, De Origine et Causa Pestis Patavini.
Bal. Constan., *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1556, De Incremento ; libellus.
Bal. Constan., *Venet.* 4*to.* 1557, Jatrologia Generalia : nullus usus.-Haller.
T. Spiessus et J. T. Porsius, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1605, De Humani Historia, vel singularium partium cognitione.
Francfurt. 8*vo.* 1652, Anatomia Corporis Humani.
——— Concilia cum Welschii Consilia.
——— De prodigiosis Partubus.—Vide Haller.

He was esteemed more brilliant than profound ; but became most remarkable for the incident of his death : being stabbed with seven wounds, as he was entering his own door, in the night. Only one third of the number which Julius Cæsar received. "Et tu Brute !" Oh, brute.

BULLEYN, WILLIAM.

Obiit 1576, Tempore Hen. 8vi, Angliæ.

——— Book of healthful Medicines—lost.—If healthful, or full of health, what occasion for Medicines ?
London, 8*vo.* 1548, Government of Health.—Miscellaneous.
8*vo.* 1558, Government of Health.
London, 8*vo.* 1562, Regiment against the Pleurisy.—There was a Regiment against the Pleurisy, when the poor sick elephant was killed in Exeter Change.
London, *fol.* 1562, Bulwarke of Defence against all Sickness, Soarnesse, and Wounds, that doe dayly assault Mankind, &c. in 4 parts.
8*vo.* 1564, A Dialogue both pleasante and pietifull, wherein is a goodlie Regiment against the Fever Pestilence ; with a consolation and comfort against Death.
8*vo.* 1564, The Dialogue between 12 Interlocutors ; curious and entertaining.
8*vo.* 1569, Of the Regimen against Pestilence and Fever.—Black Letter.
fol. 1579, A little Dialogue on Bulleyn George.
London, *fol.* 1579, Bulwarke of Defence, &c. with Portrait.—Egerton's Catalogue.

See Aikin and Hutchinson ; where some entertaining Anecdotes and Traits are mentioned.—A good and learned man.

BANISTER, JOHN.

London, 8*vo.* 1575, Curation of Ulcers, to T. Stanhope.
London, *fol.* 1578, The History of Man ; sucked from the Sap, &c. ; that is, from a Banister—what is a Banister but sap ?—figures from Vesalius, sed misere depravatis.—Douglas.

London, 12*mo.* 1585, Compendious Chirurgery, from Wecker.
London, 8*vo.* 1589, Antidotary Chirurgical, to Earl Warwick.
London, 4*to.* 1633, His Works, in six books, posthumous.—See Aikin and Hutchinson.

"He resided at Nottingham many years, and practiced both as a physician and surgeon with great reputation."

Hutchinson observes, that Banister was born of honest and wealthy parents.—And so has many a man who has been hanged. I have preferred the preceding motto for him.

BANISTER, RICHARD.

——— A Treatise of 113 Diseases of the Eye and Eyelids.—A mere translation from Guillemeau and Banister's Breviary.—A mere translation of 113 diseases! whereto?

From the account of this person, he appears to have been in some cases a good occulist and decent practitioner in physick. Aikin observes, that he would not let his patients drink a large draught of ale first thing in a morning, for the benefit of the eyes, as was then customary. A glass of purl, or ale and bitters, is now taken as a substitute. It is wonderful how it seems to brighten the morning eyes of some men.

BUSBEQUIUS.

"Out of sight, out of mind."

He ought not, in justice, to have been thus far overlooked; but must be recorded. He collected and rescued many very valuable medical codices, one hundred years after the sacking of Constantinople. He identified these with his own signature, and deposited them in the Cæsarean Library, at Vienna. As times are now going, had we not better send our great Captain, Lord Wellington, to take possession of such as may be now remaining at Constantinople, before a second sacking is repeated?—The British Museum is well calculated for taking care of distressed codices and codicils.

I have a fat Piccolo volume of his, opera omnia, Lugd. Bat. Elzevir edition, of 1633, and the best edition; containing letters, and a relation of his voyages, in Turkey and France, in 1556, as ambassador. He was Baron de Busbeck. This small work was translated into French, by the Abbè de Troy, Paris, 3 vols., 1748. The letters are addressed to Rudolphus the Second, Emperor. They are written in neat classical Latin; are very amusing, and replete with political matter, incidents of natural history, of climate, and costumes.

Perhaps the famous Dr. Busby may have been half-blood to Dr. Busbequius.

BRASSAVOLA, ANTONIUS MUSA.

1534, Justus Chronologia.
1540, A Christo, ab alios.
1555, Blumenbach et Tiraboschi, vide p. 55, Storia della Literatura.

Romæ, fol. 1536, Examen omnium simplicium Medicamentorum, quorum usus est in Publicis Officinis, conscriptum anno 1534.—Haller.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1537, Examen omnium simplicium, ut supra.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1537, De Hominum equalitate.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1537, Aristotelis Problemata.
Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1538, Examen omnium simplicium, &c.
Lugduni, 1540, Examen omnium simplicium, &c.

	Venise,	1540,	Examen omnium simplicium, &c.
Frobenius et Episcopus,	*Basiliæ, folio,*	1541,	In octo libros; Aphorismorum Hippocratis, Commentaria et Annotationes.
	Basil. fol.	1542,	In Aphorismos Hippocratis, et Galeni Commentaria—an?
Gryphius,	*Lugduni,* 8*vo.*	1543,	Quod Nemini mors placeat.—How should it?—Dedicated to Anne D'Est, eldest daughter of Hercules, the 2d Duke of Ferrara.
Frobenius,	*Basiliæ,* 4*to.*	1543,	Examen Pillularum, simul et Conradi Gesneri anumeratio Medicamentorum Purgantium, Vomitoriorum et alvum bonum facientium.
	Lugduni, 8*vo.*	1544,	Examen omnium simplicium, &c.
Joh. Pollonute e Tridino,	*Venet.*	1544,	Examen omnium Syruporum quorum usus publicus est.
	Venet. 8*vo.*	1545,	Examen omnium Syruporum; ut supra.
Comminus de Triduno,	*Venet.*	1546,	Examen omnium simplicium.
Frellonium fratrum,	*Lugduni,* 16*mo.*	1 46,	Examen Pillularum.
	Lugduni, 8*vo.*	1546,	Examen Pillularum.
Hier. Scotus,	*Venet. fol.*	1546,	In libros de ratione Victus, in Morbis Acutis, Comm. et Annotationes.
Valgrisius,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1548,	Examen omnium Electuariorum, Pulverum et Confectionum Catharticcarum.
	Venet.	1549,	Examen Pillularum simul et, ut supra.
	Lugduni, 16*mo.*	1549,	Examen Pillularum.
	Venise, fol.	1550,	Index Galeni Operum.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1551,	Examen Trochiscorum, Unguentorum, Ceratorum, Emplastrorum, Cataplasmatum, et Collyriorum.--Another "rum fellow."
		1551,	De Morbo Gallico liber, extat tom 1.—The first man who used Guaiacum.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1551,	Examen omnium Trochiscorum, Unguentorum, &c.
Apud Juntas,	*Venet.* 8*vo.*	1553,	Examen omnium Looch, Pulverum (another batch of rum,) Aquarum (*i.e.* rum and water,) Decoctionum, Oleorum.
Apud Joh. Temporalem,	16*mo.*		Examen omnium Looch et de Morbo Gallico.
Sebast. Honoratus,	*Lugd.* 16*mo.*	1555,	Examen omnium Trochiscorum, &c.—As many Examens as for a paltry Curacy—£60. a year after an University education!
S. Honoratus,	*Lugd.* 16*mo.*		De Medicamentis tam simplicibus, quam compositis Catharticis, quæ unicuique Humori sunt propria.—I wish I had a little to cure my phlegm.
Apud Gesneros fratres,	*Tiguri,*	1555,	De Medicamentis tam &c.

A. Vincentius, *Lug.* 16*mo.* 1556, Examen omnium simplicium; for Orders.
A. Vincentius, *Lug.* 16*mo.* 1556, Omnium Catoptiorum vel Pillularum.
1556, Index Galeni Operum.
Venet. fol. 1566, De Radicis Chinæ usu tract. cum quæstionibus de ligno sancto.
Ferrariæ, 4*to.* 1590, Libellus de Officiis Medici.

This and a book in 4to, "In primum Aphorismorum Hippocratis Librum Expositio," 1594, Eloy attributes to Jerome Brassavola, (not lo), and not to the above Antonius Musa. And Bayle consigns the Commentary on Hippocrates' Aphorism to the son of Jerome. He wrote in Italian the Life of Jesus Christ, and a Paraphrase on the Four Evangelists.

Venet. fol. 1623, Index Refertissimus in Galeni libros ad hebente J. A. Bong.
Venise, fol. 1625, Index Galeni et 1586 et 1609.
Lugduni, 16*to.* 1656, Examen omnium simplicium.
——— De Radicis Chinæ Tractatus.

Simple as these examens may appear, when properly classed, yet I can assure the reader, unless his head be much clearer than mine in doing it, he will not have time for many "wet jokes, upon so dry a subject."

Brassavola published several other works, Pharmaceutical and Medical, for which see Mangetus, Gesner's Bibliotheca, Eloy, Lindenus, Baruffoldi, C. Mazzuchelly, F. Castellanus, and Tiraboschi.

Bayle remarks, that his style is simple, clear, and without any affectation of ornament. And yet the best painters concede, that a very good picture is much improved by a very handsome frame. An inscription was dedicated to him in Ferrara, where he first brought into use the Guaicum.—See G. Baruffaldi.

The most interesting part of his works is the index, which he supplied, of what was most useful and remarkable in the works of Galen.—See the edition from Venice, folio, of 1586.

Blumenbach observes, that "scripta ejus deperdita sunt;" and Mangetus mentions two other Brassavoli.—See Ovid, Bayle, Gesner, and Eloy.

G. Baruffaldi has given a copious historical commentary, in Italian, on a family inscription, in Ferrara, 4to., 1704, but has left short the items of this author's works. Haller observes of Brassavolus, "illaudatum demittere nequeo qui insignis in sanandis ægris fuerit."

BIANCHELLUS, MENGHUS.

Venet. fol. 1536, De Morbis Particularibus.—It may be Pedicularibus, for I have not seen the book.
——— De Balneis, if of Harrogate water, would suit the de Pedicularibus cases very well.

BUCHCHIN.

Paris, ——— Bibliotheca Regia, No. 7054, Codex MS. De Modo præparandi Cibaria, Pulmenta et Salsamenta.

I hope Buchchin or shin was not a nick-name. Is it? if you think so, say so to yourself, and go on.

Let no man, who would preserve, or loves, his own body, abstain from obtaining a sight of this codex. It is the work of Pope Martin's Cook. I apprehend that a little peppering of wit, and a few grains of his own salsamentum or attic salt, have

been sprinkled about, when his parents named him Buckchin, or grease-chin, or venison-pasty-chin—all one. It is well that the sponsors had nothing to do with it; for it is a nomenclature which, as being greasy, must naturally stick to a man all his life. And if the Pope lived as free and luxuriously as grease-chin could provide, he must indeed, have been, a very free Martin. For, in Cerere et Baccho friget Venus--ergo.

BORDE vel BOORDE, ANDREWE vel ANDREAS. (PERFORATUS.)

Graduated in 1542; Died 1549, in prison.

		1530,	History of the Miller of Abingdon and the Cambridge Scholars.—See Chaucer.
		1530,	Merry Tales of Madmen of Gotham.
	London, 8*vo.*	1540,	Principles of Astronomy.
	London,	1542,	A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge.—Pompous verbosity!
B. Colwell,	*London*,	1542,	Dyetary of Health.
		1546,	Prognostics.
W. Middleton,	*Lond.* 4*to.*	1547,	Breviarie of Health; one of the earliest of his medical books, and very curious.
		1548,	Extravagants, 1st part.
B. Wyer,	8*vo. no date*,		Dyetary of Health.
Powel,	*London*, 4*to.*	1552,	Breviarie of Health.—(I have seen a copy in Sir Mark Sykes' library;) For all manner of Sicknesses and Diseases in Man and Woman; expressing the obscure terms of Greek, Araby, &c., (in English,) concerning Physicke and Chirurgie, compiled by Andrew Boorde, of Physicke Doctour.—Black Letter.
		1557,	Breviary & Extravagants.
Thomas East,	*Lond.* 4*to.*	1575, 1587, 1595,	Etiam.
Copland,	*London, no date*,		Breviary of Health; dedicated to Mary, King Henry's daughter; printed in black letter.
Colwell,	*London*, 8*vo.*	——,	Compendyous Regimente of Health.
	London, 12*mo.*	1562, 1567, 1576,	Compendious Regimente or Dyetary of Health; made in Mount Pyllor.—A Posthumous work; it is very comprehensive in its subjects, at any rate.
	London, 8*vo.*	1565,	Merry Tales of the Mad-men of Gotham, and the Scholars of Cambridge.
	London, 4*to.*	1575,	The Extravagants; (A farce frequently played in these days); 1st and 2d part of Breviarie.
		——,	Urines.
		——,	Tour of Europe, MS. posthumous.*--Vide Aikin.

Andrew—and a merry Andrew was he! Perforatus, must of course have been a pun, and though in Latin, it was an English pun of his own; because Borde or

* A posthumous Tour of Europe would be (I presume) rather entertaining.

Boorde has not any implication of such a perforable substance, as far as I know, in any other language; and is much about on par with the French interpretation of Riverius, by La Riviere; or of the Latins, from them, of A Flumine, for the same. As his absurdities made him liable to some sarcasms upon his conduct; had he named himself Andrew Butt, or the Butt Andrew, then it would have been almost as broad as long; either in aversion of his name or reversion; for, in either sense, he would have been a But, or a Tub, or a board: "mutatis manibus," kick him which way you might, he must have returned either a BUT or a TUB; and these, in common language, are nearly synonimous; therefore Aikin must have been right, in observing that Andrew stiled himself, in Latin,—Perforatus: i. e. hollow Andrew, or a Tub with a bung-hole in it.

Now if Aikin be again correct in his remark, that Boorde was extremely coarse in language, we may perhaps settle the dispute by merely dismissing the last syllable, and stile him Boor or Boar, the Merry-Andrew.

I confess there is something congenial in this *fellow*, to my own genteel feelings. Was his degree of St. Andrew? or, of Oxford? or Montpellier? He was a cheerful, pleasant, gay ambler; and it must be granted, that a rough pill is not the less pleasant for being pellicled in gold. Nor do I agree with his excellent biographer Aikin, that when Andrew derived the word "gonorrhea" from "Gomorrha," it was more intended as a shade to ignorance, than the ridicule of wit. Sodom and Gomorrha by natural implication, express a gross people and loathing disease; or something much A-kin.

"What can our very Merry Andrew do?
Express by one word as much as by two!"

By Aikin's account, our author was educated at Oxford; entered among the Carthusians, near London; studied physic at this Oxford; then rambled through the world; through Europe and Africa: settled at Winchester, and practised his profession with considerable reputation. A Merry-Andrew practising his profession with considerable reputation! He then, I suppose, had superseded his master and took his degree, and soon after was incorporated at Oxford. A qualm of conscience here again came upon him, and at Winchester he practised, at once physic and the austerities of the Carthusian order. And pray, here let me ask, who amongst us present practitioners does more than half of this? And, he did more than almost the whole faculty besides, he practiced *celibacy*. But, after all, cui bono?—a jealous Bishop, (is it not true, Aikin?) accused him of violating these pretensions of chastity by more illicit indulgences. How could the Bishop know? was he in the secret with Andrew, or party in it? Oh Bishop! Then comes Master Bayle with a fresh attack, declaring that poor Borde cut his own throat, as having, most wickedly, kept a brothel. Even supposing so, was it not a mark of a feeling conscience in this poor Papist, wilfully to subject himself to death and damn——— *by way of reparation*? Was there not as much modesty and self-denial under this Carthusian's cowl, as under the Bishop's mitre, or an Archbishop's canopy? Horse and foot! the Papist must be persecuted, whether by Cannibals of his own, or of any other persuasion! At last, this poor Merry-Andrew was glad to quit his own board, and resign to any other performer. Having had so little success on land-boards, he went on sea-board, or ship-board—the Fleet; where he died soon after. One board was as luckless as the other. He was buried at St. Bride's; on his only bridal visit.

EPITAPH.

He practised his Profession with considerable reputation

There let it end.

BACON,* ROGER.

1214—1294.—(An early writer.)

*Bacon—I mean Friar Bacon; and I hope the Printer's Devil will not here again slip in the syllable *of*, betwixt Friar and Bacon. He would make a pretty grill. For the Devil delights in grilling, especially Friars. Bacon, in truth, had some comical tricks, as most Friars have; unless they have left them off since I was in their company. He

was a metaphysician, which, with all his learning, only makes half a physician, according to the old Encyclopædia of Wit. The Bibliographical Dictionary asserts, that his brother Friars confined him many years to his cell, as a conjuror; which was certainly not the case with all the physicians of his day. Inasmuch as chemistry is a branch of our art, we will gladly usurp the honour of ranging him in our ranks; although he had not taken a *complete* Doctor's Degree. If, instead of frying this Bacon, the Devil had put it to Boyle, what an improvement it would have been as an English dish in philosophy.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1529, De la Pierre Philosophale, trad. par J. Girard. de Tournus.

Paris, 4*to.* 1542, Apothegms.

Lyon, 8*vo.* 1557, L'admirable pouvoir et puissance de l'art et de la Nature.—A reprint of that of 1529.

Lyon, 8*vo.* 1557, Le Miroir d'Alquimie, par Gerard; from the Latin.—This also contains 3 other volumes; they are merely inserted here to prove the value the French set upon his works.—See Bib. Dict., Brunet, &c. &c.

1593, Apothegms.

1608, Apothegms.

Strasburg, 8*vo.* 1613, De Arte Chemiæ—Scripta.—He wrote nine treatises on Alchymy.—How the maggots would bite!

Hamburgi, 8*vo.* 1618, De secretis Operibus—a Joan. Dee.—Scarce.—Was it not by John Doe, brother to Richard Roe?

London, *fol.* 1733, Opus majus ad Clementem 4um., cura G. Jebb, ex Codice MS.—1st edition, a great work, from a great man.

BUTTE, or BUTTS.

Obiit November 17th, 1545.

This is also a Butte, but of a different order from the above Merry-Andrew Butt. He is not the author of any thing as far as I can perceive, but of a spirited remonstrance to King Henry the 8th. This is recorded in Aikin's Memoirs. He was Physician to Henry.

A single line of experience from one man, conveys as much sometimes as a whole volume from another. I wonder the old Ram Harry did not return butte for Butte —fide sed cui vide—Harry knighted him; perhaps to throw dust in his eyes, or, to benight him.

N. B. That mortal sin, King Henry the 8th, was not in the habit of employing fools, whatever he might knaves.

Butte was one of the founders of the College of Physicians; who now appear the Butts of the present unmerciful generation of Medicasters. See his portrait in the scarce print of the delivery of the Charter to the Surgeons, from Henry the 8th; and Aikin's entertaining Memoirs, p. 50.

BACK, JACOBUS DE.

Apud Elzevirium, *Lugd. Bat.* 12*mo.* 1564, Dissertatio de Corde.

Apud Elzevirium, *Lugd. Bat.* 12*mo.* 1638, Renes Calculosorum, &c.

Arnold } *Roterodami*, 12*mo.* } De Corde Libellus.
Leers, } 1648, }

London, 8*vo.* 1653, De Corde; with Harvey, in English.
Lugduni, 12*mo.* 1654, De Corde Dissertatio.
A. Leers, *Rotero.*, 12*mo.* 1659, De Corde Libellus.
A. Leers, *Rotero.*, 12*mo.* 1660, De Corde Libellus, and Harveii Exercitationes.—Ed. 3tia. cum copioso tam rerum quam capitum indice. De Motu Cordis, et sanguinis circulatione.
A. Leers, *Rotero.*, 12*mo.* 1671, De Corde, et Harveii Exercitationes.
Hagæ Comitis, 12*mo.* 1671, De Corde Dissertatio; et Harveii Exercitationes de Motu Cordis, &c.

The Heart in general sticks to the Back; but, here the Back sticks to the Heart. The latest editions of his works are decidedly the best.

BAILLI, ROCH LE,

Paris, 8*vo.* 1578, Medecin Spagyrique.
Rennes, 4*to.* 1578, Demosterion; explaining the true summary of the Doctrine of Paracelsus; curious and scarce, according to Osmont.—A translation.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1579, Responsio ad Questiones propositas a Medicis Parisiensibus.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1580, De Peste Tractatus.
Paris, 8*vo.* 158— Premier Traité de l'homme, et de son essentielle Anatomie.

I was alarmed lest it should prove a demonstration of all the monstrous monstrations in which Paracelsus had exhibited our holy Pope.

If Paracelsus be not roughly handled by the black gentleman, trans Tiburim, for his impieties and lampoons upon his holiness, more the pity! But it is passing strange that what he had predicted and threatened on the Pope and his Priesthood, was, during the infernal French revolution, almost ad verbum, realized.

When Paracelsus however wrote (which I take for granted) his lampoon upon the Pope and the Pope's Vicegerents, I cannot commend him. And yet, when we consider the nature of the squib, et quid continet, we shall find some point in it, as times are now; considering what he had evulgated, as a sort of prophesy or prognostic, anno 1570. It is, now I write, 1812. Will the gentle reader think the article long, or wrong, if I mark it down, from my edition of Paracelsus.

The Pope is represented as a poor disconsolate gentleman, sitting naked upon a cold stone, nudis pertinentibus. A man in better plight is accosting him, to make him as it were more sensible of his misery,—"Prout minus habere quis non potest quam nudum corpus, ac nihil omnino quo tegere valeat illud, sic de Papatu fiet omnique Presbyteratu, ut nullus eorum sit futurus, qui possit pedem latum ostendere terræ, qui Ecclesiasticorum, sit, verum ita miseri pauperesque futuri, ut minimus et indigens omnium maxime rusticus, (meaning the raw recruit of the army) even illis multo plus sit habiturus, *et hæc erit ultima punitio Papæ.*"—My God!

"Verum ejus destructio totalisque deletio, suorum est Ecclesiasticorum omnium abrogatio prostratioque tanta, ut eorum nulla sit vix memoria: quorum primus ipse Papa erit, post eum sequentur Cardinales ejus, Patriarchæ sui, postmodum Episcopi, ordines et omnes Ecclesiastici: Postremo deficient Heretici delebunturque, nam etiam (a little respite) ipsos perire necessum est. Hic finis erit omnis Ecclesiasticæ qualitatis, conditionis, proprietatis et vitæ, nec non eorum omnium quos unxit Papa, rasit, aut suo charactere signavit: (a poor look out for the present Young Nap, Bishop of Rome), isti peribunt omnes, unus manebit solum, (can this be Bonny), *eritque*, reliqui

prout nix transibunt."—We certainly have enough here; Anathema for Anathema; Pope versus Pretender; and a woful picture of what really happened.

Sed præveniet, omnipotens Deus, qui Bestiæ dies abbreviabit.—Did he not?

Where could be the difference in misery, betwixt the coldness of the stone on which this poor Pope sat *embarrassed*; and the rock of St. Helena, on which sat Bonaparte? Might the misery be estimated by the temperature of the conscience? If so, I say, Pope against Pretender, for a ———.

BAILEY, WALTER.

Professor at Oxford.

My old eyes at first sight took it for Barley Water; and Bour has so diluted him. But I am wrong, for he allows him to be Barley; it is *i* who have added the water. The Oxford Professors should not be so adulterated.

12*mo.* 1587, Of Medicinal Waters.
8*vo.* 1588, A Discourse of three Kinds of Pepper.
——— A brief Treatise of the Eye-sight.
1616, A brief Treatise of the Eye-sight; with a 2d Treatise.
1622, A brief Treatise of the Eye-sight; with Banister's Breviarie.
4*to.* 1626, Directions for Health.
1654, A brief Treatise of the Eye-sight; 3d ed.
——— Explicatio Galeni; MS.

Liber de Vita ac Moribus Philosophorum, Poetarumque veterum, 4to., sine indice anni, vel loci, Liber omnium rarissimus—the rarest of the rare.—See Aikin.

With so many briefs as we see above, Walter should have been a lawyer. In the present courts of law, the very name of Bayley, would have made his fortune. At any rate, with the barley-corn, and pepper-corn, (strong antiseptics), he had an excellent chance of a long survivorship. The first ingredient has preserved the constitution of John Bull, from time immemorial; the latter, that, of the whole East India Company.

BERNHARDUS, FRANCISCUS.

Andelovius, *Spiræ*, 8*vo.* 1539, Preservator Sanitatis—carmine.
8*vo.* 1549, Preservator Sanitatis—carmine.*

BOLOGNINUS, ANGELUS.

J. & G. Gesner Fratres, *Tiguri, fol.* 1555, De Cura Ulcerum exteriorum, liber.
——— De Unguentis liber.

As Gesner has selected this author, and these two subjects, as parts of his Scriptores de Chirurgia, we must consider them as productions worth consulting. There seems a certain method in the treatment of them. And the initials of the chapters have spirited engravings, with a plain, good, German type.

BELLONIUS, PETRUS.

Obiit Romæ, 1555, according to Sequierus; whereas Lindenus cites that, claruit anno Christi, 1564—how is this?

Regnau Chaudiere, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1551, Hist. Natur. des estranges Poissons Marins.—59 fæuilles—rare.

* Don't suppose that health is to be preserved, like a lady's beauty, by carmine.

Ben. Prevost, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1553, De admirabile Operum antiquarum rerum suspiciendarum præstantia.

Ben. Prevost, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1553, De Arboribus coniferis resiniferis, aliis quoque nonnullis, sempiterna fronde virentibus; cum Iconibus.

Ben. Prevost, for Giles, } *Corrozet, Paris*, 4*to*. 1553, } Les Obs. de plurieurs Singularites; the same edition as the later, of 1555.

C. Stephanus, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1553, De Aquatilibus, lib. ii. cum Iconibus.—handsome edition; but of the plates Haller observes, "uti omnes quæ ab hoc auctore perfectæ, sunt malæ."

Paris, 4*to*. 1553, De medicato funere seu cadavere condito, lib. ii.; De Medicamentis nonnullis servandi cadaveris vim obtinentibus, lib. iii.

Ren. Prevost, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1554, Les Obser. revues et avec figures en bois.

Guill. Cavelat, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1554.

C. Stephanus, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1555, Les (memes) Observations.—This is the first edition of a work much sought; especially in larger paper. An impression with coloured plates. And the editions of 1554 and 1555 contain a map of Mount Sinai, which is not in the first editions.—See De Bure.

Plantin, *Anvers*, 8*vo*. 1555, Les memes Obser. Johan. Steelsius.—This edition of the work is most scarce, and contains a table of contents; and was republished in 1589.

Ch. Etienne, *Paris*, *fol*. 1555, L'Hist. de la Nature des Oyseaux.—Scarce, and especially if with illumined plates; only once printed.

H. de Marnef, *Paris*, 12*mo*. 1555, Les Obser.—This is the only edition, according to Brunet, which is printed in round letters, and contains a large map of the islands of Lemnos and Mount Athos, which is not in the other four editions.

8*vo*. 1555, Editio etiam Latiné.

G. Cavellat, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1557, With figures—Portraits des Oyseaux, &c.—Scarce, enrichy de quatrains figures en bois.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1558, Les Remonstrances, &c. sur le.

Jerome Marref, *Paris*, 4*to*. 1588, The same as 1555, though inferior.

Plantin, *Antwerp*, 8*vo*. 1589, De neglecta Stirpium cultura.

Plantin, *Antwerp*, 8*vo*. 1589, Observationes singulares et memorabilia rerum per varias exterasque regiones. Clusio Interprete, cum Clusii Libris additis nonnullis figuris, vel demptis mappis Geographicis.

Plantinus, *Antwerp*, *fol*. 1605, Observationes, libri ii.

Ex Officini Plant. et Raphelengii, } *fol*. 1605, } Plurimarum singularium Caroli Clusii e Gallicis Latine faciebat, cum Clusii exoticorum lib.—This is an excellent edit.

Aureliæ Allobrogum, fol. 1606, Epistolæ Græcanicæ mutuæ diversorum.

These observations, from Bellonius's account, were the result of a journey, which he undertook during the life of Francis the First, in the year 1546, and concluded in 1549.

The Liber Observationum relates chiefly to whatever he had noticed, either singular or memorable in Greece, Asia, Egypt, Judæa, Arabia, and other foreign provinces, which he had visited with Gillius. It is in my opinion both an amusing and instructing book. It traces among other objects of uncommon interest, the residence and localities of our blessed Saviour.

The translation of this book by Clusius, to which I allude, is in very concise and classical language; and although there is a critique, with much literary truth and point, inserted at the end; yet, I think that the man who is not pleased with the plain recital of these observations, must indeed be fastidious; whatever may be the incorrectness of many of the assertions. And perhaps there seldom will be found, in *any* critique, a greater number of uncharitable and uncivilized epithets, in so short an animadversion. This critique is inserted by Clusius, as the production of a celebrated and learned (scandalizing) friend, which (after Clusius's preamble in honour of Bellonius,) was certainly placed with a bad grace, at the conclusion of the work.

As a literary curiosity, and to assist as a ready reckoner any vituperating author who may wish to abuse his betters, I will enumerate the mordicant expressions which exist in (short of) four pages, under the following epithets:—"Nihil falsius—falsissimum: est ineptissima sententia—est antilogia ridicula quam non intelligo." "Hallucinatio vel potius error." "Ex hac fabula—quis non videt esse fabulam anuum et vulgi?" "multum decipitur." "Alia hallucinatio; auxit hallucinationem." "Itaque hæc omnia inter se permiscuit." "De insulis Demonesis nugatur." "Ridiculum et insignis inscitiæ." "Quid satis mirari non possumus." "Digna est homine parum in similibus rebus versato." "Sed ex mendacii magnitudine æstimari potest." "Magnus error est existimare." "Adeo puerilis error est ut tolerari nequeat." "Mera insania est." "multum decipitur." "Cujus clausula ineptissima. falsum." "Ineptum nihil prodigiosius." "Si quis in aliam linguam converteret, sine ulla spe veniæ vivus comburetur; fallitur cum aliis (with company and without) valde errat in eo." "Phreniticum est; nimis crassa est stupiditas." "Somniat, harriolatur et imperitia est." "Itaque non est mirandum si sæpius erret; hoc falsum est." "Ignoro unde hauserit." "Quare errat pueriliter—denique ut errorem errore cumulet." "Major adhuc ignorantia. Est præfracta confidentia cum insigni imperitia conjuncta." "Imperitia est ne dicam stultitiam; valde desipere, quum dicat se." "Errat—nam &c.--illum mendacii arguere possent." "Præter mendacium est etiam hallucinatio." "Mera vanitas est et desipientia." "Dormiebat; nunc, quum eo pervenit evigilare incipit." "Est summa imperitia." And he also inserts from Thuanus, "Licet ea suo, non Gillii nomine postea evulgavit." Thus making poor Bellonius also an errant plagiarist. The fact in this respect was, that he visited the East *with* Gillius.

Now could we have produced a more compendious folium of literary scurrility, letting alone any other modern production? Clusius should not have blackened his friend Peter, without having also exposed his friend Paul. Has not this merciful eulogist been some snarling school-usher of the black rod, from the purlieus of a foreign University?

BACCIUS, ANDREA ELPHIDIANUS.

16th century, circa 1686.—Osmont.

Romæ, 8*vo.* 1558, Del Tevere—fort rare.
Venet. 4*to.* 1566, De Monocerote de And. Marino conversus; which should be of the date 1586.
Romæ, 4*to.* 1567, Discorso del Acque, &c.
Romæ, 4*to.* 1571, Tab. simplicium Medicamentorum.

Valgrisius, *Venet. fol.* 1571, De Thermis.—Editio princeps, fig. lib. vii. A beautiful and scarce edition.—In quo agitur de universa aquarum natura, &c.

Florenza, 4*to.* 1573, Della Natura dell' Alicorno.

G. Marescatto, *Flor.* 4*to.* 1573, Discorso dell' Alicorno et dell' Alce.

Florenza, 4*to.* 1575 *vel* 1582, De Monocerote.—The original in Italian of little value.

Aldus, *Venezia*, 4*to.* 1576, Del Tevere, lib. iii.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1577, De Gemmis et Lapidibus sacræ Scripturæ.

J. de Angelis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1577, De Simplicium Med. Tab.

Marescotti, *Fiorenza*, 8*vo.* 1582, Discorso dell' Alicorno.—2d edit.

Romæ, 1582, Tabula de Theriaca.

Bergomi, 4*to.* 1583, De Balneis Oppidi Berg.

Patav., 4*to.* 1583, De dignitate Theriaci.

P. Mesettus, *Padua*, 4*to.* 1583, Epist. ad M. Oddium de dignitate Theriaci et alteris, &c.

Vin. Accoltus, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1586, De Venenis et Antidotis.—Prolegomena, lib. vii.

Felix Valgrisius, *Venet.* 1587, Sans l'Epitre dedicat. et la Table—fort rare.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1587, Le dodice Pietré Preziose con un discorso dell'Alicorno et dell'alce.—This was translated into Latin, at Frankfort, in 1605 and 1641, in 8vo. but is of no value, although it describes the jewels, del sommo sacerdote, dated 1587; more complete than that of 1571, but not so expensive.—Brunet.

F. Valgrisius, *Venet. fol.* 1588, De Thermis.—Dedicated to Sextus; is dated at the end as if of the date of 1587—but omissæ figuræ; and is next to, and more complete than that of 1571, but not so handsome or good as the Roman edition.

Romæ, fol. 1595, De naturali Vinorum Historia, lib. vii. —scarce indeed.

Nic. Mutius, *Romæ, fol.* 1596, De naturali Vinorum Historia.—Much sought, and has the errata.

Nic. Mutius, *Romæ*, 1597, Etiam.—No dedication or table; very scarce, lib. vii., original edition, being the same as the edition of 1798.—De Bure.

Nic. Fursterus, *Stutgardiæ*, 8*vo.* 1598, De Monocerote a Gabelchovero reditus, —Magnabestia, dell'alce.

Nic. Steinius, *Romæ*, 1598, De naturali Vinorum.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1599, Del Tevere, vide Giornali Litterari.

Nic. Fursterus, *Stutg.* 8*vo.*—— Ut supra.

Mat. Beckerus, *Francof.* 8*vo. vel* 12*mo.* 1603, Tract. de Gemmis ac Lapidibus pretiosis eorumque viribus et usu, ab autore suo lingua Tusca conscriptus a Gabelchovero donatus—adnotationibus illustratus—etiam ibidem loci 1643.

Madrid, 8*vo.* 1605, Libro de las Virtudes—de las piedias may be annexed to it from Gaspar de Morales.

Nic. Steinius, *Franc. fol.* 1607, De Naturali Vinorum et de Conviviis Antiquorum, et 1701,—etiam, commendatus a Conringio.—A supposed surreptitious edition.—See De Bure.

J. Mascardus, *Romæ, fol.* 1622, De Thermis.—Not very good: and has not the two figures in wood.

Gas. Bachod, *Lyon*, 8*vo.* 1627, Erreurs populaires touchant la Medicine, et le regime de la santé.—Scarce.

J.D. Lunnerus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1628, According to Edward's Catalogue; a Gabelchovero.

J.D. Lunnerus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1643, De Gemmis ac lapidibus, ex Italico in Latinum, a Wolf: Gabelchovero.—Ed. optima et rarissima.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1664, Discorso dell'acque Albule, &c.—Bagni di Cesare Augusto a Tivoli, &c.

Venet. 1671, De Thermis.

1701, Ut supra.

Conzatti, *Patavii, fol.* 1711, De Thermis, lib. vii. ac lib. viii. de novo, &c.—De Bure.

Macerata, 4*to.* 1716, Notizie del Antica Cluana.—Haller.

Fabricius was mistaken, (according to Kestner,) in supposing the last edition of this author was in 1712.

In the Thesaur. Roman. Antiq. Lug. Bat. 1699, an 8th book of Baccius de Thermis is to be found. The Lib. de Thermis is particularly well wrought. It shews the subject in various natural and philosophical aspects. It is methodically distributed, and alludes not only to the nature and variety of baths, both natural and artificial, but also to their dietetic and medical uses, on different occasions, and in diverse diseases.

There is an interesting description of Etna and Vesuvius, both in their peaceable and enraged moments. The language is very good and presents many apt quotations. From the map here of Dioclesian's baths, we may estimate the luxury of Roman grandeur.

BORGARUCCI, (PROSPER), ARTENSIS.

Professor in Padova.—Peregrinator, et Vesalii Discipulus.—Haller.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1564, Della Contemplazione Anatomica, &c.

Colonie, 1565, Dispensatorium usuale pro Pharmacopœis Coloniensibus—Vide Mazzuchelli Scrittores Italiani.

Venez. 4*to.* 1565-7, Fabrica delli speciali xii. distinzioni.

Marc. de Maria, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1567, De Peste Tract. lib. v.; from the Italian.

Patavii, 1567, Method. de Morbo Gallico. cap. 14.

Venet. ———, De Morbo Gallico cum Operis Veneti.—Tom. 2, nec inelegans nec infulsa.

Valgrisius, *Venet.* 8*vo.* 1569, Magni Vesalii Anatomica, from a MS. which he discovered and emended at Paris.

He also edited Vesalius's Chirurgia Magna; and, as great works illicit grand ideas, his preface to Cortusius contains a few of more than perennial import, as, "inventi ex omni æternitate sunt viri ingenio," &c. "Vesalius quem semper velut humanum numen observavi."

He finishes his preface, "sed ne tot tuas laudes ac Vesalii aliquo pacto obscurare videar,"—at once exemplifying the vigour of his mind and the fervency of his friendship. He mildly, or as Haller expresses it, humanely chides even Vesalius, on some incorrect passages. He has published valuable nomenclatures of parts of the human body in different languages.

BAKER, GEORGE.

Surgeon in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth.—See Aikin.

4to. 1570, Newe Jewell of Health; black letter; a book of curiosity;—translated from Gesner's Euonimus

London, 8*vo.* 1574, Galen de Compositione Medica; 3rd book translated in 1599, 4to., wooden cuts, and black letter.

London, 8*vo.* 1574, On Oleum Magistrale; on curing wounds of the limbs; and on the vulgar errors of surgeons: printed together.

London, 4*to.* 1579, An Antidotary of select Medicines.

1579, Guido's Questions in Surgery, translated; and Tracy's translation of Vigo's Chirurgical works; and reprinted 1579.

1584, On the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver.

London, 1597 et 1636, Guido's Questions, and Vigo's Works, in 1586; a Preface to Gerard's Herbal; and also a translation of Parey's works. —Vide Eloy.

London, 4*to.* 1599, The Practice of the new and old Phisicke, the same as the Newe Jewell.

BON, JOHAN LE.

Paris, 16*mo.* 1571, Therapeia Puerperarum.

Paris, 16*mo.* 1576, Abbregé des Eaux de Plumbieres en Lorrain.

Jac. de Puys, *Paris*, 16*mo.* 1577, Therapeia cum Thesauro Sanitatis Liebanti.

Frankfort, 16*mo.* 1586, Therapeia.

Basiliæ, 4*to.* 1587, Therapeia.

J. Wechelus, *Basil.* 16*mo.* 1589, Cum Hollerii Praxi.

Basle, 12*mo.* 1589, In the collection of Ismael Spachius.

Paris, 16*mo.* 1616, Abbregé.

Geneva, 1635, Therapeia.

Paris, 1661, De Morbis Gravidarum.

Paris, 1664, In Gynæciorum Libris a Spachio.

Paris, 4*to.* 1664, According to Eloy, at the end of Hollerius's work.

BOKELIUS, JOHN.

Professor in Academia Julia.

Conrad Corneus, *Henricopoli*, 8*vo.* 1577, De Peste, quæ, &c.

Jac. Lucius, *Helmæstadium*, 8*vo.* 1580, Synopsis novi Morbi.

J.Lucius, *Helmstadii*, 8*vo.* 1585, Compend. Anat. a Vesalio.
J.Lucius, *Helmstadii*, 8*vo.* 1588, Compend. for his Lectures.
H.Mallerus, *Hamburg*, 4*to.* 1595, De Philtris.
Hamburg, 4*to.* 1597, Pestordnung der stats Hamburg.
H.Mallerus, *Hamburg*, 4*to.* 1665, With Annot. in German.

Haller represents this author's work as containing nothing new.

BAUHINUS, CASPAR.

Natus, 1560, Obiit, 1625, vel 1650, vide Bayle; Natus, 1606, Obiit, 1681, vide Osmont; Natus, 1550, Obiit, 1624, vide Eloy.

Basil. 4*to.* 1581, Disp. de Morbo Colico.
Basil. 4*to.* 1581, Apotherapia.
Basil. 4*to.* 1586-7, Gynæciorum tres, ii. vols. with a translation of Roussetus into Latin.
Basil. 1587, Epist. in Hornungii Cista, lib. ii. 1st ed. —scarce.
Episcopius, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1588, De Corp. Human. partibus externis.—*i. e.* Universalis Methodus Anatomiæ.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1588, Rousseti, de Cæsarea sectione opus: et varie auxit, et 1591.
Hen. Petri, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1590, De Corporis Humani fabrica, lib. iv. cum additamentis.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1590, De Hermaphroditis; vel Hermaphroditorum monstrosorum, &c. edit. imaginaire. Clement. Multa parum fida, pauca propria.—There is an edition of this date, marked in the catalogue of Haminab Hereneron.—Monstrous queer!
Basil. 8*vo.* 1591, De Compositione Medicamentorum, de Lapide Bazoar, N. G. Lothoriagi, asserted de Murrhinis. Et J. Bauhinus de Plantis.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1591, Hysterotomotocia—Rouseti a Gallico, etiam Apdendix in Gynæciorum libris.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1591, Anatomes liber secundus, partium spermaticarum tractationem continens.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1591. 1st and 2d Anatomes together.
Seb. Hen. Petri, 8*vo.* 1592, De humani corporis partibus, liber 2dus. Etiam de partibus similaribus.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1592, Both the above works in one.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1592, Institutiones Anatomicæ corporis et virilis historiam proponentes.
Hen. Petrus, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1593, Aloysii Anguillaræ de simplicibus, lib. 1us. cum notis Casp. Bauhini.
S. H. Petri, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1596, Phytopinax, seu enumeratio plantarum, ab Herbariis descriptarum—"Manum admovere supremam non potuit."
Joh. le Preux, *Lugd.* 8*vo.* 1597, Anat. Corporis virilis et muliebris Historia, Hippocratis, Aristotelis, Galeni, Auctoritatibus illustrata.
Basil. 8*vo.* 1597, Guil. Varignane Opera Medica a Casp. Bauhino.

N. Bassæus, *Francof. fol.* 1598, Petri Illustratio, And. Mathioli Opera quæ extant omnia : quæ optime a Casp. Bauhino sunt divulgata.—Kestner.

Montisbergæ, 8*vo.* 1589, De Plantis Absynthii Nomina habentibus.

Seb.Hen.Petri, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1600, De Corporis Humani Fabrica, lib. iv.

Uffenbach vel Franc. 8*vo.* 1600, Appendix ad Theatrum Anatomicum C. Bauhini.

M.Hartmann, *Franc.* 4*to.* 1601, Animadversiones in Hist. generalem Plantarum.—Catalogus plantarum, circiter 400, &c. Etiam a Bassæo.

Basil. 4*to.* 1601, Præludia Anatomica.

Basil. 4*to.* 1602, De Partibus Corporis Humani.—Heft.

1602, Introductio ad Doctrinam Pulsuum.

Nic. Bassæus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1604, Institutiones Anatomicæ vel Institutiones, cum novis aliquot figuris de Varolii et et Jasolini. Etiam Resolutiones et Consultationes Medicæ.

Basil. 4*to.* ——, Disp. possitne Homo ?

1604, De Ossium Natura.

Berne, 8*vo.* 1604, Institutiones Anatomicæ.

——, Epistola Anatomica, curiosa, Dec. I, ann. 3, in E.N.C.

Mat.Becker, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1604, De Hermaphroditarum, &c. lib. ii.—Historice magis, atque philologicé, quam medice.—Kestner.

Francof. 4*to.* ——, Editione Imaginaire.—Clem. 1604.

Francof. 8*vo.* 1605, Theatr. Anat. cum figuris, Hafnel, very scarce.

Montibel, 4*to.* 1607, De aquis Medicatis, item de variis fossilibus, stirpibus, et insectis, quarum plurimæ figuræ sive icones, et regionum tabulæ adducuntur.

Conrad Fideli et Ludovicus Konig, 8*vo.* 1609, Anatomia. corporis virilis, &c.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1609, Icones recusæ--figuræ Varolii et Jasolini.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1609, Institutiones, plus curieuses q'utiles.

Cor.Nebenius, *Offen.* 8*vo.* 1610, De Compositione Medicamentorum.

H. N. Bassæi, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1610, De Compositione Medicamentorum.

ConradWaldkirch *Bas.* 4*to.* 1613, De Lapide Bezoaer Orientali et Occident. Cervini ; de ortu et natura, &c. lib. ii. item Germanice. Etiam 1625, ab Lud. Rege.

H.Gallerus, *Oppenheim.* 8*vo.* 1614, De Hermophroditorum Monstrosorumque partuum natura, lib. ii.—This edition should have the icones and errata.

Basil. 4*to.* 1614, Oratio de Homine, cum figuris, compendium brevissimum.

Paul Jacobi, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1616, Inst. Anat. impensis T. de Bry, 5th edit., with neat title page and portrait.

Francof. 8*vo.* 1618, Icones—extending to a 5th edition.

Offenbach, 8*vo.* 1618, De compositione Medicamentorum.

J.Treudelius, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1619, De Remediorum formulis et compositione Medicamentorum, Græcis, Arabibus, et Latinis, 2dus lib.

Joh. Treudelius, *ibid ad mænum,* 4*to.* 1620, Prodromus Theatri Botanici cum plantis 600 et plurimis novis figuris.

J. de Bry, *Francof.* 4*to.* 1621, De Corp. humani, vel Theatrum Anatomicum. Optime impressit et edidit J. de Bry; much enlarged, the same dedication as 1605, in 12mo.

I.J.Genathius, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1622, Plantæ Basilienses. Cat. Plantarum.

Louis le Roy, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1623, Pinax Theatri Botanici cum 6000 plantarum synonimis et differentiis.

Simon Halbmayerus, *Norimbergæ,* 4*to.* 1625, Cum Cista Medica T. Hornungi. Etiam Epistolæ aliquot Medicæ.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1625, Catalogus Plantarum. Divisio Corporis, de Malis, de Ore, et Gingivis, de lapide Bezoari; optimis typis.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1629, Institutiones.

Mat. Meriani, sumptibus, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1629, De Hermaphroditarum Monstrosarumque partuum Natura, libri duo.

Francof. 4*to.* 1640, Vivæ Imagines partium Corporis Humani æneis formis expressæ Meriani sumptibus; seperate; the same as Theatrum Anatomicum, compleat edition.

Bononiæ, 16*mo.* 1657, Bibliotheca Botanica, under the fictitious name I believe of Joh. Ant. Bumaldi.

Joh. Thonig, *Basil. fol.* 1658, Theatri Botanici, sive Historiæ Universalis, lib. i. et Basiliæ, 1663.

F. Clouzier, *Parisiis,* 4*to.* 1659, Stirpium aliquot denominatarum obscurius explicatio. Extat cum Dionisii Joncqueti horto. Conradi Gesneri Epistolæ, a Casp. Bauhino nunc primum editæ, Paris, 4to. 1659 et 1665; vide Mathiolus.

Coloniæ, 4*to.* 1671, Disputationes Apologeticæ.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1671, Catalogus Plantarum.—See Douglas.

Apud Schuseri Gotzianos et J. Fritschium, *Bas.* 4*to* 1671, Prodromus cum figuris Theatri Botanici.

Francof. 4*to.* 1671, Pinax Theatri Botanici sive index in Theophrasti libros, &c.; Plantarum circiter sex millium ab ipsis exhibitarum nomina, cum earundem synonimis, et differentiis methodicé secundum earum et genera et species proponens. Etiam prodromus.

Joh. Regis, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1671, Pinax et Prodromus Theatri Botanici sive Index, et in Theophrastum, Dioscoridem, Plinium et Botanicorum qui a sæculo scripserunt, &c. From the Author's Autograph.

J.Fritochius, *Lipsiæ,* 4*to.* 1673, Epistola Anatomica curiosa.

Basil. 4*to.* 1696, Catalogus Plantarum cura Koenig.

——, Also Emendavit Herbarium Theodori.
——, Histoire des Plantes de l'Europe.

He likewise published about 12 botanical works of great repute, for which see Sequierus's Bib. Bot., &c. He was, for forty years, Professor of Greek, Anatomy, Botany, and of the practice of Medicine, at Basle. The family was celebrated in science. His brother John was archiater to the Prince of Wurtemburg. He was son of John Bauhin; and had himself a son named John Gaspard, who was almost as famous as his father. The best edition of his great pesthumous work, which cost him forty-years' labour, is of 1671, Basiliæ, 4to. It is stiled Pinax Theatri Botanici, sive Index in Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinii, &c. Opera.

This work and the Prodromus usually do, and should, go together. The Pinax has been excessively extolled, as (Kestner informs us,) by Conringius, Tournefort, Olaus, Rudbeck, and Rivinus. Ray, however, in his History of Plants, observes that "Liber hic Sphalmatis et erroribus suis non caret." Kestner again observes, that "a magno isthoc Botanico accepimus Phytopinacem, Prodromum Theatri Botanici, nec non laboriosum illum et cunctis a partium studio alienis tantivis pretii æstimatum Pinacem Theatri Botanici.

And there is, moreover, somewhere in Kestner, which I cannot find at present, a particular eulogium on him, beginning with the words, "Si quis," which I have sought for so long, that I am quite exhausted. To make up for it let us just recapitulate, that he was Professor of Greek, (one), Anatomy, (two), Botany, (three), and practice of Medicine, (four), very elaborate and abstruse sciences!

There is an Historia Plantarum Universalis, &c. of Hen. Cherlerus, by Joh. Bauhin, the brother, with Chatræus's revision, published by Fr. Lud. a Graffenreid Ebroduni, fol. 1650 and 1651, 3 vols. fig. scarce.—Vide Sequierius.

BOTTONUS, ALBERTUS.

De Parma, Obiit 1596.

J. Bozzam, *Patavii*, 4*to.* 1581-2, De Vita conservanda liber.
J. Bozzam, *Patavii*, 4*to.* 1585, De Morbis Mulierum, (non maximi momenti.)—Haller.
Conrad Waldkirch, *Basil.* 4*to.* 1586, De Morbis Mulierum. et bis cum Bauhino et Spachio. lib. xiii. 2 vols.
Venet. 4*to.* 1588, De Morbis Mulierum, cum figuris.
1595, Methodus consultandi.
Apud Paltheneium, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1595, Methodus. Medicinales duæ, a Bothono et Campolongo.
Lazor Letznerus, *Argentiræ, fol.* 1597, Methodus cum Gymnæciorum libris.
J. Sartorius, *Franc.* 4*to.* 1605, Consilia Medica, et Lauterbachio, &c.
J. Rhodius, *Franc.* 12*mo.* 1607, De Modo discurrendi, cum Pandectis, J. et G. Schenkii, ut 1595.
———, De Conceptione et Uteri Muliebris structura.—Douglas.
Francfort, 8*vo.* ——, Medicinales duæ, in quibus legitima medendi ratio traditur, cura Lazari Susenbech, &c.

This author resided at his native town of Padua, and *must* have had some brains. He is said to have died very rich, nay immensly rich. He had many fine houses over his head; but did not trust to the old adage:

> "When Land and Money are gone and spent,
> Then Learning is super-excellent."

Had we not therefore better appropriate the reverse to him, thus:

"When Learning fine is gone and spent,
Then, *Money* is most excellent!"

There are farther four or five works of Dominic Bothoni, recorded by Eloy.—See also Mangetus.

BARTISCH.

Dresden, 1583, Opthalmodoulcia.
———, Some other editions.

He was a celebrated occulist, and by his title we may suppose, he had some sweet means of soothing the eyes.

BARROUGH, PHILLIP.

R. Field, *Lond.*, 4*to. parv.* 1590, The Method of Physic; containing the causes, signs, and cures, of inward diseases, in man's body, from the head to the foot.—See Plouquet.
1596, The Method of Physic, &c.
London, 4*to.* 1610, The Method of Physic, &c.
London, 4*to.* 1617, The Method of Physic, &c.
R. Field, *London*, 4*to.* 1634, The Method of Physic, &c.
London, 4*to.* 1639, The Method of Physic, &c.

We see at once, that whatever this author has done, always had method in it, which, to some persons, is a consideration of the first quality. Of this valuable author, (parce my opinion), the above are the only editions, with which I have met; nor do I observe any article, in which his book is noticed.

The work is dedicated to the Great Lord Burleigh, whom he addresses, as his Lord and Master. Like most authors, (incircling a Lord), he affects not to flatter, whilst, nolens volens, and notwithstanding, he actually does flatter. But who shall refrain from flattering Lord Burleigh?

In the preface to the *good reader*, (with which name he is possibly taking greater liberties than he is entitled,) he provides, "that he shall abruptly end, expecting the favourable acceptance of these my labours, which expectation of mine (if it be not deluded), I shall be further encouraged to consecrate the residue of my studies to thy commoditie." What was the residue of these studies, if any, has not yet fallen to my knowledge. As far as it seems to me, he appears to have been a learned and well-read man. He has produced an excellent book, which he observes was collected, not only from other authors, but was also approved by the test of his own experience. In it, I presume, we shall find much good and modern practice. My time I have considered as well bestowed in consulting him.

As an author he gives himself both longitude and latitude, as he comprises all diseases, from the head to the foot. In it, however, many subjects will be found treated with great good sense, and (to finish with a Johnson's triplet), with much acumen and practical ability. He has made some good discriminations on the older terms of diseases of the skin, so complicate in authors; and from some affinity of inferences, similarity in places quoted, and in the use of a few words, it would appear that Willan had cast his eye over them,—they were elucidations. Not that I have remarked in Willan any acknowledged quotation, or assumed notices from the former, i. e. the present author.

The complaints of the urinary organs, as inflammations, appear modern; and the means of relief not dissimilar. But the reader probably will not pin his faith upon him when he avers, that to other remedies for the stone, he must conjoin the most laudable remedy: i. e. "that a hedge sparrow being dressed in salt, and taken raw in meat, doeth heale the disease perfectly." Must we not have his oath upon it, otherwise ——? And does not this able work deserve well, in other respects, the attention of the practitioner? These two questions I leave for solution.

BOSCHUS, HIPPOLITUS.

Ferrariensis, a Pupil of Cananus.

Casparus Bindonus, *Ferrariæ*, 4*to.* 1596, De Vulneribus a fulmine bellico.
V.Baldinus, *Ferrar.* 4*to.* 1600, De Facultate Anatomica Lect. viii.
Ferrariæ, 4*to.* 1603, De Vulneribus, &c.
J.Sartorius, *Francof.* 4*to.* 1605, De læsione motus digitorum; with Lanterbach's Collection.
Ferrariæ, 4*to.* 1609, De curandis Vulneribus Capitis Methodus.—And a Diary on the Plague, in Italian.

Haller observes of the book De Facultate Anatomica, of 1600, "Multas Annotationes minime inutiles fabricæ potissimum morbosæ dedit." We are generally on safe criticizing ground, where we tread in the steps of Haller.

BARTHOLIN, CASPAR.

Natus, 1585; Denatus, 1630.—Soræ, Anatomiæ et Theologiæ Professor.

Fabricii et Plateri Discipulus.

Bechtoldus Raaben, *Albiæ*, 4*to.* 1611, Problematum Philosophicorum.
B. Raaben, *Rostochij*, 8*vo.* 1611, Anatomicæ Institutiones Corporis Humani, cum plurimis novis Observationibus.
Raaben, *Wittebergæ*, 8*vo.* 1611, Anatomicæ Institutiones, sæpe recusæ a filio.
Rostochij, 12*mo.* 1618, De Mundo, Questiones et Controversiæ.
———, De Unicornu.
Haffniæ, 8*vo.* 1619, De Ære Pestilenti corrigendo.
8*vo.* 1621, De Unicornu, auctior a filio.
Haffniæ, 4*to.* 1624, Syntagma Medicum et Chirurgicum.—See Portal. De Cauteriis, &c. Prælectiones Patavinæ minimæ certe indoctæ.
Eberhard Letznerus, *Argent.* 12*mo.* 1625, Enchiridion Physicum has been falsely attributed to this author or to Thomas.
ConradScher, *Argen.* 12*mo.* 1626, Anatomicæ Institutiones; an abridgment.
Rostochij, 12*mo.* 1626, Anatomicæ Institutiones.
Haffniæ, 4*to.* 8*vo.* 1627, De Lapide Nephritico Opusculum; cum præcipuis ad Morbos Amuletis.
Haffniæ, 8*vo.* 1628, De Studio Medico inchoando, recusus cum opere Conringiano, Hall. 4to, 1726.
G.Hantschius, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1628, Opuscula iv. singularia, of which are De Lapide Nephritico, et De Unicornu.
Haffniæ, 8*vo.* 1628, De Pigmæis.
Haffniæ, 8*vo.* 1628, Systema Physicum; containing ten subjects or controversiæ, &c.
Joh. Hallervordius, *Goslariæ*, 8*vo.* 1632, Controversiæ Anatomicæ: Enchiridion Medicum et Chirurgicum.
Oxoniæ, 12*mo.* 1632, Pentaestheseron, vel nova ed. Problematum; Anatomicæ Institutiones, were afterwards reprinted as Anatomia reformata, by his son Thomas.

J. Hallervodius, *Goslar.* 8*vo.* 1632, Anatomicæ Institutiones.
Leidæ, major 8*vo.* 1641, Anatomicæ Institutiones, ex edit. filii Thomæ, cum Iconibus ex Pinæo, Asellio et Sylvio.
Sal. Sartorius, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1642, Syntagma Med. et Chirurg. de Cauteriis.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1645, Institutiones locupletæ, nomine Patris omisso, ad Sanguinis circulationem reformata anatome.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1646, Syntagma.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1646, Antiquitatum veteris Puerperii Synopsis.
Haug. 8*vo.* 1648, Anatomicæ Institutiones; also translated into German by Simon Paul.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1651, Institutiones Anatomicæ.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1652, Institutiones Anatomicæ, et 1669,
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1658, Anatomicæ Institutiones; into German.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1663, Opuscula quatuor, singularia.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1671, Dissertatio de Theriaca.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1677, Institutiones Anatomicæ.

He also edited some of his works separately, as—

Haffn. 4*to.* 1673, Acta Medica et Philosophica Haffniensia, 3 vols. cum figuris; by T. Bartholin.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1674, De Peregrinatione Medica; by Thomas Bartholin.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1674, De Olfactus Organo?
Lugd. Bat. 8*vo.* 1675, Exercitationes Miscellaneæ?
Romæ, 8*vo.* 1677, De Ovariis.—Vide Casp. Thomæ, filius.
Norimberg, 12*mo.* 1678, De Ovariis Mulierum, &c.
Amsteloduni, 12*mo.* 1679, De Tibiis Veterum.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1687, De Corporis Animati functionibus.
Haffn. 1689, Thesium Philosophorum.
Haffn. 1689, Questiones Philosophorum.—Haller.

Translations of Caspar the elder:—

Florent. 1651, Italice et Poetice.
Leid. 1653, Belgice, Stalpart.
Haug. 8*vo.* 1658, Belgice, Stalpart.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1669, Belgice, Stalpart.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Commentarius de Pænula.
Norimberg, 4*to.* 1677, Wolnero interprete.

These separate works, although inserted by Haller as belonging to the old Gaspar vel Caspar, I doubt, rather appertain to the younger Caspar; or, to Thomas's works. The fault might have arisen from the oversight of Pereboom, who, in Haller's index, has attributed to the Father the works of the Son. For instance, the dissertation, De Olfactus Organo, which has been numbered as the production of the Father, belongs to the younger Caspar, the Son of Thomas (Juvenis præterea, 21 annorum,) edited Haffniæ, 4to. 1679.

The Exercitationes Miscellaneæ, also from Leyden, in 1675, are set down by Pereboom, in Haller's name, as of the older Caspar. Also De Ovariis are of Caspar, the Son of Thomas. De Anatomico Specimine, he has also given to old Caspar, whereas it was published by the younger, from Haffnia, in 1701, and Amsterdam in 1702. De Corporis animati functionibus, will be seen with B. Caspar, Thomæ filius.

Whether in other instances such errors may be found to have arisen from the same

cause, I cannot at present identify. The works of the Bartholines are so copious, and various, that it requires a considerable degree of time and patience to distinguish them. Whoever shall undertake it will find it so; unless he may have at hand, the numerous productions of these authors. I have paid them considerable attention, but after all, I produce my dates and their announcements, with the greatest deference.

This Gaspar was the parent-stock of the Bartholines; and famous stock they were! As Gaspar died in 1630, of course whatever books were printed after that period were so far posthumous; and were edited by his son, or, by those who felt an interest in them.

Thomas Bartholine, the son of Gaspar, informs us, that the Institutiones Anatomicæ of his father, were translated "varios in dialectos," as into German, by Simon Paul; from Haffnia, by Abraham Putæus, Lutetiæ, into French. And Ignotus, "tamen quidam, (non tamen sine honoris præfatione demittendus,) cujus industria, Londini Anglo sermone produit," fol. London, 1668. As also, "in linguas Italorum et Belgarum;" nay, "Jussu," even "magni Magolis in Indicam est transfusus." Perhaps when this translation had been effected, for any thing the last gentleman had known, it might have been the lives of Luther and Calvin; notwithstanding the learning of this man-gull or Mogul. And in truth, we are almost as much at a loss at this present hour, to decypher the language of Asia, (except where the coin is concerned,) as the great Mogul might have been, to have comprehended the translation of Bartholine. The only knowledge from us, which to them "*in Indicam est transfusus,*" is, the quick translation of all their property to this side the water, by varios Casus et tot discrimina rerum. I have a few Oriental MSS., and have applied to them the genius of some of the best English Interpreters with which I could meet; but, as yet, I remain ignorant, whether they were bibliosacrals of the Koran, or the love songs of some Eastern Sensualist.

The Institutions of Caspar, so much recommended by authors, were revised and augmented under many editions, by the son of Thomas; in which state the Wag Cornelius Bontekoe likened this book, when named by Thomas, "Anatomia reformata, pallio pannoso non inepte, quasi ex laciniis novis et antiquis consarcinatam esse solet." "Made up of patched and pie-bald languages." How any man, writing of these serious subjects, can so far forget the dignity of Station, by such abominable levities, I leave to the horrors of his own, and his Reviewer's imagination. Let us recollect for a moment that Bontekoe was actually ridiculing the Son for the works of the Father, though this Father was, bona fide, also a professor of Divinity.

BARTHOLINUS, THOMAS.

Gasparis Filius Secundus.

Natus, 20a Octobris, 1616, Denatus, 4a Decembris, 1680.—Scheuzer.

Now reader, take your beat, for we are entering, a sylva—the silva Sylvarum!

F. Hackius, *Lug.Bat.*8vo. 1641, Anatomia ex Casp. Bartholini! Institutionibus, &c. with plates from Casserius, Asellius, Sylvius, Vesalius, & Bauhin. Elegantissimis typis, &c. I believe the first of his edited works.

Patavicæ, 8vo. 1641, De Unicornu Observ. novæ.

Apud Elzevirios, *Amst.* 1641, Tract. de Flagrorum usu in re Medica et Venerea.

Elzevirii, 1643, Vide supra 1641. De Flagrorum usu ab H. Meibomio; better than the later editions: vide 1670.

Alphonsus de Insula, *Panormi*, 8vo. / *Siculorum*, 1644, Anatomica Aneurysmatis dissecti Historia.—A case at Naples.

Hagæ Comitum, 8*vo*. 1644, Historiarum Anatomicarum variarum, centuria 1 and 2.

F. Hackius, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo*. 1645, Anatomia ex Institutionibus locupletata, editio 2da.

Basil. 4*to*. 1645, De Pleuritide paradoxa.

Deckerus, *Basil.* 4*to*. 1645, Oratio de Monstris in Natura et Medicina.

Jul. Cribellius, *Patav.* 8*vo*. 1645, De Unicornu Observ. novæ, cum eruditorum judiciis de Aureo cornu clari V. Olai. Wormii.—Caspar, the father, also has an Opusculum de Unicornu.—See Cista Medica.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1646, Oratio in Natura et Arte.

Joh. Maire, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo*. 1646, De latere Christi aperti Dissertatio.

Olivarus de Varennes, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1646, De Angina Puerorum Campaniæ, Siciliæque Epidemica. Exercitationes cum R. Morcau Epist. de Laryngotomia.

M. Martzam, *Haffn.* 8*vo*. 1646, Synopsis Antiquitatum veteris puerperii.

Paris, 4*to*. 1646, Anat. (en Francais,) by Abr. Pratæus.

Haffniæ, 4*to*. 1647, De Armillis Veterum, præsertim Danorum cum Olai Wormii de Aureo cornu, ad F. Licetum responsio.

F. Hackius, *Lug. Bat*, 8*vo*. 1647, De luce Animalium et Brutorum admirandis Historiis rationibusque novis referti.

H. Westenius, *Amst.* 8*vo*. 1647, Schedion de Armillis Veterum.

Haffniæ, 4*to*. 1648, De Armillis Veterum, præsertim Danorum Schedion.

Mel. Martzan, *Haffn.* 4*to*. 1648, Vindiciæ Anatomicæ, Casparo Hofman, aliisque oppositæ.

——— Animadversiones in Anatomica Hofmani; ibidem.

Mel. Martzan, *Haffn.* 4*to*. 1649, De variis Reipublicæ Christianæ Morbis, et placidis eorum remediis. Oratoria Dissertatio.

Typis Lamprectianis, *Haffn.* 4*to*. 1650, Dissertatio de Cygni Anatome ejusque Cantû.

Haffn. 8*vo*. 1651, Anatomia ad sanguinis circulationem reformata novis iconibus. 3d edition, with a wretched figure of a man, in Tabula prima; and also with Walæi Epistolæ duæ de motu Chyli ad sanguinem.—With an appendix of T. Bartholine, de Lactis Thoraceis et vasis lymphaticis.—Good type.

Haffniæ, 8*vo*. 1651, Separate.—De Cruce Christi sudore Hypomnemata quatuor, &c.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo*. 1651, T. B. C. filii Anatomia ex Patris Institutionibus, omniumque recentiorum et propriis observationibus, ad sanguinis circulationem reformata, cum Iconibus novis, foliis deauratis.

Florent. 12*mo.* 1651, Anatomia Italicis versibus ab Hostil, Contalgeno; Florentiæ.

F. Hackius, *Lug.Bat.* 8*vo.* —— Anatome tertium, additis Iconibus novis accuratissimis, reformata; and I believe also a 5th edition, from Leyden. I apprehend this to be the best edition thus far, "novum plane opus in publicum produco."

Haffn. 4*to.* 1651, Collegium Anatomicum disputat. 18 adornatum.

Melc. Martzam, *Haffn.* 12*mo. vel* 4*to.* 1652, De Lacteis Thoracis in Homine Brutisque observatis Historia Anatomica.

O.Pulleyn, *Lond.* 18*mo.* 8*vo.* 1652, De Lacteis Thoracis; et vide 1670.

Basil. 8*vo.* 1652, Paralytici novi Testamenti Medico et Philologico Commentario illustrati.—D— Segero.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1653, Anat. in Belgicum linguam vertenti.—Th. Staffart.

Neapoli, 8*vo.* 1653, De Angina Puerorum.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1653, De Lacteis Thoraceis in Homine Brutisque.

Geo.Holst, *Haffn.&c.* 4*to.* 1653, Vasa Lymphatica nuper in Animalibus inventa et Hepatis exsequiæ.—The invention was dated December 1651.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1653, Vasa Lymphatica nuper Haffniæ inventa et Hepatis exsequiæ.

Copenhagen, 8*vo.* 1653, Paralytici Novi Testamenti Medico et Philologico Commentario illustrati.

M. Martzam, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1653, Dubia Anatomica de lacteis Thoracis, &c. an Hepatis funus immutet medendi methodum, et cum Hemsterhuis Messe Aurea.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1653, Dubia Anatomica.

Neapoli. 8*vo.* 1653, Comment. in Marci Aurelii Tract. extat cum Severini Therepuera.

Leyden, 8*vo.* 1653, Anatome quintum renovata. Rebus enim vetustis novitatem dare, novis Autoritatem, obsoletis nitorem, obscuris lucem, fastiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus vero naturam et naturæ sua omnia, is something for Thomas Bartholine to perform.—T'was done.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1654, De Lacteis Thoraceis in Homine, Brutisque observatis.

Genevæ, 8*vo.* 1654, De Lacteis Thoracicis in Hominis, Brutisque observatis, Historia Anatomica.

Lug.Bat.et Ultrajecti 12*mo.* 1654, De Lacteis Thoracicis.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1654, Insidiæ structæ Olai Rudbeckii ductibus Hepaticis Aquosis, et Vasis Gland-serosis contra Bogdani libellum scriptum.

George Holst, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1654, Vasa Lymph. nuper in Homine referta, etiam Heidelbergæ, &c.

Pet. Hauboldt & M. Martzam, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1654, Historiarum Anatomicarum.—1st edit. I believe :—curious.

J. Henrici, *Copenhagen et Amst.* 8*vo*, 1654, Historiarum Anatomicarum, &c.

Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1654, Historiarum Anatomicarum rariarum, etiam Roterodami; 1ma et 2da centuria.

Gennæ, 8*vo.* 1654, Vasa Lymphatica.--Was edited with Pecquet's book in John Alcid Manierus's Sylloge Anatomica.

A. Vlacq, *Hagæ Comitis*, 8*vo.* 1655, Anatomia ex Caspari, &c.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1655, Oratio in obitum Ol. Wormii.

G. Holft et M. Martzam, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1655, Defensio vasorum lacteorum, contra J. Riolanum, etiam 1655 in 4to.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1655, Spicilegium primum ex Vasis Lymphaticis: relating to Glysson and Pecquet.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1655, Examen Lactearum contra Harveium et Riolanum.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1656, Cista Medica; et de Variolis.—He does not appear to have published any work this year. In 1654 he was chosen perpetual Decanus of the College of Physicians. Had this active office withdrawn him from his studies?

Haffn. 4*to.* 1656, De Variolis hujus Anni.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1657, Spicilegium primum ex Vasis Lymphaticis, cent. 1 et 2.

Francfurt, 8*vo.* 1657, Historiarum Anatomicarum, in German, translated by G. Seger.

P. Hauboldus, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1657, Historiarum Anatomicarum, centuria 3, 4,—et Paaw Anat. Observ. Did these employ him last year?

Adrian Vlacq, *Hagæ Com.*, 1657, Historiarum; etiam conjunctim.

Amstelodami, 8*vo.* 1657, Historiarum Anatomicarum, Belgicé.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1657, De Secundarum Retentione.

Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1658, Anatomia Belgice a Th. Staffart.

London, 8*vo.* ——, Anatomia; an English edition.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1658, Dispensatorium Haffniense.

Adrien Wyngarden, *Heidelburgæ*, 8*vo.* 1659, Ex Vasis Lymphaticis nuper Historiæ.

Joan. Henrici, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1659, See a curious account in this book of Cardinal Valence's visit to the Spelunca Serpentum, to be cured of Lues Venerea, Gout, &c. which answered.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1659, Oratio in Obitum Dom. Hen. Mulenii?

Haffn. 4*to.* 1660, Spicilegium secundum ex Vasis Lymphaticis.

J. Wildius, *Rostochii*, 4*to.* 1660, Spicilegium primum ex Vas. Lymphaticis.

Petrus van der Berge, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1660, Spicilegium, 2dum.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1660, Panegyricus Regi Frederico tertio, primo Regnorum Hæredi, publice Academiæ nomine dictus.

Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1660, Anatomia (ex Casp. Bartholini parentis Institut.)

H. Godianus, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1660, Historiarum Anatomicarum, cum T. Rhodii Mantissa Anat.—Contains dissections of animals; cent. 5 et 6, vol. ii. cum figuris.

Haffn. 4*to.* ——, Disputationes variæ Medicæ Haffnienses.

Petr. Haubol-di, impens. } *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1661, } De Nivis usu Medico cum Erasmi Bartholini de figura Nivis—Observationes variæ—et Catalogus ejusdem operum.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1661, Cista Medica Haffniensis, variis Consultationibus, Casibus, Vitisque Medicorum Haffniensium repleta.

Petr. van der Berge, } *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1661, } Spicilegium primum ac cum Thomæ Bartholini Opusculis.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1661, De Hepate defuncto dissertatio novis Bilsianorum Experimentis opposita.

Petr. van der Berge, } *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1661, } Spicilegia bina uno Volumine, editore D. Gerardo Blasio.

Petr. van der Berge, } *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1661, } Responsio ad novas Observationes Bilsianas contra Zassium.

P. Hauboldi imp. *Haffn* 8*vo.* 1661, Catalogus operum suorum hactenus editorum, cum Obs. de Nivis.

P. Hauboldi impensis, 8*vo.* 1661, Diss. Anat. de Hepate defuncto.

Pet. Hauboldus, *Haff.* 12*mo.* 1661, Responsio de Exp. Bilsianis contra Zassium, et Belgice a Jo. Blasio.

Haff. 8*vo.* 1661, Castigatio Epistolæ Maledicæ Bilsii, ubi Bilsianæ artes detegunter et Professoria dignitas vindicatur: et Amstelodami.

Joh. Andr. et Wolfgang, } *Norimberg*, 4*to.* 1662, } De Unguento Armorio.

Petr. van der Berge, } *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1662, } Obs. de diuternà graviditate; ac cum Collectaneis.

Haffn. 12*mo. et* 8*vo.* 1662, Cista Medica Haffniensis cui accedit ejusdem domus Anatomica brevissime descripta.

Johan. Konig, *Basil.* 8*vo.* 1662, Paralytici N. T. Medico et Philologico Commentario illustrati.

Impensis Petr. Haubold et Goducherii, } *Haffn.* 8*vo.* —— } Domus Anatomica Thomæ Bartholini cum Cista Medica.—An Account of his Preparations, &c.

J. A. Enticorum et Wolfgang, } *Norimberg*, 4*to.* 1662, } Discursus de transplantatione Morborum.

Adrian Vlacq Hagæ, } *Comitis*, 8*vo.* 1663, } Anatomia Reformata.

Neapoli, 8*vo.* 1663, De Angina Puerorum, Campaniæ, Siciliæque epidemica exercitatione.

Pet. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1663, Epistolarum Medicinalium, Cent. 1 et 2, with letters of eminent men, "un beau recueil," Eloy: and occasionally of Antiquities.

P. Haubold imp. *Haff.* 8*vo.* 1663, De Luce Animalium.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1663, Operum series Metro reddita a Christ. Frisio.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1663, De Pulmonum, cum Epist. duæ Malpighii.

P. Haubold imp. *Haff.* 8*vo.* 1663, De Pulmonum substantia vel structura et Motû Diatribe, et Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1672.—Air said to be absorbed in the Lungs,—recommended by Boerhaave. Cum Epist. Malpighii, De Pulmonibus Obs. Anatomica ; valde parum habet.

P. Haubold imp. *Haff.* 8*vo.* 1664, De Insolitis partûs Humani viis Dissertatio, cum Veslingii, &c.—Vide Kestner, p. 302.

Haffn. 1665, De Cometis, anni 1664-5, Opusculum, 4 Tabulæ.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1665, Centuria 5 et 6.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1665, Lyseri, &c. Cultrum Anatomicum edidit.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1665, De Cometa Consilium Medicum, cum Monstrorum nuper in Dania natorum Historia.

G. Fickwirt, *Francof.* 12*mo.* 1665, Epist. de Chirurgia infusoria, cum T. D. Horstii Judicio, &c.

Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1665, Anatomia ut supra.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1665, De Medicina Danorum domestica.—The proper superscription is—Libellus de erroribus Danorum in Medicina.—The Dissertations De Medicina Danorum Domestica consist of ten books.—Et de Morbis Danorum curandis cum Vindiciis et additamentis.

In the Miscellan. Acad. Curios. there is an account of "Tres Mammæ, tertia in Dorso sed sine Papilla." A pretty domestic improvement this upon the species!

Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1666, Anatomia.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1666, De erroribus Danorum circa Medicos.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1666, De Medicina Danorum Domestica.—Inoculation or Emtio Variolarum is mentioned.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* - —, De Scriptis Danorum Alberti Bartholini edidit.

Dan. Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1666, De Hepatis exautorati desperata Causâ cum Erasmi Bartholini, &c.

Dan. Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1667, De Flammula Cordis.—Lambent love!

Dan. Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1667, Epistolarum Medicinalium Centuria 3, Historiis Medicis aliisque ad rem Medicam spectantibus plena.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1667, Epist. Medicinalium Centuria variis Observ. curiosis et utilibus referta.

Justum Bacherus, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1667-71, Lisetti Benancii Declarationem fraudum Latine donavit et dedit.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* ——, Anatomia in Belgicam linguam, a Th. Staffart.

Dan. Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1668, Oratio in Hen. Furrin, Obitum.

Dan.Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1668, Oratio in Olaum Wormium cum T. Bartholini Orat.

Dan.Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1668, Orationum varii Argumenti Volumen ; on Anatomy, Poetry, and Medicine.—Pleræquæ Physiologicæ.

Dan.Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* ——, De Cygni Anatome et Cantu auctior a Caspari filio edito.

Ex Officina Hackiana, *Lug. Bat. et Rotorodami.* 8*vo.* 1669, Anatomia ; cum de Lacteis, &c.

4*to.* 1669, Oratio in Obitum Mulenii.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1669, De Cerebri Substantia ac pingui; Epistola, ad J. F. Burrhum, whom he commends highly, and frankly confesses, that what Burrhus elicits de adiposo Cerebro made 'his lips water ;' it was so good !

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1669, Carminum, libri viii.

Dan.Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1669, De Medicis Poetis, etiam 1669 Carmina varii Argumenti.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1669, De Luce Hominum et Brutorum, et Gesner de Lunariis; Secunda editio auctior.

D.Pauli, *Fran.et Haff.* 8*vo.* 1669, Epist. de Simplicibus Medicamentis.

Francof. 4*to.* 1669, De Oculorum suffusione seorsim, Epistola ad Burrhum; with sketchicules of useful instruments and of spectacles.

——— De Vasis Lymphaticis nuper inventis.

Francofurt, 8*vo.* 1670, Opuscula Lactea et Lymphatica, uno volumine, auctior et emendatior.

J.Blaen, *Amst.* 8*vo.vel* 4*to.* 1670, Vasa Lymphatica cum T. Bartholini Opusculo, auctior et emendatior.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Dubia Anatomica de Lacteis Thoracis : Thomæ Bartholini Opuscula.

Francofurti, 8*vo.* 1670, Etiam Defensio Vasorum, &c. cum T. Bartholini Opusculo.

Pet. van der Berge, *Fran.* 12*mo.* 1670, Meibomii Tract. de usu Flagrorum in re Medica et Venerea.—This is the best edition, and a curious book.—Bib. Dic. etiam cum Dissertat. Isac. Albasii et Olai. Wormii de Lumborum et Renum officio.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1670, Medicus perfectus in Mortem Pauli Moth Archiatri.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Comment. de Pœnula.

Francof. 12*mo.* 1670, Spicilegia bina.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Questiones Nuptiales.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Diss. Anat. de Hepate Defuncto.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Spicilegium Primum.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Responsio de Experimentis et T. Bartholini Opusculum.

Clave, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1670, Opuscula nova Anatomica.—Vide Messis Aurea, of Hempsterhuis.

——— De Lymphatis et Chylosis Vasis.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, Opuscula, ab Auctore aucta et recognita.

1670, Miscel. Acad. Naturæ. curios.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1670, De Medico perfecto Oratio: robur singulare in duabus Gravidis.

Haffn. 12*mo.* 1670, De Bibliothecæ Incendio;—an accident which in this work he laments most bitterly.—A Dissertation addressed "ad Filios."—Interesting!

1670, Act. Nat. cur. De pilis Demortuorum; eorumque calor et accretio.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1670, Oratio in Obitum. Jo. Mulenii Georgii Filii.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1671, De Cruce Christi, &c.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1671, Diss. duæ de Theriaca in Officina Herefordii,—ibid J. Godfr. Becker.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1671, Acta Medica et Philosophica Haffniensia, et 1672, 1673.

Acad. Act. cur., 1671, Mors subitanea a ruptura Venæ Cavæ prope Cor.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1671, Ibid—De Morbis Biblicis Miscel. Med.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1672, De Rectoris Academiæ Dignitate, Oratio.

P. Haubold, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1672, Joh. Rhodii Dissertationes.

1672-3, De Visitatione Pharmacopœorum Programmata duo, ac 1678.

Heidelberg, 12*mo.* 1672, Methodus discendi Medicinam—-parvi emolunenti.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo. et Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1672, De Pulmonis substantia et motû Diatribe—est in posthumis fabricæ pulmonis,&c.—Malpighii.—"tanti est ponderis, tantæquæ præstantiæ liber."

Haffn. 4*to.* 1672, De Confectione Alkermis Dissertatio præliminaris.

Haffn. 4*to.* 1672, Diss. de Acia, a C. Celso.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1673, Anat. multo auctior, 4tum. renovata curante G. Blasio.

Francof. 1673, De Sanguine vetito, &c. disquisitio.

Geo.Godrani, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1673, Acta Medica et Philosophica Haffniensis, anno 1671, 1672—cepit edere.—Vide Haller.

These acts, as Haller has observed, began to be published in 1671; and, as Kestner identifies, consist of five volumes, which together form a thick book: the 1st. volume appeared in 1673, the 2d. in 1675, the 3d. and 4th. in 1677, and the 5th. and last in 1680, embellished with many plates. They were among the last useful efforts of Bartholine's life; and were both utilissimæ lectu and jucundissimæ; which is saying much for the expiring embers of the purest flame. They comprise various departments of medical subjects, and of the meritorious performances of some illustrious professional Danes.

Actis Medicis, *Haffniæ,* 1673, Brevissima Methodus Studii Medici; ob nimiam suam brevitatem parum emolumenti dabit.

Dan. Pauli, *Haffn.* 4*to.* 1673. De Transplantatione Morborum Epistola.

Haffn. 8*vo.* 1673, Epist. Consolatoria ad fratrem super obitum D. Casparis Bartholini.

	Lug. Bat. 8*vo.*	1673,	Anatome quartum—ad Sanguinis circulationem: et vasa Lymphatica; renovata etiam Paris.
Dan. Pauli,	*Haffn.* 4*to.*	1674,	De Peregrinatione Medica.
Pet. Haubold,	*Haffn.* 4*to.*	1674,	De Anatome Practica Consilium Cadaveribus morbosis adornandum.—A most useful book.
	Haffn. 4*to.*	1674,	De legendis Libris, Diss. 7.
	Francof. 8*vo.*	1674,	De Simplicium Medicamentorum Inquilinorum Facultatibus cognoscendis.
	Haffn. fol.	167',	Chronotaxis Scriptorum, U. V. N. Testamenti, sacrorum et profanorum.
	Haffn. 8*vo.*	1675,	De Visitatione Pharmacopœorum Programmata duo.
P. Haubold,	*Haffn.* 4*to.*	1675,	Epist. ad Filium Caspar de Puerperio Veteri.
P. Haubold,	*Haffn.* 4*to.*	1675,	Acta Medica et Philos. Haffniensis.
	Lugduni,	——,	Gallarum. Anatomia.
H. Wetstenius,	*Amst.* 12*mo.*	1676,	Synopsis Antiquitatum cui auctus, &c.
H. Wetstenius,	*Amst.* 12*mo.*	1676,	Schedion de Armillis Veterum cum figuris. Et de Puerperio Veterum. Et Casp. Barth. de inauribus Veterum.
P. Haubold,	*Franc.* 8*vo.*	1676,	De Sanguinis abusû, cum figuris.
H. Wetstenius,	*Amst.* 12*mo.*	1676,	Mantissa de Annulis Aurium cum.
	Amst. 12*mo.*	1677,	De Unicornu Obs. a Caspar filio.—My edition of Thomas, from this place, is dated 1678.—Infra.
Trew. Nuremberg,	4*to.*	1677,	Anatomia, translated into German, by Walsersc. An index was given by F. Bernier.
Geo. Godranus,	*Haffn.* 4*to.*	1677,	Acta Med. et Phil. Haffnia.
	Lyon, 8*vo.*	1677,	Anatomia.
H. Wetstein,	*Amst.* 12*mo.*	1678,	De Unicornu Obs. novæ a Filio Caspare, editio 2da, cum figuris.
	Amst. 4*to.*	1680,	Acta Haffniensis.
	Leidn. 8*vo.*	1684,	Anatome—figuris.
Joh. Christ. Wohlfartius,	*Leipsiæ,* 8*vo.*	1685,	De Paralyticis novi Testamenti.
Ant. Chovet,	*Genevæ, fol.*	1685,	Hist. nova Vasorum, cum Le Clerc, et Mangeti Bibliotheca Anatomica.
	8*vo.*	1685,	Anatomia.—Trew.
	Haffn. 4*to.*	1689,	De Causis Mortis a Danis gentilibus contemptæ : vide postea.
		1695,	De Cruce Christi.
	Hamburgi, 8*vo.*	1699,	De Scriptis Danorum.
	Haffn. 4*to.*	1701,	Specimen Historiæ Anatomicæ.
	Jenæ, 8*vo.*	1709,	De Bibliothecæ incendio.—De iis libris incendio conflagratis ;—vide Halleri, B. M. p. 660.
	Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.*	1711,	De libris legendis, et de vana librorum pompa, Diss. a præfatione.

Francof. 1711, De libris legendis; J. G. Mouschenii.
Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1740, Epist. Medicar, vol. iv. vel v.

The following are his adopted works, of other authors, with suitable prefaces:

Lug. Bat. 1641, Jo. Walæi Epistolæ duæ de motu Chyli et Sanguinis ad Th. Bartholinum.
Neapoli, 4*to.* 1643, Elenchus Operum M. Aurelii Severini.
Pataviæ, 8*vo.* 1645, De aureo Cornu Olai Wormii Eruditorum Judicia.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1646, De Hyssopo in cruce Christi. Cl. Salmasii Epistres, ad Thom. Bartholin.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1656, Observationes Anatomicæ P. Pawii selectæ posthumæ.
Haffn. 12*mo.* ——, Cornari vita sobria: ad usum vulgarem accomodata Danicè.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1660, Joh. Rhodii Mantissa Anatomica ad Th. Bartholinum.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1664, Observationes Veslingii, et Epistolæ Anatomicæ et Medicæ Posthumæ.
Haffn. 12*mo.* 1664, Meditationes bonæ, lingua vernacula versæ ab Elis. Tottia.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1665, Mich. Lyseri Culter Anatomicus, cum duplici præfatione.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1665, Observationes Medicæ Variorum, Lyseri Mornichenii, Bogduni, Seidelii.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1666, Alberti Bartholini de Scriptis Danorum liber posthumus.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1669, Conr. Gesnerus de Lunariis.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1670, Joh. Mulenii Numismata Danica, (postea.)
Francof. 8*vo.* 1669 *et* 71, Lisseti Benancii de fraudibus Pharmacopœorum ex Gallico declaratio.
———, Lodettus de iisdem ex Italico versus.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1672, J. Rhodii de Acia dissertatio secunda editione auctior.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1672, J. Rhodii posthumum opusculum de ponderibus et Mensuris Medicorum Veterum et judicia Eruditorum de Aciâ Rhodiana.
Haffn. 4*to.* ——, Catalogus et Taxa Medicamentorum Officinalium.

T. Bartholine gave his Historia Anat. de Lacteis Thoracis in Homine Brutisque nuperrime Observatis, from Haffnia, in 1652, 4to.; and with the Vasis Lymphaticis, in 8vo. from Haffnia, in 1670. Of the Lymphatics in animals, again in 4to. 1653; and in man, in 1654, 4to. As this was an object of fame to him, he put forth all the powers of his art and of his arguments, in the edition, Haffnie, 8vo., of 1670, in one volume.—Kestner.

If the mere arrangement of the editions of such laborious authors as Thomas Bartholine requires so much time and patience, that it may be likened to an haustus emeticus decies repetitus; what must have been the merit in composing, editing, and

revising them? And by parity, how great the compliment to him who reads them? Can we suppose that the immortal Haller, (of whom we might almost suppose any thing) could have read one aliquot part of the books he has cited? But we may fairly presume that this man had read even more than any man, not Boerhaave excepted; and might have continued reading to the age of Methusalem, before he could have read a single page of one million of the millions of volumes produced by the intellect of man. Let us, therefore, thank any one who shall, for the public good, (like the Bartholines,) consign himself *for life*, to that hopeless and painful tædium of application to books, which the most humble advancement in science will consume—will require.

We find that Thomas Bartholine retained so much love and respect for his Father, that, in republishing his works, he contributed all he could, to establish the fame and to perpetuate the name of this Parent. But, in aid of this good intention, the necessity of the case alone, almost kept the name alive. For these Institutiones of Caspar the elder, which have been so repeatedly submitted to the press, became in fact, and actually were, the only text-books and epitome for students. The work was allowed to be very good, and suitable to this intention. But, like all other books of merit, its fate was divided betwixt the profits of the press, and the insidiousness of criticism.

The Institutiones of his father were improved by him; and he added plates from other authors.

The Domus Anatomica of Thomas informs us that his musæum and preparations, (to which, *no doubt*, his father had contributed a part,) was not so much a real anatomical musæum, as that it did however contain numerous specimens of the heads and skeletons of man and of animals, in greater number and variety than usual. The description, however, of the thigh bone of a Giant so called, which the united hands could scarcely span, would certainly incline us to consider it as the bone of an animal.—See some French disputes of the kind.

The Cista Medica, amongst others of Thomas's works, is extremely useful and interesting. It contains the short epitome of the lives of some eminent men, and also some good lego medical cases; and, amongst others, a letter addressed to the son of a friend, and to six of his own sons, "De studio Medico inchoando et absolvendo," written by his father Caspar, and published at Haffnia, 1628; which, as far as it goes, is worth attention. Thomas also enforces this principle on his own two sons in his account De Peregrinatione Medica. This book also contains several letters on medical subjects worth consulting.

From the extent and variety of the labours and merit of the Bartholines, don't let us be niggards of our praises to them. They laboured hard in the vineyard, and produced some noble fruit for succeeding generations. Their short history may be read in Eloy, Chalmers, Haller, Watt, &c. &c.

A concise account of the contention betwixt Thomas Bartholine and Olaus Rudbeck, as referred to in the edition from Leyden, of 1654, is touched upon in Goelicke's Hist. Anatomia, p. 288. The former claims the discovery, in 1650; the latter in 1651.

BARTHOLINUS, CASPAR, THOMÆ FILIUS.

Natus 1650.

Daniel Pauli, *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1668, De Cygni Anat. Bartholini patris.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1674, De Olfactus Organo Disq. Anat.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1675, Exercitationes Miscellaneæ varii Argumenti generis.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1675, De Ovariis Mulierum.—Haller.
Parisiis, 8*vo.* 1676, Diaphragmatis Struct. vide Drelincourt, et cum Olai Jacobæi Obs. 1686. et novus Methodus præparandi Viscera per Injectiones Liquidorum.

H. Wetstenius, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1676, Patris T. Barth. Antiq. vel puerperii fig.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1676, Epist. ad Olyerum, de Nervorum, &c.
H. Wetstein, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1676, De Armillis Veterum Syntagma, patris, cum Mantissa ex ejus Miscellaneis de annulis Narium.
H. Wetstein, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1676, De inauribus Veterum Syntagma.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1676, De Nervorum usu in Musculari motû.
B. Carrarum, *Romæ*, 12*mo.* 1677, De Puerperio Veterum, cum Epistola.
B. Carrarum, *Romæ*, 8*vo.* 1677, De Ovariis Mulierum.—Lindenus.
H. Wetstein, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1677, De Unicornu, patris auctior.
H. Wetstein, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1677, De Ovariis Mulierum.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1678, De Ovariis Mulierum.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1678, De Unicornu. libellus a Casparo.
Francof. 8*vo* 1679, Administrationum Anatomicarum cum Culter Lyseti.
Johan Zie-gerum, *Norimberg*, 8*vo.* *et* 12*mo.* 1679, De Ovariis Mulierum et Generatione.
Petr. Hanbal-dium Offic., *Haffn.* 8*vo.* 1679, Lyseti Culter Anatomicus ed. 3tia, et amussim Historia. Epist. Anatomica.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1679, De Olfactus Organo:
H. Wetstein, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1679, De Tibiis veterum ed. 2da. et optima, lib. iii.
1682, Epist. ad Olyerum.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1684, De ductû salivali hactenus non descripta. —Was taken from a Thesis, at Leipsic, 1679.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1684, Disputationes ut de Aphonia.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1685, De eruditate Ventriculi.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1687, De Formatione et Nutritione Fœtus.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1687, De Corporis Animati Functionibs Disq.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1689, Thesium Philosophorum. Disp. nova.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1689, De Fontium et Fluviorum origine ex pluviis.
1689, Questiones Philosoph. disp. 2da.—Tarin.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1695, De triplici Corporis Alimento.
Lugd. 12*mo.* 1696, De Ovariis Mulierum et Generationis Historia.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1696 *vel* 1700, De Pleuritide et Peripneumonia.
1696, De Secretione Humorum in Corpore Animalium.
Haffn. 4*to.* 1697, De Vita et Nutritione Animalium.
Haffn. 8*vo.* 1701, Specimen Hist. Anatomicæ partium.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1702, Corporis Humani.
London, *fol.* 1703, Hist. Anat. et de esseres Arabum.
Oxoniæ, 4*to.* 1704, Hist. Anat.—Vide Acta Hafniens: Haller, et Lindenus.
———, Etiam de Causis Mortis, a Danis gentilibus contemptæ. Act. Haffn. vol. v. De Vermibus aceti et seminalibus: which properly belongs to the brother of this Caspar.—Haller.

In the edition of 1676, from Paris, the author was at the time only twenty-two years old, when he gave this Diaphragmatis Structura nova. Charles Drelincourt, who is above referred to, has charged Bartholine with plagiarism on this subject, and has hinted that Caspar practiced a little ruse de guerre, on other occasions of the sort.—Vide Eloy.

Perhaps Caspar fouud out that there was more to be done in medicine by knavery than science. In most towns there is a medical prostrator to this idol: whether he be in the garb of a Gentleman prostrator or of a Sectary. The royal-touch in my town has been by Pseudo-Methodism. I have known some splendid professional specimens of the kind; it served them well in this world. What it may have done for them in the next;—a better judge may have informed them. But, wicked Christian as i am, I would not exchange chances. Hypocrisy, I apprehend, to be one of the sins against the Holy Ghost. And I shall ever consider and detest such characters, as rogues; who hide and truss this canvassing hypocrisy, under the sacred mantle of Religion.

BZOVIUS. ABRAHAM.

Romæ, 1612, Nomenclator Sanctorum professione Medicorum quorum fertivitatem Ecclesia celebrat.

Coloniæ, 12*mo*. 1623, Nomenclator.

We Roman Catholics are much obliged to Mr. Bzovius, as producing for us characters "*Sanctorum*, professione Medicorum;" that is, of the medical tribe: which no other medical tribe can produce. Even Harry the 8th, that great defender of the faith and monster of a saint, could not have done half so much; nay for his favourite old Butts, had he wished it. There is then, some comfort for us Papists; seeing, that amidst all the abuse and persecutions we are obliged to endure, yet, we may be canonized, in despight of our betters. And by Jove, as times now appear to be going, perhaps, as appointed Constables in the Parish of all Souls.

BARTOLETUS, FABRITIUS.

Bologniæ, Natus 1518.

Sebastianus Bonomius, *Bononiæ*, *fol.* 1619, Anatomica Humana Microcosmi Descriptio.—Eloy.

S. Bonomius, *Bonon*. 4*to*. 1619, Encyclopœdia Hermetico Dogmatica.

S. Bonomius, *Bonon*. 4*to*. 1629, De Hydrope Pulmonum.

Apud hæredes Evang. Dozzæ, *Bonon*. 4*to*. 1633, Methodus in Dyspnæam.

A man who is competent to fill the chairs of logic, medicine, and anatomy, like Bartoletus, may fairly be supposed to be worth consulting. In diseases of the chest, therefore, the practitioner may consult him. By chest I don't mean coffre, as in that disease the medical tribe is now every where so self-experienced, that there are many of us by necessity, as competent judges of this complaint as ever Bartoletus could have been. Perhaps a plague also, in this respect, amongst us, might beneficially add that to the one, which the misery of it takes from the other. But let us reason with Candid, "tout est au mieux."

He died of the plague; the emetico Dogsmatic disease, in 1630. John Bapt. Paisonus gave a comment upon his life and writings, in 1740.—Vide Nova Litterar.

BALDI, CAMILLI.

Bononiensis.

Bononiæ, fol. 1620, In Physiognomia Aristotelis Comment. ab Heron. Jamburino—an idem opus cum de Humanorum propensionum ?—Haller.

Bonon. 1621, De Ratione cognoscendi Mores—Haller. An idem cum Physiognomia.

Bonon. 4to. 1629, De Naturali ex Unguium inspectione, præsagio Comment. An idem cum de humanorum propensionum.—Haller.

Bonon. 4to. 1664, De Naturali ex Unguium inspectione præsagio.

Bonon. 4to. 1664, De Ratione cognoscendi Mores.

Haller's Queries have an object in endeavouring to identify the titles with the works. The subjects will meet the tastes of those persons who have a natural cast of the eye, (not a squint), to Horoscopes, Microscopes, and Manuscopes,—in other words, to the art and mystery of conjuring and fortunetelling. For my own part, I always feel cautious of entering on such subjects, lest I should be drawn, as a good skater is sometimes, (by a pair of as good skates, on beautiful ice,) from the luxury of surface, up to the neck in deep water. Necromancy, fortune-telling, brilliancy of colouring, florid diction, and smooth waters, are very attracting to shallow heads, and amateur Artists.

Surely, De Physognomica, De Humanorum Propensionum, &c. De Ratione cognoscendi Mores, at little expense, and De Naturali ex Unguium, must be delightful elements in which to practice the wing, and stretch the pinion of fancy.

BECKLER, DANIEL.

Rostoch. 12mo. 16:2, Mundus Microscosmicus vel Medicus Microscomicus.

Regromonti, 4to. 1624, De Calido innato.

Lug. Bat. 4to. 1633, Mundus Microcosmicus.

Regromonti, 4to. 1634, De Lachrymis.

Regromonti, 4to. 1631-4, Anat. imi Ventris, 12 Disp. delineatæ.

Regromonti, 4to. 1634, De Cultrivoro Prussiaco et Lig. 1638.

Lugd. 8vo. 1648, De Cultrivoro Prussiaco.

London, 12mo. 1648, Mundus Microcosmicus ; 2d edition.

Regromonti, 4to. 1649, Historia Morbi Academici Regiomontani.

Regromontani, 4to. 1649, De Theriaca Commentarius.

London, 12mo. 1660, De Mundo Microcosmico, augmentata editio.

Norimbergæ, 4to. 1662, De Unguento Armario—in Theatro Sympathetico.

Beckler has been of the Feria tribe ; rather wild and ranging. From Calido Innato of the heart, to the Theatrum Sympatheticum of tears ; and thence to the Anatomy imi Ventris ; until he has crept over the whole Microcosm of man ; is certainly range enough even for a Lion, as well as for Daniel.

The history is of the Prussian who let a knife slip into his throat, and swallowed it. He recovered after it had been cut out of his stomach. This will set my mind much at rest, when I occasionally go to a dinner party. The greediness of some men, who are dining, (but not at their own expense,) makes me sometimes tremble lest the same accident should happen to them. It may remain, however, a surgical question, whether the knife, if let alone, might not have cut out its own way, at less cost and less jeopardy.

BARONIO, VINC.

Forlivi, 4*to*. 1623, De Pleuropneumia infestante ac a Nemine hactenus observata, libri duo.
1633, De Pleuropneumia; Flaminiam aliasque regiones populariter, &c.—Optime scripsit.

How this work must have made the grand Phlebotomist's and Lanceoto-mist's fingers itch.—Oh! la sainte saigneè!

BARONIUS, T.

Papiæ, 4*to*. 1654, De Operatione meiendi; triplici lœsione et curatione, lib. ii.

If the author referred, merely to the first part of the sentence, it would have been useless; as most men can perform the operation naturally, very well.

BONHAM, THOMAS.

Geo. Miller, *London*, 4*to*. 1630, The Chirurgian's Closet Collection.

This work was collected from the MSS of the author, with additions of the editor, Edward Poeton. It consists of a variety of unguents, (and, like the work, of a variety of nonsense,) furnished with "varietie and choyce of apothegms," &c. &c. and their uses; with a copious table of contents. In many instances very useful medicines and applications may be borrowed from it.

Edward Poeton began his dedication rather comically; addressed "to the Right Honourable and Right Vertuous Lady, Francis Countesse of Exeter." On this side the water it would be Lady Frances; but no matter—"Having after long labour brought forth this unpolished birth, begotten of many fathers."—Of what country we may ask, &c. &c. for in England one father is usually deemed sufficient. Is it not a wonder, that, at the fewest, my Lady had not twins? Does Poeton mean, that he, or the virtuous Lady, had these twins? I am confident, that the sensible reader will excuse these sensible queries.

BEVEROVICIUS, JOHAN.

Natus 1594, Obiit 1647.

Dordrecht, 8*vo*. 1633, Medicinæ Encomium.
H. Essæus, *Dordrecht*, 8*vo*. 1634, Epistolica Quæstio de Vitæ termino fatali an mobili, cum Doctorum responsis etiam Lugduni, 4to. 1636, 1639, 1651, —augmentis.
Dordrecht, 8*vo*. 1634, Montanus Elenchomenos; to refute Montaigne's Essays.
Joh. Maire, *Lug. Bat*. 4*to*. 1636, Montanus etiam triplo auctior, etiam 1654 et 1664, in Flemish.
Dordraci, 12*mo*. 1636, De Excellentia Fœminei Sexus cum Icone et Versibus; in honour of Mary Schurman et 1639.
Apud Elzevirios, *L. Bat*. 4*to*. 1637, Idæa Medicinæ Veterum; a practical work of what he had found amongst Grecians and Romans.
Apud Elzevirios, *Lug. Bat*. 8*vo*. *et* 12*mo*. 1638, De Calculo Renum et Vesicæ.—This small well-written book, is stiled, "Lib. Singularis cum Epist. et Consult. mag-

norum virorum;" and is addressed to Nonnius, Lacutus, Lusitanus, Noridæus, &c.

Joh. Maire, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1639, Epistolica Questio. de Vitæ termino; pars 3tia.

Joh. Maire, *Leydæ*, 4*to.* 1639, De Excellentia Fœminæi Sexus.

Dordraci, 12*mo.* 1639, Montanus Elenchomenos, sive Refutatio.

Leyden, 8*vo.* 1641, Exercitatio in Hippocratis Aphorismos de Calculo.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1641, Exercitatio in Hippocratis Aphorismos de Calculo.

Dordrecht, 12*mo.* 1642, Treatise on Scurvy; in Flemish.

Dordrecht, 12*mo.* 1642, Le Tresor de la Santé et de J.

Dordrecht, 12*mo.* 1643, Of the Excellence, &c.; in Flemish.

A. Leers, *Roterodami*, 8*vo.* 1644, Epist. Quæstiones cum Doctorum, et 1650.

Roterodami, 8*vo.* 1644, De Termino Vitæ Fatali an Mobili.—Interesting.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1644, Introductio ad Medicinam indigenam.

1650, Epist. Quæstiones, &c.—Ut supra.

Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1651, Epist. Quæst. de Vitæ termino.—Curious.

Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1651, De Excellentia Fœminæi Sexus.

Amst. fol. 1656, De Calculo; in Flemish.

1656, De Calculo; with le Tresor.

Amst. 4*to.* 1656, Opera, in Flemish.

Joan. Schapper, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1656, De Scorbuto, cum aliis.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1663, Introductio ad Medicinam indigenam.—Good.

1664, Anatomical Discourse.

Amst. 4*to.* 1664, De Calculo Renum, &c.

——— Le Tresor. 3 partie.

Amst. 4*to.* 1664, Opera; ars Chirurgiæ, &c., et le Tresor.

Rudolph a Nuyssel, *Roterodami*, 8*vo.* 1665, Epistolica Questio.

Francfurt, 8*vo.* 1673, Montanus Elenchomenos; Germanicé.

Francfurt, *fol.* 1674, Opera Omnia.

Francfurt, *fol.* 1674, With le Tresor, in German.

Lugduni, 8*vo.* 1677, Idæa Medicinæ Veterum.

Beverovichius appears to have been a man of considerable and general talent, excelling in medicine, and Belles Lettres, and much employed as a statesman.—See Eloy.

BALLONIUS, GULIELMUS, DE BALLON.

Professor Parisinus.

Paris. 4*to.* 1635, Consiliorum Medicorum, vol. 1, 2, etiam 1640, etiam 1651, ac opera a Ren. Morcau.

Jacob Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1635-6, Consilia Medicinalia, 2 vols. of which the Opusculum de Calculo is much admired.

J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1639, Definitionum Medicinalium a Thevart; 4 vols.—Would have come out in better form if the author had been alive.—Kestner.

J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1640, Epidemicorum et Ephemeridum, a Thevart.—The best of his works.—Haller.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1640, Comment. in Libello Theophrasti de Vertigine, a Thevart.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1640, De Convulsionibus libellus a Thevart. legi oportet.—Haller.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1642, Lib. de Rheumatismo et Pleuritide Dorsali.
J. Quesnel, *Parisiis*, 4*to.* 1643, De Virginum et Mulierum Morbis.—Is recommended by Boerhaave; and Eloy reports it one of his best works.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1643, Opuscula Medica de Arthritide; in which he opposes the opinions of Fernelius and Galen, De Calculo et Unicornu.
Paris, 4*to.* 1645, Etiam 1649.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1648, Paradigmata et Hist. Morborum, &c. a Thevart.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1649, Consiliorum Medicinalium, lib. 3.
J. Quesnel, *Paris*, 1668, Pharos Medicorum, postea Labyrinthus.
Genevæ, 4*to.* 1676, Opera omnia, edente Tronchino, 4 vol.
London, 12*mo.* 1681, New Mystery; translated into English.
Genevæ, 12*mo.* 1687, Labyrinthus Medicus extractus.—Last edition.
Paris, 1734, Pharos Medicorum vel Labyrinthus; inscriptus hoc est "cautiones animadversiones et observationes."
Paris, 4*to.* ——, Adversaria Medicinalia.
Venetiis, 4*to.* 1734, Opera Medica a Boneto: post mortem autoris.
Venetiis, 4*to.* 1736, Opera Medica, ut supra.
Genevæ, 4*to.* 1762, Opera Medica edente Tronchino.

Opera Posthuma a Jac. Thevart.

J. de Tournes, *Genev.* 4*to.* 1687, Methodus evitandorum errorum a Septalio.
——— Dicta septem Sapientum, carmine Latino.
Venet. 4*to.* 1734, Opera, vol. 4.
Venet. 4*to.* 1735, Opera, 4 books in 2 vols.
Genevæ, 4*to.* 1762, Opera, 4 vols. with head, and Tronchin's preface.

We have likewise De Gibbositate Liber, Epitome Librorum 5, De Galeni Morborum omnium Onomasticon.

The character of this author stands very high, and Kestner has quoted of him from Conringius, "Scripta Gulielmi Ballonii, singularem ejus diligentiam, judicium atque eruditionem cum insigni experientia conjunctam sapiunt."

The Lib. Definitionum Medicorum, æque ac reliqua scripta Balloniana, cum fructu legi potest. The Lib. Epidemicorum et Ephemeridum cæteris ejus scriptis palmam preripere judicantur.

In regard to the book De Virginum et Muliebrum Morbis, Kestner advances, that "omnibus hujus generis scriptoribus ab Hermanno Boerhaavio fuit prælatis."

In favour of the Labyrinthus, Kestner gives us Patin's opinion at full length, which has some weight.—"Il est excellent pour tout medecin qui veut raisonner et

faire son metier avec science et autorité. Je vous prie de l'indiquer à votre fils aîné, (which is one reason why I copy it here, that my son may see it,) a fin qu'il s'en serve, et qu'il le lise soigneusement et la porte dans son pochette (how unlucky, the medical dandies wear no pockets in our days,) comme un veni mecum ou plutot, comme un petit tresor de belle science, et de bonne methode."

Patin generally told the truth *hardiment*, except—de temps en tems; as when the shade of a Prince passed bye. Notwithstanding the great concern for his son, and care of his education; should we have conceived it to have turned to no better account, than to have produced a man; a most learned man! who could not keep his hands from picking and stealing. But suffice to observe; he was a *Collector*. Not on the high road, but in private. In other words he was an Antiquary. "Poeta nascitur non fit." All Collectors steal *naturally!* They cannot help it. Caveant Antiquarii—beware of Antiquaries.

Thank Heaven, in our York Cabinet, we have an honest appendage, a little bell, a tintinnaculus; which strikes the alarum, whenever an Antiquary approaches. It goes off by a secret spring: We have never lost any thing since it was used; it has done *well by* us.

We observe that the works of Ballonius were edited frequently by Thevart, who was his nephew, by his wife's side, and afterwards became the heir to his manuscripts. An account of such of them as were prepared and left ready for the press, was in Thevart's library. The reader may refer to them in Mangetus, where there is a very copious and complimentary account of the general life of Ballonius. He considers him as an author thus, "Stylus illi floridus, limatus, nitidus, dictio compta et elegans, circumcisa potius quam diffusa;" which reminds me, that I ought to apologize to the student for being myself so diffuse a plagiarist on this occasion. But where an author is on all sides praised and recommended as particularly useful, to him we may be allowed to sacrifice rather deeply.

It is to me, (advanced in years as I now am,) of very little consequence what books shall survive me: or who but my son shall procure them. Ere long probably the terebra occulta of the wood-worms will take as many liberties with my person, as the Dermestes and Blattæ have already done with some of my books and preparations. And attendant upon the time I consume in reading them, and the follies of the flowing pen, I have the excuse of long usage, and of an exuberance of *con amore*, which, right or wrong, fastens to me, even in my lucubrations. The gentlemen of the lamp oil and night-cap, no doubt, will trim me prettily for this vile *amore*.

The life of Ballonius was published variously, and Jac. Thevart edited his posthumous works.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, M. D.

Natus 1605, Obiit 1682.

E. Dod, *London*, 8*vo*. 1635, Religio Medici; his most esteemed work.—See Sir H. Digby's remarks, 1643-4.
London, 8*vo*. 1636, The same.—The work was answered by Alex. Ross, in his Medicus Medicatus.
London, 8*vo*. 1642, A bad edition.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1642, The same Religio Medici.
London, 8*vo*. 1643, Religio Medici.—Improved from the edit. of 1642, edit. 12mo.
Lug. Bat. 12*mo*. 1644, Religio Medici.—Translated by John Merryweather into Latin, who with difficulty got it printed in Holland.
1645, Religio Medici.—An edition according to Watt.
London, *fol*. 1646, Pseudoxia Epidemica.—Watt.

London, small fol. 1646, Pseudoxia Epidemica; or Enquiries into common and vulgar Errors.—Celebrated work.

London, 8*vo.* 1648, Religio Medici.—Watt.

London, fol. 1650, Pseudoxia Epidemica, 2d edit.

Argentorat. 8*vo.* 1652, Religio Medici, of Merryweather, with Latin Annotations, by Levinius Nicolaus Moltkius.—See Bayle.—-Merryweather! an odd name for a religious commentator.

London, 8*vo.* 1656, Religio Medici; with the answer & reply.

London, 8*vo.* 1657, Religio Medici.

London, 8*vo.* 1658, Hydrotophia.

1659, Paralaxia.

London, 8*vo.* 1659, Nature's Cabinet Unlocked; a dull thing says Mr. Wood.

London, 8*vo.* 1659, Religio Medici, with Annotations.——Watt.

12*mo.* 1661, On the Style of the Scriptures.

Leyden, 8*vo.* 1665, Religio Medici; in Low Dutch.

Argentorat, 8*vo.* 1666, Religio Medici; with Merryweather's Annotations.—Watt.

4*to.* 1666, See Haller's Religio Medici, &c. L. Nic. Moltkius's notes.

1667, Posthumous works.

12*mo.* 1668, French translation, of a translation containing notes which are not in the Latin edition of 1644.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1668, Opera, in Dutch.—Watt.

For the Assignees of E. Dodsley, *London,* 4*to.* 1669, Pseudodoxia Epidemica; 5th edition.—In one I possess is written "very scarce, only 300 printed."—It contains a Portrait, the Urn Buryal, and Garden of Cyrus.

London, 1672-3, Pseudodoxia Epidemica; 6th edition, enlarged by the author.

London, fol. 1673, Idem—an?

Nurimberg, 4*to.* 1680, A German edition, by Chr. Nor Baron, of Roseuroth, as Christ. Paganius,—Undersuchung, &c.

London, 1682, Opera omnia.

8*vo.* 1684, His Miscellaneous Tracts.

London, fol. 1686, His Opera, divided into four parts, 1 vol. impensis Basset, &c.

London, 12*mo.* 1688, Traduit en Francois; and is preferable to the Latin edition.

Fr. Groschuffius, *Franc. et Lipsiæ,* 12*mo.* 1692, Religio Medici.—In this edition he is named Brownes—ac Patroni Syncretismi Universalis, imo crassioris.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1732-3, Pseudodoxia en Francois, 2 vols. par Souchay.

J. Turbuck, C. Corbett, *London*, 8*vo.* 1736, Religio Medici; a translation and new edition, with notes and annotations; also Sir Kenelm Digby's Observations in English, reprinted at Strasburg, in 1651.

Venez. 12*mo.* 1737, Saggio sopra gli Errori Popolareschi; 3 vols. in uno.—See History of Norwich, published after his death.

London, 8*vo.* 1742, Posthumous works, with plates.

Dr. Samuel Johnson also published Sir Thomas Browne's Christian Morals, with his Life, 4to et 12mo. 1756. This was supposed to be the first literary production of Dr. Johnson.

The work Religio Medici, however unpopular at the time of its publication, has since added much to the fame of its author. Future elucidations of the subject, and the natural progress of science, have approved his opinions. This Haller in part asserts, and after him Eloy.

In an edition of 1692, which is in my library, the firey title page adds a very categorical colophon, and improper impression to the style of the book; and much warmer than was intended by the author; for he asserts, as a leading principle of the work, that, "Hominem in quavis religione salvari posse;" which, at the least, is a Christian-like sentiment. And, especially, when in the title page we perceive him expressing, from the lips of a figure, which is hurled from a Tarpeian rock, "in cœlo salus." Upon such presumption, we may well suppose, that the author would not have requested his work thus to have been tarnished, by bigotted illustrations; and, by annotations, satis Lutheranis, from any Politico Juvenis; or, from his *initialated* partners in Lutheran spleen, if not in phlegm; even let their names have been no further expressed, than, as in my edition, by L. N. M. E. M.—A learned commentary.

Suffice it to observe, (if I may venture my opinion,) that the work Religio Medici, has been much traduced, for want of a better acquaintance with it.

When Sir Tnomas Browne assures us, in section the 15th, that "duo itaque mihi libri sunt, ex quibus Theologiam addisco: scriptus quidem alter est, isque Dei, alter famulæ ejus naturæ," we may contentedly close both his book and his sentiments. And the author who concluded in a gentle critique upon this work, "Le traité ait fait soupçonner Brown, d'avoir un Symbole reduit a tres peu d'articles," with my good will (exclusive of the neatness of the period,) might, in justice, have suppressed the sensation.

T. Browne also wrote, De Lucis Causis et Origine. And some posthumous works were edited on miscellaneous subjects. The style of his writings rather reminds us Bacon's Sylva Sylvarum. Such a man, in such times, could not possibly escape of criticism and censure.—See Bayle's Account of Guy Patin, &c., Mangetus Bib. 483.

The translator has given Dr. Browne a gross cuff, because he had chosen to write the whole of the book in his Lingua Vernacula, except the two words or title "Pseudodoxia Epidemica." I wish every fastidious critic would vent his anger in this way; it would benefit science.—Vide translation, 1ma, ed. 1644.

BENEDICTUS, JULIUS CÆSAR.

Aquilanus.

F. Marinus, *Aquilæ*, 8*vo.* 1636, De Pepasmo, seu Coctione Quæstiones.

Romæ, 8*vo.* 1644, De Loco in Pleuritide.

And. Phæus, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1649, Epistolarum Medicinalium.—Much commended by Lindenus.—Vide F. Licetus.

ApudBertanos, *Venet.* 4*to.* 1650, Consultationum Medicinalium opus utile, jucundum, necessarium, lib. x.—Lindenus.

BONTIUS, JACOBUS.

Leidæ, 12*mo.* 1642, De Medicina Indorum.
Paris, 4*to.* 1646, De Medicina Indorum, libellus.
Amsterdam, *fol.* 1658, Hist. Nat. et Med. Indorum Orientalium, cum G. Pisonis sex libris.
Amsterdam, 12*mo.* 1658, Methodus Medendi.
Amsterdam, 8*vo.* 1694, De Medicina Indorum, vel de Conservanda Valetudine et Diæta in India; in Flemish.
Boutesteyn, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1718, Medicina Indorum; with notes on Garcia ab Ortu; and P. Alpinus' work Observ. selectæ.
1769 et 1776, On East India Diseases, with Observations by a Physician.

Bontius's work is much recommended by Boerhaave and Haller. It gives an excellent practical account of the diseases of Java and Asia. The book on Natural History is written with elegance, but the plates are coarse.—Vide Haller.

BAILLOU, GUL.

Paris, 4*to.* 1643, Liber Virginum et de Virginum Morbis.
Paris, 4*to.* 1643, Liber de Urinarum Hypostasi; et alibi.
Genevæ, 4*to.* 1687, De Dieta Sanorum, cura Boneto.

BULWER, JOHN, M. D.

See Artificial Changeling, p. 122, letter A.

12*mo.* 1649, Anthropo Metamorphosis; or Man transformed.
1659, Chirologia.

Also Chironomia, the Natural Language of the Hand; of Physiognomy, &c.—Pathomyotomia; Muscles of the Mind, or the Art of Manual Rhetoric.

These subjects of his publications are uncommon, rather new, and whimsical. The plates in the last work are grotesque and curious.

BORELLUS, JOH. ALPHONSUS.

Natus 1608, Obiit 1679.

A Neapolitan and Professor of Mathematics.

Corenza, 12*mo.* 1649, Della Ragione delle febri maligni di Sicilia.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1656, Historiæ cum Cattierio.
Pisa, 4*to.* 1658, Della causa delle Febre maligne.
1659, Vide Malpighii opera posthuma et Haller.
Florence, *fol.* 1661, This contains the conic sections of Apollonius Pergæus, from Aristotle and Archimides de assumptis.
Sim. Pauli, *Argent.* 8*vo.* 1664, De Rerum usu judicium, seorsim edita, and with Bellini de Structura Renum.—This was his first Physiological work.
1664, Vide Malpighi.
Bonon. 4*to.* 1666, Tract. de vi Percussionis.—Revised by the author.

Bonon. 4*to.* 1667, De vi Percussionis.—The best edition—scarce.
4*to.* 1669, Hist. et Meteorologia Incendii Ætnæi.
Goine de, 1669, Obs. intorno alla virtu inequale degli-occhi.
Regii Julii, 4*to.* 1670, Responsio ad Censuras Fabii, &c.
Bonon. 4*to.* 1670, De Motionibus Naturalibus a gravitate pendentibus.
Aug.Bernabo, *Romæ,* 4*to.* 1680, De Motû Animalium pars prima editio; with plates, a good edition, or edit. optima;
Aug.Bernabo, *Romæ,* 4*to.* 1681, Pars altera, 2 vols. præstantissimo opere suo, opus posthumum.
Van der Aa—, 1682, De Motû;—See the Religious Philosopher, where "Borelli's doctrine is stripped of its mathematical form."
Lugduni, 4*to.* 1685, De Motû; 2 vols., with plates.
Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1686, De vi Percussionis.
Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1686, De Motionibus Naturalibus; with plates.
Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1710, De Motionibus; beautifully printed.
Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1711, De Motû; with Bernouilli's Remarks.
Hag. Com. 4*to.* 1743, De Motu Animalium, pars 1, and 2; cum figuris æneis. Editio nova, a plurimis mendis repurgata, aucta et ornata.

He was a pupil of Toricellius, who was the Eleve of Galileus, and a well-bred mathematician of course. He is an author much commended by Boerhaave and Haller. Perhaps the most amusing of Borelli's works is, De Motû Animalium; in the anatomical parts of which, and generally, he was assisted by Steno, Finch, and Malpighi.

The first part treats, De Externis Animalium Motionibus; the second, De Internis, &c. both of which, (allowing for a little stretching in his machinery and numbers), are very entertaining; without paying much attention even to the A B's and C D's of the mathematical problems.

Haller remarks, that this work was printed, "cum Tabellis in prioribus Editionibus valde vitiatis." It was a posthumous production, which a Posture-master, or the Posture-master-ette, might consult with advantage. Borelli also edited Euclid, and the Conic Sections of Apollonius Pergæus—See Bib. Dict.

When we reflect on the mighty calculations of Borelli, we need not wonder that "multa sæpe paradoxa interspersisse, ut e centuria 4ta, obs. 62, abunde apparet: ubi, æque ac Paracelsus non solum artificialem palingenesiam Plantarum, sed Animalium quoque et Hominum defendere voluit." In this respect, therefore, the least said, is the soonest mended. I wonder much, in which of the planets, apud Divos, our great Herschel is now employed?

BOOT, ARNOLD.

London, 12*mo.* 1649, Observationes Medicæ de Affectibus a Veteribus omissis.
Helmstadt, 4*to.* 1664, Ibidem, with a preface.
Francof. et Lipsiæ, 1696, Observationes Medicæ;—with Bovilli, Hist. et Observationes.

The above was his only medical work, but being well versed in the languages, he issued in these some publications to boot.

BLASIUS, GERHARD.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1649, Hieronomi Pulverini de curandis. Ed. 7ma.
Amst. 4*to.* 1651, Oratio de novis inventis.
Amst. 4*to.* 1659, Impetus Jac. Primrosii.
Amst. 4*to.* 1659, Comment. in Syntagma Anat. J. Veslingii, a cartilaginous abdomen, &c.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1659, Comment. ad Beguini Tyrocinium Chymicum, optime, an 1669?
Amst. 12*mo.* 1659, Pet. Morelli Methodus præscribendi cum addit. optime; Multorum invenit suffragia.
Amst. fol. 1660, Oratio de iis.
Pet. van den Berge, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1661, Medicina generalis—Compendium brevissimum.
Ultrajecti, 12*mo.* 1662, Novus ductus salivalis.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1663, On the Plague, in Flemish.
Amst. 4*to.* 1663, Appendix ad Licetum de Monstris.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1665. Morelli Methodus.
P. van der Berge, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1665, Medicina Universa, i. e. generalis.
Amst. 4*to.* 1665, Fortunii Liceti de Monstrorum Natura.
Jansonius et Amst. 4*to.* 1666, Syntagma cum figuris, emendatior.
Gerb. Schagen, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1666, Anatome contracta, in gratiam discipulorum.
C. Commelinus, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1666, Anat. Medullæ Spinalis multa in melius restituta.—Haller.
Amst. 1667, Obs. Anat. Selectiores.
C. Commelinus, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1667, Inst. Medicorum Compendium.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1669, Inst. Medicorum; as inserted in his own catalogue.
Ex Officina Commeliana, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1673, Anat. hominis Brutorumque variorum cum tabulis æneis.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1673, Anatome.
Gaasbeeck, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1674, Obs. Anat. in Homine.
Gaasbeeck, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1674, Obs. Anat. Practicæ.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1675, De Fœtu Humano.
Abraham Wolffgang, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 8*vo.* 1676, Zootomiæ, pars 1ma. curious Tab., (in 5 parts,) cum Sciographia nutritionis.
A. Wolffgang, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1677, Obs. Medicæ rariores.—Bad plates.
H. & Theo. Boon, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1680, Medecina curatoria.
1680, Morelli Methodus.
Vidua J. a Sommerem et Theo. Boon, *Amst.* 4*to.* 1681, Zootomiæ vel Anat. compilatitia figuris et Obs. illustrata.
Traject. ad Rhenum, 4*to.* 1696, Syntagma.
12*mo.* ——, Systema Materiæ Medicæ.
———, Etiam Miscellanea.

Blasius had certainly some force of imagination about him, as he has given us a spirited edition, (for the time), of the Zootomia Animalium. It is altogether a beautiful work, both for type and engraving; I mean the large one of 1681, 4to., "Anatome Animalium." In my edition, many of the animals are coloured; to what advantage, the next possessor may decide. I dare not complain of the irregularity of the insertion of the plates, as I must look to my own deficiencies, as to dates, &c.

Blasius has also given a syllabus, "Opera mea editorum," at the end of his Anatomy, of 1673; in which I find also, his "Annotata practica." They contain some very interesting cases; one of which is a fatal termination of an attempt to extirpate the uterus by ligature, vide p. 302. The plates of this work are much inferior to the large 4to. of 1681. Some of his figures are from the Paris publication.

He also edited some works of his contemporaries, as may be particularized in Eloy, Lindenus, and Haller. e. g. De Renibus, with Bellini's work. The publications of the great Cuvier, and of many other modern comparative Anatomists, will serve to convince, that the advancement of learning, like the structure of animals, owes its rise to a regular addition and perfection of its parts.

BACON, FRANCIS, DE VERULAM.

Lord High Chancellor of England.

Natus 1560, Obiit 1626.

London, 4*to*. 1605, Two Books, of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning, divine and humane;—First edition; of the greatest rarity; and at Leyden, in 12mo. 1652, in nine books.

London, 1629, Several separate editions of his works; and after all very scarce.

London, *fol*. 1638, Opera omnia.

Haffn. *fol*. 1664, Opera omnia.

fol. 1665, Opera omnia.

fol. 1676, Sylva Sylvarum, or a Natural History, by Rowley; portrait and frontispiece by Cecil.

Francof. 8*vo*. 1679, Bacon's Remains.

Amsterdam, 12*mo*. 1730, Opera omnia, 7 tom.

Amsterdam, 12*mo*. 1738, Opera omnia, 7 tom.

London, *fol*. 1738, Opuscula, by Rowley.

London, *fol*. 1740, Opera omnia, Latin and English, 4 vols.

Lahaye, 1742, Opera omnia.

London, *fol*. 1750, Opera omnia, Latin and English.

London, *fol*. 1753, Opera, in English.

London, 4*to*. 1765, His Works, 5 vols.

Lipsiæ, *fol*. ——, Opera omnia.

Wurceb. 8*vo*. 1780, Opera Philosophica, 3 tom.

Dijon, 8*vo*. 1800, Œuvres traduits, par Ant. Lasalla avec des notes critiques et littéraires.

8*vo*. 1804, New edition of his works, 10 vols.—Watt.

Lord Verulam's Opera Omnia, or in parts, have been printed at the following places:—London, by Haviland; Cologne; Amsterdam, by Hegerus and Hackius; Leyden, by John Maire, Hegerus, and Hackius; Paris, by Peter Mettayer; Strasburg, by Zetzner; and Francfurt, by Bapt. Schonwetter, with his Life.

The very early edition of his works are very scarce. He should have been placed before Bartholine Caspar. The Philosophical subjects of Verulam authorize us to grace our pages with his name; as one who is included the code of our studies. —Rara avis! beg pardon, Bacon is no Bird.—Vide hic, hæc, et ubique.

BOYLE, HON. ROBT. F. R. S.

Obiit 1691.

Leers, *Roterodami*, 4*to*. 1661, Tentamina quædam Physiologica; translated from the English edition of London.

H. Hall, *Oxford*, 12*mo*. 1661, Seraphic Love, an Epistle to a Friend,—Lindamore.

H. Hall, *Oxford*, 8*vo*. 1661, Sceptical Chemist, and 1662.

London, 4*to*. 1665, Transfusion of Blood.—See Philosophical Transactions.

London, 12*mo*. 1665, Experiments on Colours, &c.

London, 12*mo*. 1666, Transfusion, to Lower.—Philosophical Transactions for February.

S. de Tournes, *Colon. Allobrogum*, 4*to*. 1667, Specimen de sensorei origine.

Elzevir, *Amstelo*. 12*mo*. 1667, Tentamina quædam Physiologica cum Historia, &c.

London, 1667, Transfusion of Acid Liquors.—Philosophical Transactions for October.

Gerb. Schagen, *Amst*. 12*mo*. 1667, Experimenta de Coloribus.

A. Leers, *Roterodami*, 12*mo*. 1668, Chymista Scepticus, vel dubia et Paradoxa.

Oxonii, 12*mo*. 1669, Paradoxa Hydrostatica.

There is a paradox which always strikes me in natural philosophy; and which I do not see among these paradoxes:—Why has woman, the weaker of the sexes, intellectually and physically, always the advantage over man? She is not a bubble and swims at the top. Paradox 2d. has Boyle in this 2d. paradox burst the bubble? let us know: bar the bubble.

London, 8*vo*. 1672, Essay on the Origin and Virtues of Gems and Precious Stones.

London, 8*vo*. 1672, New Experiments, touching the flame and air.

London, 12*mo*. 1674, Tracts, on the saltness of the Sea.—Statical Hygrometer.

London, 8*vo*. 1674, On Helmontian Laudanum.—Philosophical Transactions for October.

London, 8*vo*. 1674, Paradoxes on Salt, Sulphur, & Mercury.

London, 12*mo*. 1675, Chemical and Philosophical Tracts.

Genevæ, 4*to*. 1680, Opera varia.

London, 8*vo*. 1684, Ad porositatem Corporum tum Animalium, tum Solidorum detegendam.

S. Smith, *London*, 12*mo*. 1684, Memoirs on the Natural History of the Humane Blood, to Dr. J. L.

J. de Tournes, *Genevæ*, 1684, The same translated, into Latin.

London, 8*vo*. 1685, On the use of simple Medicines.

London, 8*vo*. 1688, Observations on vitiated Sight, &c.

London, 8*vo*. 1688, Disquisition on the final Causes of Things.

London, 8*vo*. 1690, Medicina Hydrostatica.

12*mo*. 1706, Seraphic Love;—his head accompanies this edition, as well as his heart.—Best edit.

Fratres de Tournes, *Genevæ, 4to.* 1714, Opera varia editio novissima, Latinè.
London, 8vo. 1718, Medicinal Experiments.
London, fol. 1744, Opera; three volumes.--The most copious edition.
London, 4to. 1772, Opera omnia; six volumes.

For his Philosophical Discoveries see Bayle, &c. and the Edinbro' Catalogue.
Boyle was one great cause of the establishment of the Royal Society in London; and of course one great cause of all the brilliant discoveries of that Society.

BERTRAND, GABRIEL.

Paris, 12mo. 1639, Verités Anatomiques et Chirurgicales.—O what a difficult subject!—Garde a Vous.

BRAVO, CASPAR.

De Sobremonte Ramirez,—Professor Valli soletani.

Valli soleti, fol. 1649, Resolutionum Medicarum;—tom. 1mus.
Lion, fol. 1654, Resolutionum Medicarum, circa universam totius Philosophiæ Doctrinam;—tom. 2dus.
P. Borde & L. Arnaud, *Lion, fol.* 1662, Resolutionum Medicarum sive.—Tomus tertius.
Coloniæ, 4to. 1671, Consultationes Medicæ et Tyrocinium practicum, ac 1674.—tres tomi.
Lugduni, fol. 1674, Operum Medicinalium;—in tomos tres,—huic editioni accessit Tyrocinium.
Lion, fol. 1679, Disputationes apologeticæ pro Dogmatica, &c.

Although all we medical men are men-killers, pro—re—nata; yet, this man stands alone as a medical Bravo. And what a difference there is, betwixt the saying, bravo Caspar, and Caspar the Bravo!

There are some little whimsical coincidences about this Bravo; his residence, his editing-place, his title-page, and writing. He is a Bravo de Sobremonte; a very sobre monte, for those he attacks, in valle solitari. He first displays his skill, in the tirocinium, or rudiments of arms. He attacks from his den, or seat, of lion; the object, of resolution; the consequence, de causis mortis repentinæ; the catastrophe, de vita et morte. Of this art he is a professor, and believes, that all our powers and carnal influences are from the Devil.—Mercy upon us if so. O Bravo, bravo!

BATHURST, RODOLPHUS.

Obiit 1704.

Oxford, 4to. 1651, News from the other World.—Listen!
Oxonii, 1654, Prælectiones 3, de Respiratione.
Nurimberg, 4to. 1655, On a Maid who recovered after being hanged.

This is the remarkable case of Elizabeth Gren, whom Bathurst and Dr. Willis restored after being executed, i. e. hanged for infanticide. "Vena incisa refocillata est." These poor creatures are seldom considered as maids, after being hanged for infanticide.

A similar recovery also happened to a man who had been executed for murder at York. My father had the body for public dissection. Whether the law then required the body to be hung for one hour, or not, I cannot say; but I well remember my father's observation, that it was a pity the wretch had ever been restored; as his morals were by no means improved. Hanging is therefore by no means a cure for immorality, and it will be needless, (in any of us,) trying the experiment.

Bathurst was poet, physician, and divine. Better perhaps had he been a divine poet and physician.

BORELLUS, PETRUS.

Medicus Castrensis.

J.Billaine, *Castra*, 12*mo.* 1652-3, Historiarum et Obs. Med. Physic. cent. iv.

Car. de Mesnil, *Lut. Paris*, 12*mo.* 1654, Bibliotheca Chemica, seu Catalogus.

Haga Comitum, 4*to.* 1655, De vero Telescopii inventore, usu, &c.

Haga Comitum, 4*to.* 1656, Centuria Observationum Microscopicarum.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1656, Historiæ et Observationes Med. et Physicæ.

S.Brown, *Heidelberg*, 1656, Bibliotheca Chemica, parum laudis.—Fabricius.

Castra, 8*vo.* 1656, Hortus seu Armamentarium simplicium.

J. S. Cornerus, *Francof. et Lipsiæ*, 8*vo.* 1670, Historiæ et Observationes Med. et Physicæ: Antiquités de la Ville de Castres.

J. S. Cornerus, *Francof. et Lipsiæ*, 1676-8, Historiarum, &c. as Puella hirsuta, Cornu in facie.—Fond of the marvellous.—These horns are more common to the male species.

In his Histories, Kestner observes, "Multa utilia, rara, stupenda ac inaudita continentur;" and although these books are frequently very entertaining, especially to easy minds like mine, yet,—suffragia Doctorum sperata minime invenerint.

BRUNO, J. PANCREAS.

Natus 1629, Obiit 1709.

Alsdorf, 4*to.* 1652, De Opthalmia.

1663, De Fermentatione Sanguinis.

Joh. Barth. Oëhlerus, *Lipsiæ*, 12*mo.* 1664-9, Hoffmanni Isagoge Medica, et Oratio de Vita, &c.

Mich.andT.Fred. Endterus, *Norimberg*, 12*mo.* 1668, J. de Jessen judicium de Sanguine addidit.

Mich.andT.Fred. Endterus, *Norimberg*, 8*vo.* 1670, Dogmata Medicinæ generalia.

4*to.* 1670, De Medicinæ Facultatibus.

Henric.Meyer, *Altdorf.* 4*to.* 1676, Remoræ ac impedimenta purgationis in scriptis Hippocratis detecta.

4*to.* 1677, De Consuetudine, Disputatio.

1677, De Venæ sectione.

4*to.* 1677, De Medicamentis ex Homine.

J.H.Ellingerus, *Lip.* 12*mo.* 1678, Hoffmanni Isagoge et Vita.

1678, Castelli Lexicon Medicum.

Jenæ, 4*to.* 1679, Bierlengii Adversaria.

1680, Methodus Medendi.

J. Tauberus, *Norim.* 8*vo.* 1682, Mantissa Nomenclaturæ Medicæ.

J. Endterus, *Norim.* 4*to.* 1682, Dogmata Hexagianæ Medicinæ generalia.—Haller.

J.D.Tauberus, *Norim.* 4*to.* 1682, Castellus renovatus.—And 1688 from Norimberg.

This Castellus was edited from Lipsia, in 1713; from Patavia, in 1713 and 1721, and from Geneva, 4to., in 1748. The edition as above, of 1688, was sub titulo Amaltheum Castello.

J.D.Tauberus, *Norim.* 4*to.* 1682, Mantissa Nomenclaturæ Medicæ Hexaglottæ.

Altdorfii, 4*to.* 1682, Dissertatio de Cephalalgia.

1683, De Flatibus—remoris et impedimentis.

Altdorfii, 1683, Dissertatio de Cephalalgia.

Altdorfii, 1687, Ad Hippocratis, sectionem 3 et 91.

1689, Testimonium Studiorum.

Altdorfii, 8*vo.* 1696, Epitome Elementæ veræ Medicinæ.

Altdorfii, 4*to.* 1698, Monita et Aphorismata Medicinæ.

1699, Castellus; the edition of 1713 has a Supplement, Disputationes variæ.—Vide Haller.

What sort of a mind Bruno had, and how stored, his works must tell. To judge of him by the portrait which I have, (horribili visû,) he had by no means a sweetbread pancreatic face, but was apparently the ugliest Doctor in Christendom. The painter must have had a pique against him; for any painter may, if he chooses, bedaub over, even an Adonis most wretchedly. O that we had made ourselves, what a handsome Fellow I would have been!

BUTIUS, VINCENTIUS.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1653, De calido, frigido ac temperato Antiquorum potu.—A singular book and scarce.—De Bure.

"Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam: mea nec Falernæ,
Temperant vites, neque Formiani,
Pocula colles."

HORACE, Ode 20.

Claret, Hock, Burgundy, and Champaigne, do very well for me. It was a very broad hint, from Horace to Mæcenas; and rather a poetic licence, I presume.

BOGDAN, MARTIN.

Francof et Haffnia, 4*to.* 1654, Rudbeckii insidiæ structæ Vasis Lymphaticis.—Th. Bartholini.

Haffn. 12*mo.* 1654, Apologia pro Vasis Lymphaticis; Bartholini adversus insidias structas ab Olao Rudbeck.

Haller observes, that Bogdan opposes his citizen Rudbeck, "acerbé et grammaticé," in regard to the discovery of these Lymphatics. And indeed, that, right and left, he arrogates to himself many inventions of other authors. So that he, like many other aberrations of nature, has been a very free and unjust Martin. Surely there is something odd about these Martins; brilliant, wily, and clandestine.

What is the original sin, in the human heart, or the human intellect, which frequently alienates so much the poles of natural affection from each other? This negative and positive state of magnetism, (on which I have before touched), so prevalent in the concentric and eccentric zones of men's imagination and passions, is much to be lamented. But attraction and repulsion are in no wise better evinced, throughout the respective materials of creation, than they are in the different tempers and temperaments of men.

Let two school boys be reared and nurtured in mutual love, they will long continue to live happily. But again, let them be brought up to the same profession in society, and in this to be opposed; how soon shall the chain of friendship be broken, and this affection be turned into enmity. A cure for this infirmity is yet a desideratum in Ethics.

The various Sectaries of medicine, have given strong examples of this failing in their different writings. The nature of temperaments which are identified as the humours of the body; the hot and the cold, the moist and dry, the qualities of bile, the crisis of diseases, the nature of obstructions, that of circulation, the vis a tergo, that of insita, and of remora; the formation of blood, its route and energies; the discovery of the lymphatics, the unravelling of the nerves, the organization of the brain and of its dependant sensoreum; the display of nerves, their dissemination and sympathies; independent of the minor, the miserable detail of fancied theories, and treatment of diseases; all are, and have been, I presume, abundant sources of medical cavils, and of personal animosity; and will long remain, phlyctenous specimens of human imbecility.

May we not hope, that a period shall arrive, when the dregs and morbid secretions of man's worst passions shall subside. And, when a pure philosophy shall have taught him the practicability of accomplishing that high character of perfection, to which an animal so organized, appears so competent.

I have no doubt that the day will come, when Man by the incessant percolation and refinement of intellect, shall (favente summo Numine,) be rendered immaculate and perfect in mind and body. "Grand Dieu, que tes jugemens sont remplies d'Equité!" When shall the malaria of human passions be softened down into a more benign clime? When shall the purity of sentiment claim an equal ascendance in the display of the attributes of man; as in his mechanism and structure?

When will that happy day break forth, when a little of the black calx of Manganese, or wilfulness, and muriatic acid of Morality, shall as completely cleanse and whiten a man's conscience, as his bones? Or, will that horrid crucible, filled with sulphur, so feelingly described in our times by the Ranters and their favourite operator the D——, in his blue shaggy mantle,—be absolutely required for this purpose? Let sulphur, which constantly surrounds this Devil; and his iron heart, (no, never wanting), be taken into the account; and there will be chemical source sufficient, for keeping up the eternal fire, in which he lives.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER.

Obiit 1655.

Sam. Thomson,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1654,	Theatri tabidorum Vestibulum.
	London, 8*vo.*	1655,	Theatrum tabidorum.
	London, 4*to.*	1655,	Vide Mouffet.
Sam Thomson,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1656,	Theatrum tabidorum.
	London, 8*vo.*	1657,	Theatrum tabidorum; and, according to Haller, sæpe recusum.
G. Fickwirtus,	*Franc.* 12*mo.*	1665,	Tabidorum Theatrum, sive Phthiseos Theatri tabidorum restituta; seu Atrophiæ hecticæ Xenodochium.

G.Fickwirtus, *Franc.* 8*vo.* 1665, Exercitationes Dianoeticæ, cum Historiis et Experimentis demonstrativis.
S.Thomson, *Lug.Bat.*8*vo.* 1714, Theatrum tabidorum.
J. Coster, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1714, Theatrum tabidorum.
Innys, *London*, 8*vo.* 1720, Theatrum tabidorum;—translated by Quincy.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1733-5, Theatrum tabidorum.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1742, Theatrum tabidorum.
Florent. 8*vo.* 1751, Theatrum tabidorum.
Leipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1760, De Pthisi et Morbis Pulmonum.
London, 12*mo.* 1766.

Beughen and Haller mention this author under the appellation of Christopher Bennettus, or Benedictus. After so many editions, the printers would take the subjects of the Theatre to be rather stale; or in a tabid state.

Haller recommends him, but with considerable draw back and reserve,—as "dictione obscura et heteroclita—multæ tamen observationes. In Pathologiam falsam proclivis;" but, notwithstanding, commends his pathology.

The first London edition was by the title, Vestibulum ad Theatrum tabidorum. The German booksellers, with far less honesty, gave the title, Theatrum tabidorum; as also, Theatrum ipsum tabidorum; an edition, however, which the author had promised them. The booksellers, upon this, fabricated this intended edition, and title; and actually published an edition of it. Wherever, therefore, ipsum occurs, it is a spurious edition.—For Dealer in Heteroclites, see Boerhaave and Haller.

DE BILS, LUDOVICUS.

A Nobleman, sed pene Analphabetos Homo.—Haller.

Brugis, 4*to.* 1655, Van het Gehoon—organum auditus.—but I don't understand a word of it.
Marburg, 4*to.* 1658, Responsio ad Epistolam, &c.—Tob. Andreæ.
London, 12*mo.* 1659, Copy of an Act Obligatory, touching his Anatomy.
Middleburg, 4*to.* 1659, Beschryving—Paradoxum monstrum, &c.—Haller.
Joh. Næranus, *Roterodami*, 4*to.* 1659, Epistolica Dissertatio Ductus Chyliferi et roriferis—under the Subclavian.
J. Næranium, *Rotero.* 4*to.* 1659, Exemplar fusioris Codicilli, &c.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1660, Epistola ad omnes veræ Anatomes fludiosos.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1661, Auditus Organi Anatome.—Good.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1661, Specimina Anatomica, and 1669 I believe.
And. Leers, *Roterod.* 4*to.* 1661, Responsio ad Admonitiones, J. ab Horne, &c. &c.
Amst. 4*to.* 1661, Castigatio Epistolæ, &c.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1662, Epistola. Apologetica ad Bartholinum.
And. Leers, *Roterod.* 4*to.* 1663, Specimina Anatomica a Ged. Buenio.
And. Leers, *Roterod.* 4*to.* 1669, Responsio ad Epist. Tobiæ Andræ, qua verum usum vasorum hactenus pro lymphaticis habitarum ostendere voluit.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1678, Responsio ad Epistolam, &c.
Salom.Schadewitzius, *Marburg*, 4*to.* *Cator*, 1678, Responsio, &c. cum præfatione Jac. Waldschmiedii.

Amsterdam, 4*to.* 1692, Opera omnia; de Bils invent. Anat.—"sceleta affabre manu propria constructa—exsiccatum hominis cadaver, quod recens mortuum diceres, &c.

De Bils was an amateur Anatomist, who, like an amateur musician, neither played in time nor tune; but, had impudence and vanity for any thing.

This is one side of the question; cum natura ipsa ingenium quasi anatomicum ei inspirasset! ut temperare sibi vix potest Hornius, quin."—For my part, I have as poor an opinion of genius, in the mechanical part of anatomy, as I have of it, in the coarse hewing of a block of marble. Practice, practice, nothing like practice.

BARBETTE, PAUL.

Of Amsterdam.

Amst. 8*vo.* 1657, Chirurgia Belgicé.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1658, Chirurgie.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1659, Anatomia Practica.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1660, Aanmerkinger.
Roterodami, 4*to.* 1663, Chirurgia.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1664, Chirurgia Latine, a J. Muys.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1665, Praxis Medica a Deckero recusum?
Amst. 8*vo.* 1665, Praxis Barbetiana.
J.aGelder, *Lug.Bat.* 12*mo.* 1667, Tract. de Peste; with Decker's notes.
Leodin, 8*vo.* 1669, Methodus sanandi peste affectos.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1669, Praxis Barbetiana et in collect. operum.
Apud Gaasbeckios, *Leidæ*, 12*mo.* 1669, Praxis Medica, cum notus Deckeria.
J.aGelder, *Lug.Bat.* 12*mo.* 1672, Opera Chirurgica Anat. et de peste cum Annotationibus F. Deckeri.
Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1672, Methodus sanandi.
Francof. 4*to.* 1673, Opera Germanice.
Geneva, 12*mo.* 1674, Chirurgia; with Mangetus's notes.
Geneva, 8*vo.* 1675, Opera Gallice.
Patav. 12*mo.* 1676, Praxis Barbetiana a Decker, cum multis notis.
Hamburg, 8*vo.* 1677, Opera Barbetiana.
Leidæ, 12*mo.* 1678, Praxis Medica, with Decker's notes.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1678, Praxis Barbetiana.
J.A. Chovet, *Genevæ*, 4*to.* 1682, Opera omnia, cum Mangeti additam Mentis junctim.
Waldschmid, *Francof.* 8*vo.* 1683, Chirurgie, in German.
1687, Thesaurus Chirurgiæ, translated out of low Dutch into English.
Genev. 4*to.* 1688, Opera omnia Medico et Chirurgica.—Mangeti.
Amst. 4*to.* 1688, Opera omnia, in Flemish.
Batav. 12*mo.* 1689, Chirurgie Barbette.
Bolognia, 8*vo.* 1692, Opera omnia, in Italian.
Lubec. 8*vo.* 1692, Opera Barbetiana.
Bonon. 8*vo.* 1692, Opera Chirurgico Anatomica.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1693, Praxis Barbette Germanice.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1693, Methodus sanandi.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1693, Opera, Italice.
Lyon, 8*vo.* 1693, Pratique de Chirurgie, 3 vol.—Mangetus.
Joh. Wollers, *Amst.* 12*mo.* 1693, Chirurgie a Muis.
Lubec, 8*vo.* 1700, Opera Barbetiana.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1702-3, Praxis Barbetiana.
Chovet, *Genevæ*, 4*to.* 1703-4, Opera omnia, a Mangeto.—Editio nova auctior.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1718, Opera, in German.
Lubec, 1718, Praxis Barbetiana.
1718, Barbette's Surgery.—English.

After Barbette had published his surgical work, he thought fit to add five books of practical anatomy. The first relates to parts in general, the second to the head, the third to the thorax, the fourth to the abdomen, and the fifth to the extremities.

Although in this work of Barbette's there is not much novelty displayed; yet, as he treats both of medical and chirurgical subjects, the tyro will find his account in consulting him. The whole work is interspersed with cases, consultations, and the opinions of authors; and treatment of practitioners, of considerable information.

The notes of Decker, prior to Mangetus, improved the editions; and Mangetus has made use of those notes, with much praise to the author, and some public effect.

The latter edition, of 1688, is nearly the same as that of 1704. But in this last, there are some few unimportant plates added. In one of these plates, by J. L. Durant, (of 1674,) is well represented, a medical and domestic party. They are employed in performing the operation of paracentesis, somewhat below and rather on one side of the navel, as is now revived. The party consists of the physician, who, (like a friend,) is sympathising in the back ground with the patient's pretty afflicted wife. The operator and his young assistant, a weeping child, and howling dog, are spectators. They are earnestly looking at the assistant: who is holding a bowl to catch the water as it issues from the canula, and from the naked belly. The surgeon at the side table is preparing his plaister to cover the puncture. There is no appearance of pressure or bandage. Indeed the grief of the wife, and the physician's attention to her, utterly puts aside any visible care which the husband might then be affecting to require.

Barbette had some anatomical whims, as well as other anatomists. He held an opinion, that the os petrosum was moveable. Blockhead! can a rock, an os petrosum, of all things on earth, be supposed to be moveable, except at the universal deluge, which happened anno ——? Tell us Moses, or Mr. Phillips.

Barbette hated bleeding.—Happy for him that he did not practice at this day in York or Yorkshire; for, as sure as he had been alive, nine-tenths of these practitioners, and exhausting receivers, (themselves so full of vacuum,) would have shaken him heartily in a blanket.

BARROW, ISAAC.

Fellow of Trinity College.

Cantab. 1655, Enclidis Elementa, libri 13.
Cambridge, 4*to.* 1664, Gave public Lectures: in Physicis laudatus.
London, 4*to.* 1669, Lectiones Opticæ et Geometricæ in quibus, Opticorum Phænomenorum genuinæ rationes investigantur et exponuntur.
Cantab. 4*to.* 1675, Lectiones Opticæ.—Haller.
———, 18 Lectures in Optics, & 13 in Geometry.
Cantab. 1675, In Archimed. Apoth. Pergæum; et Theodosii Sphericorum, lib. 3.

London, 1678, Twelve Sermons, 2 vols.
London, 1680, Discourse concerning the Unity of the Church.
Cambridge, fol. 1686, His Works by Tillotson, in English.

Dr. Tillotson published all his theological works, in English, in 1683, 3 vols., fol. For Orationes, Poemata, &c. see Philosophical Transactions, abridged, vol. 6, p. 633.

Isaac Barrow appears to have been one of the Fellows of Cambridge. He is slightly enumerated by Haller, and Vander Linden. The former observes, that, "in Physicis laudatur!" And from a little memorial I accidentally possess of him, in a book of Geometrical Studies, which appears to have belonged to, and to have been transcribed by, Stephen Hegg, Cant. C. S. I., 1630; it is a reputable memorial of his studies and industry.

Appended to this book, (in which there was a quantity of spare blank leaves), under the denomination of Funeral Monuments, in Cambridge, I observed the following epitaph, written in a neat hand. It is in remembrance of Dr. Isaac Barrow, and of his wife, by a grateful relative. I insert it as an additional proof of the Doctor's respectability, and as a slight article of curiosity:—"Here lyeth intombed the bodies of Isaac Barrow, Dr. of Physick, and Anne his wife, who was the relict of George Cotton, of Branfeild Havill, in the county of Essex, Esq. by whom he had many Children, Sonnes and Daughters. Dame Anne Slanden, wife to Sir Philip Slanden, within the County of Lincoln, she being Grandchild to the said Anne, out of remembrance of a great deal of love, never to be forgotten, shewed unto her by her grandfather, Dr. Isaac Barrow, (who had only married her Grandmother,) hath caused both their monuments here to be erected, this present Month of September, 1631.

"Octo novemque annos Agnes sum Væsia dicta,
Terq. decem Cotton Barro bis inde decem."

The monument in all probability belongs to the father of the above Isaac Barrow; and from the handsome manner in which he is represented, may well supply the place of any other volume of fame which he might have edited. Being myself somewhat of a Predestinarian, I fancy this epitaph had, as it were, de fato, fallen into my hands, that it might also add some reputable lustre, even to the son,—for the worst of writers may chance to perpetuate the best of names.

BAWMER, BARTHOLOMEUS.

Transylvania.

Amsterdam, 8*vo.* 1658, De consensu partium Corporis Humani. —What a feeling subject! Lib. 3.— Theologus: de Medicina scripsit.

BELLINUS, LAURENTIUS.

Professor Pisanus.

Obiit 1708.

Argentorati, 8*vo.* 1661, Exercitatio Anatomica, de Gustus Organo, (cum J. A. Borelli, &c.) novissime deprehensa.
Florent. 4*to.* 1662, De Structura et usu Renum, Exercitatio Anatomica.
Sim. Pauli, *Argent.* 12*mo.* 1664, De Renum Structura, cum judicio Borelli.
Leidæ, 12*mo.* 1665, De Structura et usu Renum. Blasii Exercitatio Anatomica.
Joh. Ant. Chovet, *Genevæ, fol.* 1665, De Structura et usu Renum.

And. Frisius,	*Amstelodami,* 12*mo.*	1665,	De Structura et usu Renum cum Blasii Exemplo. Monstroso.
Typis Pasa-rianis,	*Bonon.* 12*mo.*	1665,	De Gustus Organo, cum Blasio et Malpighio, &c.
	Bonon. 12*mo.*	1665,	De Gustus Organo, ad Malpighium.
	Patavii, 8*vo.*	1666,	De Structura et usu Renum, a Theatro Mangeti.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1670,	Quædam Anatomica, &c.
	Pisia, 12*mo.*	1670,	De Respiratione ad Hetruriæ Principem Gratiarum actio, &c.
	Philosophical Trans.	1670,	Epistolary address.
	Phil. Trans. 12*mo.*	1671,	Ibidem, Gratiarum actio ad Hetruriæ.
	Bonon. 4*to.*	1683,	De Urinis et Pulsibus.—Opus princeps de Missione Sanguinis; de Febribus; de Morbis Capitis et Pectoris.
	Pisani, 4*to.*	1683,	De Urinis et Pulsibus, opusculum.
	Bologna, 4*to.*	1683,	De Urinis.—Best edition to that time.
Ant.Pisarius,	*Bonon.* 4*to.*	1683,	De Urinis et Pulsibus.
Joh. Grissius,	*Leips.* 4*to.*	1685,	De Urinis, &c. cum præfatione Bohnii.
	Frankfort, 8*vo.*	1685,	De Urinis cum præfatione Bohnii.
	Pistoriæ, 4*to.*	1695,	De Motû Bilis.
	Pistoriæ, 4*to.*	1695,	Opuscula aliqua.
Boutestein,	*Leidæ,* 4*to.*	1696,	Opuscula et Epistola ad Arch. Pitcairne. Tria de Motû Cordis.
	Leidæ,	1696,	De Ovo incubato.
		1698,	Anatomen Toscanen, cum novis inventis.
	Francof. 4*to.*	1698,	De Urinis et Pulsibus.
	Rotterdam,	1701,	Opuscula et Pitcarnii Diss. Medicæ.
	Venet. 4*to.*	1708,	Opera omnia, 2 vols.
	Leidæ,	1711,	De Structura Renum.
	Leidæ, 4*to.*	1711,	Exercitatio Anat. de Gustus Organo.
	Leidæ, 4*to.*	1714,	Opuscula, ad Arch. Pitcairne.
	Lug. Bat. 4*to.*	1714,	De Motû Cordis, in et extra Uterum, de Ovo, aëre et Respiratione; de Motû Bilis et Liquidorum omnium per Corpora Animalium; de Fermentis, et Glandulis, &c.
Joh.Kerchen,	*Leidæ,* 4*to.*	1717,	De Urinis et Pulsibus, cum præf. Bonhii, et Missione Sanguinis.—One of his best works.—More Gallico. Chart. major.
	London, 8*vo.*	1720,	Mechanical Account of Fevers.
	Lug. Bat. 4*to.*	1726,	Exercitatio Anatomica, de Structura et usu Renum et Gustus Organo.
	Lugd. 8*vo.*	1728,	De Renum Structura. Ac ejusdem Exercitatione.
	Lugd. 4*to.*	1730,	Opuscula de Urinis et Pulsibus, cum H. Boerhaavi præfatione, de Missione Sanguinis: De Febribus, de Morbis Capitis et Pectoris.
	Venet.	1732,	Opera omnia.
	Leipsiæ, 4*to.*	1734,	De Urinis et Pulsibus, cum præf. Boerhaavi.

Venet. 1742, De Motû Musculorum sermo: posthumum opus.
1741, Discorsi, et Relazione d'un certo Authore.
Florenza, 8vo. 1741, Discorsi di Anatome, part 1ma.—Discursuum Anatomicarum Ant. Cochii, Tuscano Idiomate.
Florenza, 8vo. 1744, Discorsi, in 3 parts.
Florenza, 8vo. 1746, Discorsi, pars 2 et 3.—Cochii.
Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1752, De Structura Renum.
Venet. 1718, 1720, 1730, 1747, Opera omnia, 3 vols., De Sanguinis Missione libellus, de Febribus, de Morbis Capitis, dat Codices a Fabranio recensos.

Haller represents this author as ubique tragicus. I hope he does not imply, that he killed all his patients; parcus in experiendo, plurimus in admirando, verbosus demonstrator. It is, however, pretty clear, that he was a man of considerable fame, otherwise Boerhaave, or Pitcairne, or others, would not have ventured to have edited his works, or to have taught after him. For Niceronus is quoted by Kestner, as representing Bellini: "q'il a eu cette gloire, que ses ouvrages sont lûs et expliqués publiquement dés son vivant dans l'universite d'Ecosse; par M. Pitcairne." This at once accounts for his editions of 1694, and 1714, and the epistle being addressed to Pitcairne. It also accounts, why Cocchi threw off his Discursuum Anatomicarum partes, *Tuscano idiomate*; and to give a promise, that he would do the same, to the rest of his works, as we see in the edition of 1746.

Boerhaave also must have been, on the contrary, somewhat warmed in his favour; when comparing Bellini to a bonus Auctor, he observes, "Magnam sane laudem meruit dum in corpore humano, cujus inquirit et describit morbos, omnino nihil fingit subtilitate speculationis nisi quod pulcherrimæ artium demonstrationes patet"—so that there was no riding on hobbies or medical velocipedes down Tivoli, in those days. But even to Boerhaave, we must say, parce, when he asserts, that Bellini adventured not anything, "nisi ut experimentis de composito institutis ad propositum singulare usus fuisset;" in which assertion must it not be granted, that the great and good natured Boerhaave could not find heart to disparage him. He does allow, however, that Bellini diverticulates in physiology, and nibbles a little from Eustachius.

In all his writings, where disease and practical points are concerned, probably we shall do well, to consult him. But, when he agitates the blood, describes the area of the vessels, their long and short actions, with the speculations on the various propositions, de Sanguinis Missione, &c. perhaps the reader may then be disposed, with me, to suspect, that he is helping Herschel, to identify castles in the moon; and with me also, may wish to fly from them both, at a mathematical tangent.

BOCHARTUS, SAMUELIS.

Natus 1599, Denatus 1667.

Rouen.

J. Martin, et J. Allestry, *London, fol.* 1663, Herozoicon sive bipartitum opus de animalibus sacræ Scripturæ.—Portrait by Lochon.
Francof. fol. 1675, Herozoicon.
Lug. Bat. et Traject. ad Rhenum, fol. 1692, Opera omnia, 2 vols.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1712, Opera omnia, editio nova, curis J. Leviden et P. Villemandi.--Editio optima, 3 vol.

Leipsiæ, major 4*to.* 1793-6, Hierozoicon, 3 tom. Editio nova curâ Rosenmulleri.

A very learned Protestant. He was well versed in many languages; and his fancy led him to write on this somewhat singular subject.—See Dr. Clarke's Bib. Dict., vol. 2, p. 29.

BOHIN, JOANNES.

Professor Lipsiensis.

Obiit 1718.

JohanGeorge, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* 1668, Exercitationes Physiologicæ 26.
Lips. 4*to.* 1671, De Circulatione Sanguinis.
Lips. 4*to.* 1671, De Pulmonis et Respirationis usu.
Lips. 1672, Diss. de Polypo Narium.
Joh.Fritzschius, *Lips.* 8*vo.* 1674, Diss. de Alcali et Acidi insufficientia, pro &c. Epistola ad D. J. Langelottum.
Lips. 4*to.* 1675, De Catarrhis.
Lips. 4*to.* 1676, De Gustû.
Lips. 4*to.* 1677, De Tactû.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1678, Meditationes Physico Chemicæ, de Aëris in sublunaria influxû.
Lips. 1679, De Variolis hactenus in Patriâ grassatus.
Lips. 4*to.* 1680, Circulus Anatomico Physiologicus.
Grassium et Gletitschius, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* 1682, Observationes quædam Anat. circa Vasorum Bilsiorum, &c. in actis Eruditor. Lipsiæ, &c. &c.
Lips. 4*to.* 1683, Obs. et Experimenta, circa usum Spt. vini.
Lips. 4*to.* 1683, Observationes quædam.
J.F.Gletitschius, *Lips.* 4*to.* 1685, Dissertationes Physico P. Lyricæ, &c.
Johan.Grassius, *Lips.* 4*to.* 1685, L. Bellini de Urinis et Pulsibus; to which he added a Preface.
Lips. 4*to.* 1685, De Inflammatione.
Sumptibus J. Gletitschii, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* 1686, Circulus Anatomicus Physiologicus.
Lips. fol. 1687, Edidit Opera omnia, Fab. ab Aquapendente, cum Indice et Præfatione, lectû digna cum figuris.
Lips. 4*to.* 1689, De duumviratu Hypochondriorum; does this mean betwixt him and himself?
Lips. 4*to.* 1689, De Officio Medici, 4 vols.—Excellent.
Gletitsch, *Lips.* 8*vo.* 1689, De Renunciatione Vulnerum Novitat. Resp. Lit. 1688, et acta Eruditorum 1689, quo accuratius in hoc genere scriptum nec exstat, nec forte desideratur.—Vide Kestner et Goeliche.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1690, De Medicina Forensi.
Lips. 4*to.* 1694, De Trepanationis Difficultatibus. Multa notatu digniora.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1696, Dissertationes Chymico Physicæ.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1696, De Aëris sublunaria influxû.

Lips. 8*vo.* 1697, Circulus Anatomicus Physiologicus.
Lips. 1697, De vero Officio Medici Clinico et legali, p. 1, 2, 3.
Lips. 1699, De Officio Medici, pars 4ta.
Lips. 1699, Opuscula Anat. Chirurgica, Joh. van Horne adauxit.
4*to.* 1701, De Renunciatione Vulnerum.
Fred.Gletitsch, *Lips.* 4*to.* 1704, De Officio Medici duplici, clinico et legali.
Lips. 1704, De Arte Naturæ Æmula.
Lips. 1704, De Revulsione cruenta.
Thom. Fritsch, *Lips.* 4*to.* 1710, Circulus vel Œconomia Animalis, cum Diss. Physiologica;—optime editus.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1710, De Renunciatione Vulnerum.
1711, Disputatio de dubia Pestis Prophylaxi.
Thom. Fritsch, *Lips.* 4*to.* 1711, De Renunciatione cum Diss. 2, de partû enecato.
Lips. 4*to.* 1713, De Phlebotomia culposa.
Lips. 4*to.* 1717, Casus Ægri Somnambulationis.
Brunswiche, 8*vo.* 1732, Chirurgia Rationalis, a H. Winkler.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1732, De Renunciatione, sæpe recusus.
Lips. 4*to.* 1755, De Renunciatione.—Excellent.

Vide Acta Eruditorum, 1683. Epistola ad Schelhammer, numerosas scripsit disputationes.—Vide Acta Eruditorum, et Haller.

Vir cautus et veri et justi amans. He is much praised as an author by Boerhaave, Mangetus, Kestner, and Eloy; and especially by Haller, when he alludes to his particular works. For my part, I apprehend, there is not any man, be his information what it may, who will not be gratified and instructed, by the numerous practical experiments, as well as by the excellent remarks and suggestions, of this valuable author. His experiments on living animals; of tying the various arteries, as the carotids, external iliacs, aorta, &c., are excellent. And although they are of a most severe nature and partly unjustifiable, as not being of an absolute or required cast, yet they certainly did help to establish, "not so much the general anastamosis and communication of arteries universally admitted, as to elucidate the Harveian system."

A knowledge of the best works and authorities of his day; his philosophical acquaintance with the gases and airs; the elegant susceptibility of theories, now established, and which are passingly to be traced through his writings, have left the strongest impression with me of his good reading and reasoning.

My edition of the Circulus Physiologicus, of 1710, contains thirty of the Programmata on generation, nutrition, &c., and eleven of his Dissertations de Alcali et Acido, de Aëris in Sublunari Influxu, &c. The rest of his subjects are stated in due order as above.

BONETUS, THEOPHILUS.

Obiit 1689.

Fran.Miege, *Genev.* 12*mo.* 1668, Cautiones Animadversiones, &c. ex Ballonio; Pharos Medicorum a Ballonio. 2 vols.
Fran.Miege, *Genev.* 12*mo.* 1671, Translation of Mayerne, on Gout.
Fran.Miege, *Genev.* 12*mo.* 1674, Translation of Mayerne, de Arthritide et cætera.
London, 8*vo.* 1674, Translation of Mayerne.—See Lindenus, 1676.

Genev. 8*vo.* 1674, Translation of Rohault's Physique, into Latin from the French.

Genev. 8*vo.* 1675, De doloribus Capitis.

Fran. Miege, *Genev.* 8*vo.* 1675, Prodromus Anatomiæ practicæ Medicinæ.

London, 8*vo.* 1676, Tract on the Gout; de abditis Morborum causis, et codex cum dissertatione; lib. primi, pars prima.

SumptibusLeo. Chovet, *Genev. fol.* 1679, Sepulchretum Anat. 2 vols. moderate edit. the 2d tom. contains the diseases of the lower body.

Genev. 4*to.* 1679, Pharos vel Labyrinthus Medicus, hoc est Cautiones, &c. ex Ballonii operibus.

Genev. 4*to.* 1679, Cours de Medecine et Chirurgie, 2 vols.

Hamburg, 8*vo.* 1680, Nicol. de Blegni Nouvelles decouvertes translated.

SumptibusChovet et Socius, *Genev. fol.* 1682, Mercurius Compilatitius et Appendix de Medici munere, 2 vols.

Genev. fol. 1583, Mercurius Compilatitius;—according to Eloy.

Thos.Flesher, *London, fol.* 1684, Guide to a Practical Physician.

Chovet et Socius, *Genev. fol.* 1684, Medicina Septentrionalis Collatitia.—1ma editio, 2 vol. from Medicis Anglis, &c. &c.

Thos.Flesher, *London, fol.* 1684, Mercurius Compilatitius, in English, by an anonymous M. D., with an Appendix worth reading.—Vide infra.

Chovet, *Genev. fol.* 1685, Medicina Collatitia Septentrionalis, 2 vol. —Eloy cum figuris.

Chovet, *Genev. fol.* 1685, Epitome Operum Sennerti.

SumptibusSan de Tournes, *Genev.* 4*to.* 1687, Labyrinthus vel Methodus vitandorum, &c.

Genev. fol. 1690, Polyalthes, 3 vols.—To be bought cheap. —Stiled by Young "a bulky commentary," or, by Johnston, "Syntagma Nosocomites."

Chovet, *Genev. fol.* 1691, Thesaurus Medico Practicus.

Chovet, *Genev. fol.* 1693, Thesaurus vel Polyalthes.

Genev. fol. 1699, Polyalthes.—Haller.

Sumptibus Cramer et Perachon, *Genev.* 4*to.* 1700, Sepulchretum a Mangeto, 3 vols. scarce.

4*to.* 1708, Cours de Medecine, 4 vols.

1734, Ballonius Pharos Medicorum.

Bonetus was a man of most distinguished industry. We need only attend to what Haller, Boerhaave, and the great and numerous eulogists, have expressed of him, in the Monitoria and Hortatoria's, which they have bestowed upon him. It was happy for science, when an extreme deafness obliged him to retire into the shade of life; that he might the more enlighten life.

It is difficult to prove, which of his works are most useful. The Mercurius Compilatitius contains all the signs and descriptions of diseases. The Pharos Medicorum are cautions, chiefly compiled from Ballonius. The Polyalthes contain the ancient and modern Pathology, and approved remedies; and is much commended by Haller. To the Sepulchretum this great man applies "hoc opus vix aliud utilius est." Mangetus has taken great pains to elucidate this edition, which he edited in 1700.

These are "novos scilicet Commentarios, novas Observationes, quibus tertia ad minimum parte auctior prodeat, accumulavimus;" and at the end is a very copius index. If we wish to deserve, and to earn, a medical degree, from attention to *one* medical author, let it be to this, says the most learned Boerhaave: adeat Lector. "Bonetus erat in omni literatura versatissimus, et virtutis rigidus Satelles!"

BURRHUS, F. JOS.

Obiit 1695.

Dan. Pauli, *Haffniæ*, 4*to.* 1669, Epistolæ duæ ad Thom. Bartholinum.

My edition contains four epistles; the first from Thom. Bartholine to Burrhus, De Cerebri Substantia Pingui; in which he compliments Burrhus very much. The second epistle, De Cerebri ortu et usu Medico, from Burrhus to T. Bartholine. The third, from Bartholine to Burrhus, De Oculorum Suffusione. The fourth letter, from Burrhus to T. Bartholine, De Artificio Oculorum Humores restituendi, cum figuris.

Romæ, ————, De Vini degeneratione in Acetum.—Stiled a pulcherrima dissertatio.

Appresso Pietro del Martello, *Colonia*, 12*mo.* 1681, La Chiave del Gobinetto; including all sorts of things; scientific, chemical, matters of curiosity and politics: besides many secreti bellissimi.

Colonia, 12*mo.* 1681, Instruzione Politiche del Cavalier, &c. —Date al Re di Danimarca.

I produce this man as (like myself,) one of the hobby-horsecal writers; who, when he gets once mounted upon his subject, be it fish or flesh, right or wrong, is not to be stopped. He starts with the Epistola de cerebro—vanæ variæ, one-fourth of which he at once resolves and dissolves, præter speciem, into fat: fat! Do brains of gross feeders all turn into fat? no wonder at their wisdom! Ex Cerebro enim balænarum spermaceti optimum eructari. Very like a whale, though true. In such prolific manner he continues to give a sketch, and to delineate the physical adaptation of parts, and the infusion of soul. How his agency, of a first "punctum saliens, dat incrementum, huic minimis viscerum essentiis." Then "ut excavat in stomachum, perforat in intestina, terebrat in venas, complanat in musculorum membranas, exsiccat in nervos, indurat in ossa, discriminat in articulos." He with equal facility accounts for the mystery of respiration, both in the animal body, in microscosm, and the great world at large. Each have lungs and respiratory organs: "nonne revera venti in aere, accessus et recessus Oceani, sunt Systoles et Diastoles, universi orbis terrarum?" Almost Poetic! He then, with some ingenuity, attaches himself to the chemistry of nature, "aer est omnium Tincturarum Rector et Corrector planè divinus, vocaturque ingeniose a prædictis Philosophis arcanum sanguinis, quo nutriri debet eorum infans artificialis." The soul proceeding from the chemical attractions, "atque salsilagine sua trahit in se vim aëris inspirati, eamque liquat in rorem subtilissimam suavissimæ redolentiæ a paucis delibatum. In hoc rore sacro fertur spiritus ille in quo habitat anima nostra rationalis, cujus roris optimæ temporiei magis tribuendum censeo acumen ingenii quam totius cerebri speciosæ figuræ." And mark, "ideo plures vulnerati in capite optimo ingenio valent, quamvis ipsis substantia cerebri *cum cochleari* ante nonnullus annos extracta fuerit." So much for brain. This letter drew a critique from J. Daniel, 4to. major, Coloniæ, the same year, Considerationem Physiologicam, &c. See Haller. So far so good. His next subject, equally ingenious, imposing, (and ridiculous,) was, as in my edition, his third letter, De Oculis; assuming to himself the faculty, by means of Chelidonium majus, and other instrumentalities of deception, to restore the loss of the humours of the eye, even the chrystolin itself; a secret he had been taught by a Mr. Robert Saltwell or Southwell, an English gentleman, who had been

taught it by a Neapolitan Knight. "Sed ut reddam rationem villicationis meæ (vilification he means,) adficiam ea quæ a me inventa sunt. Imprimis hac aqua restituuntur citissimè oculi exsecti avium, et tanta cum venustate micat in eis Iris, et fulgor radiorum, ut longè superet pulchritudinem oculorum naturalium; imo in iis qui bis dissecti fuerunt, ad ostendendam Medicis regenerationem omnium humorum lævigantur tanto splendore renati oculi, ut niteant quasi essent gemmæ Orientales,"* &c.—Now, since all these orient tales are consecrated Augustissimo Regi, or Frederico Tertio, (the great Frederic of Prussia, I suppose;) and addressed to Thomas Bartholine; (in for a penny in for a pound,) it will be a sufficient excuse, that the dignity of my transcription may induce the reader, through curiosity, to look into these letters, and to be convinced to what a height professional impudence can go. This bigot and cheat, (so named), however, met with his match, being delivered up as a ringleader and imposter, he was detained by the Pope, until 1670, in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died. There he performed some famous cures.

In ordinary circumstances of Christian dispensation, a guardian angel is allowed to be a benefactor and monitor; but in the focus of Papal piety and supremacy, in the Castle of St. Angelo, he is required to be an Inquisitor and Janitor.

Now as Bartholine ventured to address and compliment Burrhus: and as there appears some originality of philosophy and sentiment, although assumed from Aristotle, and more modern sources, it is but fair to advocate his cause. And for my own part, I wish that a touch of the inquisition may not have disposed his Holiness to quarrel with Burrhus. Or, that they might have had too great a predilection for their respective topics. Burrhus for his airs and graces: the Pope for his Transubstantiation.

"Restituit Burrhus solem, lumenque sepultum Integra rursus luce micare docet," &c.—"Impletur bulbus, coit, et cum septima Phæbi Lux oritur, pleno lumine lumen adest."—Olaus Borrichius.

BAYLE, FRANCISCUS.

Professor Tolosasus.

	8*vo.*	1669, Systema generale Philosophiæ.
Tolosæ,	4*to.*	1670, Dissertationes Medicæ et Physicæ.
Tolos.	12*mo.*	1672, Dissertationes Medicæ et Physicæ.
Brugis,	8*vo.*	1674, Dissertationes 3, de Causis Fluxus Menstrui Mulierum, &c.
Tolos.	4*to.*	——, De Sympathia, de usu lactis.
Tolos.		1675, Oratio Gallica; Discours de l'Experience, et de la Raison.
Tolos.		1676, Tractatus de Apoplexia.
Tolos.	12*mo.*	1677, Problemata Physica.
Tolos.	8*vo.*	1677, De Apoplexia, Gallicé.
Tolos.		1677, Disputationes Physicæ.
Hagæ Comitis,	12*mo.*	1678, Problemata Physica et Medica separatim cum figuris, in fine appositis.
Tolos.	12*mo.*	1678, Dissertationes Medicæ.
Hagæ Comitis,	12*mo.*	1678, De Experientia et Ratione corrigenda, &c.
Tod. van der Meulen.	*Bruge*, 8*vo.* 1678,	Tres Dissertationes Medicæ.
Hagæ Comitis,	12*mo.*	1678, Tractatus de Apoplexia.

* Had he used the action of nitro muriatic acid air upon Platina, placed within the eye? for this would give both light and fire to it.—Does the secret allude to restoring the natural eye, or only to the fabrication of artificial eyes?

Tolos. 12*mo.* 1681, Dissertationes Medicæ.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1681, Problemata Physica et Medica.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1681, Tractatus de Apoplexia.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1682, Information sur quelques femmes possidées.
1685, Dissertationes.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1688, Dissertation sur quelque question de Physique et de Medicine.
Tolos. 8*vo.* 1689, Information ou Relation de l'etat de quelques, &c.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1693, Informatio, circa Mulieres quasdam quæ a Dæmone possessæ credebantur, Latiné.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1693, Histoire Anatomique.
Tolos. 12*mo.* 1693, Histoire d'une grossesse de 25 ans et discours de Marg. Mathieu.
Tolos. 1700, Dissertationes novæ, de consuetudine, 4 vols.
Tolos. 4*to.* 1700, Magnum opus de corpore animato.
Tolos. 1701, Opuscula.—Kestner, vide p. 246.
———, Hist. du Fœtus Humain, in Act. Philos.
Tolos. 4*to.* 1701, Opera omnia, 4 vols.

He proposes a new theory on the office of the internal intercostal, "De Corpore Animato." The contemplation of an animal body, especially if it have nerves, naturally excites the ingenuity and enlivens our prognostication. There have been many martyrs to this theory.

His subjects are practical and somewhat Physiological. "Vir minime obtusi ingenii, multa prior vidit, quæ ab ejus ævo pro novis et pulchris sunt proposita." If "minime" had not been interposed, we must have construed "obtusum ingenium" into Blockhead—there is nothing so little which may not be of great use!

BRUGIS, THOMAS.

By E.C.&A.C. *Lond.* 12*mo.* 1670, Companion for a Chyrurgeon.
Hamburg, 8*vo.* 1684, Vade Mecum, in German.

This book has undergone many editions, as manuals usually do. My edition of 1670, is numbered the 6th edition.

This surgical volume, though small, is certainly now, but more certainly was at that day, a very useful pocket companion; describing the necessary implements and instruments of surgery: of Medicines also, their use and ingredients. Amongst others, is the saw for the head, now claimed by many: "an instrument by which a vent may be given sometimes through the cranium, and thereby the use of the trepan, and also of the trephine, may be forborne." I have an old saw of this sort, and about the above date I presume, which works better, and is not so inclined to choak up, as is the case of those now made; these I have often used, and seen used, much to the annoyance of the operator.

One very useful chapter of the above book, is on the expediency and mode of making reports in surgical and other medical cases. If these be not exactly consonant to, or consistent in every instance with, our present code of Lego-Medical Police and Precepts, yet there are amongst them many very just cases. Such as are sufficient to set us rightly upon inquiry, if not perhaps totally of satisfying our researches. There are many sensible remarks on the practice of vomits and of purging; and some only indifferent upon the relief of bleeding at the nose.

An army-surgeon or surgeon of the navy, must sometimes be subject to a desperate loss of time and expedients. To-day their sick list is cleared off; to-morrow every man is wounded in the ship—is drowned or blown up ; i. e. killed off—happy alternative! Who would not be a navy or army surgeon ?

BERGERIES, JAC. GIRARD DE.

Hanau, 8*vo.* 1672, La Medecine Domestique.

BRUNNER, CONRAD.

Vel de Brunn.—Æt. 75, Obiit 1727.

Argentorati, 4*to.* 1672, De Fœtu Monstroso.
Wetstein, *Amstelodam*, 8*vo.* 1683, Experimenta nova circa Pancreas et responsio Meyero.
Heidelbergæ, 1687, Physiologia de Glandulis Duodeni et Pituitaria: Physiologica Dissertatio.
J.M.A.Sande, *Heidel.* 4*to.* 1688, De Glandulis in Duodeno detectis: Dissertatio.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1709, Experimenta nova circa Pancreas.
J.M.A.Sande, *Francof.* 4*to.* 1715, De Glandulis Duodeni et Pituitariæ, Physiologica cogitata seu Pancreas secundarium.
8*vo.* 1718, Unsprung allen Bewegringem detectum.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1722, Experimenta nova circa Pancreas.
Scaphusæ, 4*to.* 1739, De Methodo tuto et facili Luis Venereæ curandi.—A posthumous work, edited by his son James, *i. e.* Jacobus.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1745, De Glandulis Duodeni et Pituitariæ.—Editio altera.

He also wrote an eulogizing Memoria Wepferiana, of that author. And in the Ephemerides and various Acts or Centuriæ ; and a detail of them may be consulted in Haller's Bibliotheca ; and in Mangetus. In which last author, the separate subjects of his particular observations are to be found. Many pages are bestowed upon the different subjects. Also consult Goelicke. No man is a prophet in his own country. If Conrad contrived to be elevated to a Baronetcy, we may fairly presume, if his Physic procured it for him, that he was "nae mean man."

BLANCARD, STEPHEN.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1676, De Circulatione, &c.
Joh.tenHoorn, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1679, Lexicon Medicum Græco in Latinum, &c.
Amst. 1680, Jarre gister, vel Collect. annuæ ab 1680 ad 82.
1681, Cartesiaansche Acad. Germaniæ.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1683, Cartesiaansche Academie, vel 1693 of the former edition.
Litteris Mullerianis, *Jenæ*, 8*vo.* 1683, Lexicon Aucta et Emendata,—the Flemish and German terms added.
Joh.tenHoorn, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1686, Anatomia nova Reformata et 1690, 95.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1686, Nervorum de out liedkunst.
Amst. 12*mo.* 1688, Anatomia Practica Rationalis.—His best work.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1688, Pharmacopæia, &c.

Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1690, Traité de la Verole, Gallice : de la Maladie Venerienne.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1690, Lexicon Medicum, Græco Latinum.—A work of some labour.
Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1690, Academie—Germanicé versa.
Lipsiæ, 4*to.* 1691, Anatomia Reformata.
London, 8*vo.* 1692, Physical Dispensary.
Hanover, 8*vo.* 1692, Anatomia Practica, in German.
London, 8*vo.* 1693, Physical Dispensary.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1695, Anatomia Reformata ; an improved edit. in text and plates.
Leipsic, 1695, Anatomia Reformata, seu concinna cum tabulis.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1690, Von Podagra.
C. Bontestein et J. Luckmans, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1695, Anatomia Reformata ;—editio novissima.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1701, Inst. Chirurg. Observationes : vero si propriæ sunt, laudem omnino merentur.—Haller.
C. Bontestein et J. Luckmans, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1701, Opera Medica Theoretica et Practica et Chirurgica, 2 tomi.
London, 8*vo.* 1702, Physical Dictionary.
Francof. 8*vo.* 1705, Lexicon Medicum.
Lips. et Francof. 8*vo.* 1705, Speise und Tisch. Buch. ; translated from Flemish into German or high Dutch, by G. von Keul.
London, 8*vo.* 1715, Lexicon, in English.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1717, Lexicon Medicum.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1735, Lexicon Medicum.
Halæ, 8*vo.* 1739, Lexicon, revised by Schulye.—Edit. opt. small character, bad paper.
Halæ Magdeburguæ, 8*vo.* 1748, Lexicon, curante Agnelthero.
Lovaniæ, 8*vo.* 1754, Lexicon, 2 vols. also reckoned edit. opt.
J. H. Luckmans, *Lug. Bat.* 1756, Stiled edit. novissima; one of my editions.
Lips. 8*vo.* 1777, 3 parts, last edition.
Schurckert, *Leipz*, 8*vo. maj.* — Lexicon Med. Tripartitum, renovatum. Ed. D. J. F. Isenflamm.
Hanover, 8*vo.* 1788, Keinstkammer der Chirurgie.

Lindenus passes this author over in some contempt, I doubt : he having merely noticed two of his works, without a comment. But Goelicke plays off a severe critique upon the works of Blancard, in his Historia Anatomes Litteraria ; which is repeated by Mangetus and Eloy. Goelicke, in recapitulating the title of his Anatomia Reformata, seu concinna, subjoins : "inconcinnam et deformatam potius dixeris ;" and charges Blancard with wilful plagiary, from Verheyen, Willis, &c.—He avers, that, "promiscue transtulit et pro suis venditavit," and thought, that there was very little difference betwixt Blancard and Blackguard, i. e. this Goedlicke fellow made the other look like a Blackguard fellow ; and every thing is by comparison.

Let us, however, on the other side, consult the expressions of our author's panegyrist.

"Utile cum pulchro pulchre glomeratur in unum,
Utrum horum præstat, dicere crimen erit."

And "Te, palmam et cunctis præripuisse reor."

Who must decide, when Doctors disagree,
Nescimus fortasse, nec you, nor me!

The Anatomia Practica Rationalis is reported as decidedly his best work. It contains the examination of nearly two hundred dead bodies. The histories are concise, and very useful.

Several works of lesser note were published by him, in all of which his chief aim was, according to his editor, "Veritatis solius nudus et nervosa descriptio." And are we to assuage the anger of plagiarism upon him, by agreeing with the assertion of Typographi Lector, that he conceived it to be an abuse of time and paper, "auctorum multorum sententiis afferendis refutandisque?"

In the edition of 1756, many points are added from Castell's Lexicon, and the editor complains of some of the late Leyden editions; and of the tricks of the typographi, in the last of them; where, not any emendations took place; nor were even the errors of the press corrected. And, in this state, the edition from Louvain came out, "Ne mutato quidem Titulo," (a most impudent thing), with all its imperfections on its back. So that we may perceive, how just judgments fall upon embezzling authors; and, how the waters of retribution do find their level.

We are informed, that Blancard committed many other matters to paper, sed morte præoccupatus, (mors in our days, God knows, is a state of quiescence), he resigned unfinished.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM.

Cantabrigiæ, 12*mo*. 1676, Opthalmographia, sive, Oculi ejusque partium Descriptio Anatomica.

Philosophical Trans. 1681, New Theory of Vision.

Gressius, &c. *Lips.* 1683, Nova Theoria, et vide Acta Eruditorum.

London, 12*mo*. 1685, Nova Theoria Visionis.

London, 8*vo*. 1685, Opthalmographia cum accessione; at the request of Sir Isaac Newton, and his epistle.

A. Chovet, *Genevæ*, *fol*. 1685, Opthalmographia; etiam cum Le Clerc et Mangeto.

Pet. van der A. *Lug. Bat.* 12*mo*. 1686, Opthalmographia et nova Theoria.

London, 12*mo*. 1687, Opthalmographia; vide Le Clerc et Mangetus.

Philosophical Trans. ——, Two Cases of Nyctalopia.

Philosophical Trans. ——, Solution of the Case of a Young Man.

Philosophical Trans. ——, Cure of Jaundice.

Briggs, on account of his skill, was promoted to be Surgeon Oculist to King Charles the 2d, and Physician in Ordinary to King William. He also had the direction of St. Thomas's Hospital given to him.—See Philosophical Transactions, Eloy, Watt, and Mangetus.

BOHN, JOHN.

Leipsiæ, 1676, Dissertatio de Catarrhis in Genere.

Leipsiæ, 1686, De Cephalalgia.

BONIPARTI, HIERON.

Ulm, 4*to*. 1676, Practica Empirica.

Is this a family failing? Does it imply all sorts of tricks?

BOURDON, AMATUS.

Paris, fol. maj. 1678, Nouvelles Tables Anatomiques.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1679, Nouvelle Description du Corps Humain.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1683, Nouvelle Description du Corps Humain. —Planches Anat. fol. maximo.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1687, Nouvelles Tables, with the explication.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1707, Nouvelle Description du Corps Humain.
Cambray, 12*mo.* 1707, Nouvelle Description du Corps Humain. —Cowper has made use of the work.

Haller affirms some of these plates to be original, others to be taken from Vesalius, Willis, &c. and are grandes satis vacuas. In one of these eight plates, there is a representation of the lacteals and thoracic duct. All are "passim sublestæ fidei, aliquid habent histrionici, et pleræque clanculum compilatæ sunt." On which crisis Haller's critique is queer and cramp as the craniology.

BONTEKOE, CORNELIUS, SEU DECKER.

Archiater of Brandenburg.

Haag. 12*mo.* 1678, Tractatus van de Theé, de Coffy, en Chocolata.
Haag. 8*vo.* 1679, Tractatus van de Theé, de Coffy, en Chocolata.
Hagæ, 8*vo.* 1680, De Theé. On Surgical Subjects, on Acid and Alkali.—There was a Latin translation from a 4th edition.
Haag. 8*vo.* 1681, Niew Geboo der Chirurgie.
Hagæ, 8*vo.* 1683, Diatriba, &c. de Febribus, one of his Phillipics upon the antients; it was translated into Latin by Jano Gehema.
Hagæ Comitis, 8*vo.* 1683, Fragmenta—"motum et hostilitatem, seu potius Amicitiam Alcali et Acidi, &c. from the Flemish.
Hagæ, 8*vo.* 1685, Fragmenta Anota item Fundamentum Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ, Von Thee, &c.
Leidæ. 8*vo.* 1685, De Motu, liber singularis, nec non æconomia Animalis.
J. de Vivie et H. Haarang, *Lediæ*, 8*vo.* 1688, Metaphysica, cum Giulinex Physica vera.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1688, Opera Posthuma.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1689, Opera omnia.
Bremæ, 8*vo.* 1689, Opera omnia.
Bremæ, 8*vo.* 1692, De Motu, sive Œconomia Animalis, et Physiologicum Compendium.
Aug. Vindel. 8*vo.* 1721, Grand Satre der Chirurgie.

As this author's works are written chiefly in Flemish, I must refer, as to an easy conveyance, to Haller. He fell much in with the Cartesian Philosophy, which gave him a turn for censure, and overturning ancient practice and systems. If this were not a general permission, on fair grounds, to the aspirants of medicine and surgery, science would not be worth consulting: nor would the energies of such men be exerted. Bontekoe practiced both as a physician and surgeon, which brought over his head, and under his feet, (as Mangetus reports,) the ill-will and opposition of his bretbren. He was in consequence whipped, and hustled to and from all quarters,

from this town to that; and like a man with a bad conscience, had, with him and himself, as well as his neighbours, a sad time of it; for he was, I doubt, (as we say in Yorkshire,) a bitter sort of a chap. Haller professionally considers him a more dextrous surgeon "lingua than manu," and does not approve his conduct to his colleagues. Yet he contrived, by a grateful dedication of a book, on the grand climacteric, to ingratiate himself with the Elector of Brandenburg, who made him his physician, with a university professorship. This influence, like that of a tropical sun, contented and subdued Bontekoe. But yet it could not arrest his miserable fate, having fractured his skull, on a journey to visit his Patron, and perished under it.

Bontekoe was much beloved by the Dutch East India Company, not so much for his medical virtue, as for the virtue which he found out and commended in tea.—O Bontekoe! like George Selwyn, "tu doces, thou Tea chest," this company to love that by which they profit. And the ladies, (mi vrowés,) were delighted with him, because he allowed them to drink with benefit two hundred cups of it, if they chose. What an interlude for scandal! But yet, it is rather appalling to think, that in these days there should be in the East India Company such mercenary characters. Bontekoe first recommended tea in an epic poem. I took it for a pic nic poem.—See the Acta Berolinensis. His name was at once a triple pun, French, English and Dutch.

Bon Tea Koep.

The East India Cup was reviving, for he made his fortune by it, but the Brandenberg Cup, was a cup of poyson. His soul, we hope is in heaven; but, in his Opera Posthuma, we find it to be seated in the Corpus Callosum.

BROWNE, JOHN.

E.Flesher, *Lond.small 4to.* 1678, Discourse on Wounds; dedicated to King Charles the 2d.

S.K.forR.Clavel, *Lond.fol.* 1678, On Præternatural Tumours.

Thos.Milbourne, *Lond.fol.* 1681, Myographia nova;—addressed to King William 3d.

London, fol. 1684, Myographia nova Latine, in 6 Prælectiones.

Phil. Transact., *London,* 1685, Account of the Liver appearing Glandulous.

8vo. 1684, On Glandules and Strumas and Royal Gift.

Lug. Bat. fol. 1687, Myographia nova.

T.Melbourne, *London, fol.* 1688, Myographia nova.

Lug. Bat. fol. 1690, Myographia nova.

Amst. fol. 1694, Myographia nova Germanice, a C. M. Spener.

1698, Myographia nova; which he stiles his last edit.

Berolini, fol. 1704, Myographia nova: et Germanice, a Spener.

London, 8vo. 1714, Institutions on Physic.

Lips. 1715, Myographia nova: Icones, a Casserio et Cronio.

8vo. 1720, On the Plague, a Compilation;—et etiam a Mangeti Theat. Anatomico; etiam Œconomiæ Animalis; de Venis Cordis, &c.

Schurzfleischius (will you be so good as to pronounce it aloud for me reader, having a fissure in my palate,) says Brown, "est Medicus omni exceptione major, (a

surgeon-major), cujus historia musculorum nihil accuratius exivit in lucem, adeo (mind) ut Bartholini auditores obstupescerent, cum eum virum audirent disserentem." Thus much, was the gift of tongue upon him.

The Discourse on Wounds is a practical work, well worth consulting, particularly for the enumeration of symptoms of wounded parts. It is both compiled and original; but is interspersed, however, with little outreities and credulencies, on the poyson of toads, and so forth. There are some such expressions, as have just preceded, *e. g.* as, "with the capital saw being applied,—and thus have I sailed through the bloody ocean of wounds." But where is the author, especially of former days, who did not? or, if of modern, who does not affect some peculiarity, or discover some inaccuracy in his writings? There are some plates in his work on wounds, explanatory of operations on the head, with a good strength of engraving in them.

The work on Præternatural Tumours is preceded by a short introduction to Chirurgery. The epistle dedicatory is addressed, "To his ever honoured uncle, Mr. Wm. Crop." I dare say Mr. Wm. Crop had his craw full, which made him so much respected,—(quando habes nummos multos numerabis amicos.) It is a very useful practical work; not however keeping strictly to text, as he includes amputation, cataract, and so forth. He has given us a lively portrait of the first operation; in which it looks—as if the operator was actually sawing through the muscles.

The Myographia is a useful repetition of the muscular anatomy of preceding authors; and, being addressed to King William the Third, should not in justice have admitted of deterioration, in the execution of the plates of other authors. They are from Casserius and Croonius, but, multo corruptiores; and therefore Cooper has given him the epithet of "the erroneous John Brown." He surely did not mean any other John Brown; for the mind of man is sometimes so prophetic as to be able to look into futurity.

At the end, is a Dissertation on the heart and circulation of the blood, which was answered, disputed, and retorted on, in 1700, by T. Gardiner. Whether this Gardiner was a relative of Thomas Gardiner, the King's Surgeon in ordinary who was one of those who signed the imprimatur to the work, I don't know—but I ask? for were it so, it would be rather whimsical.

The tenor of the author's prefaces and remarks are those of a winced Jade, who has suffered under the lash. He stiles his enemies, of the plaister box "those snarling critics, with whom it's as natural to bark as to breathe—'twas to him no more difficile than for a black-bird 'tis to whistle." I rather wonder, however, that he was not above such remarks, being patronized by two Kings. But, on the subject of Kings, see a curious account of persons touched by his most sacred Majesty, King Charles the Second, for the cure of the king's evil, from May 1667, to May 1682, taken from a book or register thereof, kept by Mr. Thos. Doukley, keeper of his Majesty's closet, belonging to his Majesty's royal chapel.

Browne and Wiseman two Royal Surgeons, were perhaps the only two Royal (Wisemen) Surgeons in the three kingdoms who believed in these royal cures.—Crede quod habeas—et habes.

BROWN, DR.

Of the United States.

———, On Delirium Tremens.

I know a man who has the Delirium Tremens, tremendously, upon occasions; but chiefly in his under lip. No matter, if it keep clear of the conscience.

BIERLINGIUS, THEOPHILUS.

Jenæ. 4*to.* 1679, Adversaria curiosa, etiam Medicus infra Medicus.

Jenæ, 4*to.* 1694, Thesaurum Theoretico practicum.

BARBERIUS, LUD. M.

Imolensis.

Bonon. 12*mo.* 1680, Spiritus Nitro aëri operationes in Microcosmo.

From this charm, he spells up the fermentation and digestion of food; and from such gross matter creates and sublimes at once the animal spirits. How progressive is the intellect of man, and how consequent are the deductions and inflections of philosophy! Barberius forms a body, and from the body a soul. The stomach his receiver, the pabulum his coagule, the animal chemistry his nitrous spirit; from this spirit a vapour, from vapour the invisible æther, or sublimation, into soul!

Is this process of Barberius an actual creation, or the fiction of creation? Mayou had gone before him. Will it not be all as one to us, "one hundred years hence?" And yet theory is a delightful and flowery path.

BONANNI, PHILIP.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1681, Recreatione dell'Ochio, &c.

Varesii, *Romæ*, 1684, Recreatio Mentis et Oculi; with nearly 500 cuts—reddita et aucta. One cut of the eye is sometimes severe enough.—Ask the Lover.

Dan. de la Ville, *Romæ*, 1685, Recreatio Mentis et Oculi.

J.A.Herculis, *Romæ*, 4*to.* 1691, Observ. circa Viventia, &c. 2 vols. in one, cum figuris.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1693, Recreatio Mentis et Oculi.

———, Rerum Naturalium Hist. a Bonanni.

Romæ, *fol.* 1709, Vide Musæum Kircherianum.—The Jesuits Musæum: Edit. Mediocre.—Brunet.

Romæ, *Chart. max.* 1773, Rerum Naturalium Historiæ.

The edition of 1773 consists of 2 vols., in Chartis Maximis, by Joh. Ant. Batarra, coloured, very scarce. Martin Lister complains, that from the negligence of the printer, most of the plates are false, in the fourth part of the Recreatio Mentis.—See Mangetus.

"Bonanni was a very learned Jesuit. He excelled in Natural History; and, as his works are of considerable note, I just mention them. He died at Rome, in 1725, aged 87 years."—See Brunet.—"Credulus et parum firmæ fidei Scriptor."—Haller.

That the Jesuits were a very learned body, I learned to the cost of my partes posteriores, very early in life. Being for some years under their education, and *discipline*, (which was a smart machine in their hands), I was radically taught, that extreme ignorance, and extreme learning, could never agree. The prize books, at College, were usually presented to the candidates, under the titles of "Imperator primus et secundus," &c. I well remember upon one unfortunate occasion, my laurels were graced with the flattering excellence of Imperator *pessimus* Jacobus, &c.

"Relinquamus aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur."

BRISSEAU, PIERRE.

Obiit Ætatis 86.

Valenciennes, 12*mo.* 1682, Traité des Mouvemens Sympathiques.

Mons. 12*mo.* 1692, Traité des Mouvemens Sympathiques.

Tournay, 12*mo.* 1692, Dissertation sur la Saignée.

1705, Observations de la Cataracte et du Glaucoma; read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

———, Lettre a Mons. Tragon, sur la fontaine Minerale, de Saint Amand.
Tournay, 12*mo.* 1706, Nouvelles Observations sur la Cataracte.
1707, Lettre touchant les Remedes Secrets.
Laur.d'Houry, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1708, Suite des Observations sur la Cataracte.
Laur.d'Houry, *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1709, Traité de la Cataracte et du Glaucome.
Laur.d'Houry, *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1709, Suite des Observations sur la Cataracte.
Douay, 8*vo.* 1716, Observations faites par M. Brisseau.
Berlin, 8*vo.* 1743, Suite des Observations sur la Cataracte.

The work on Cataract was prior to Martin Jean's by two years; but was not duly received, or honourably acknowledged as such at Paris.—Kissing goes by favour; for this cataract was truly a brisseau to poor Peter.—Read however Mangetus' 2d book, p. 477.

He was a Camp Physician, and also of the Hospitals, in Lewis the 15th's time.

BIDLOO, GODFRID.

Professor Leidensis, Obiit 1713.

1682, Variæ prolusiones Anat. Medicæ.
Someren, Dyk, Boom, *Amst. fol. max.* 1685, Anat. Corporis Humani; 105 Tab. Imperial paper. The finest impressions, scarce.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1694, De Anatomes Antiquitate; Oratio in alma Acad. Batavæ. Idem, parentalia Pauli Hermanni edidit.
Lug. Bat. 1695, Oratio in Funere Pauli Hermanni.
Jord. Luchtmans, *Lug. Bat. 4to.* 1697, Vindiciæ contra Ruysch.
Amst. 4to. 1698, Verses on the Disease of King William the 3d, &c.--Verses! mere verses, what worse is?
Delftor. Amst. 4to. 1698, Obs. de Animalculis in Hepate, ad Anat. Lewenhock, cum Icone.
Lugduni, 4*to.* 1700, Guil. Cowper Criminis Literarii citatus.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1702, Verbaal der Ziektevan H. Wilhelm.
S. Luchtmans, *Leid. 4to.* 1708, Exercitatio Anatomica, Dec. 2um.
S. Luchtmans, *L. Bat. 4to.* 1715, De Oculis et Visu variorum Animalium. Observ. Physico Anatomicæ.—This was a posthumous work of great beauty, but had been printed and corrected before his death. Had health and life permitted, he intended to have added a treatise on the diseases of the eyes.
S. Luchtmans, *L. Bat. 4to.* 1715, Opuscula omnia; editio cum figuris, opus posthumum.
S. Luchtmans, *L. Bat. 4to.* 1715, Opera omnia Anatomica Chirurgica, fig.
Amst. 1719, Poemata, in Low Dutch.
Lug. Bat. 4to. 1725, Opera omnia, cum figuris.
Lug. Bat. 4to. 1725, Opuscula omnia, edita et non edita.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1739, Anat. Corporis; in form of an Atlas, 114 plates.
Ultrajecti, fol. 1750, Anat. cum Supplemento.—Most valuable.

———, Icones vasorum, "ex omnium vitiosissimis sunt."—Haller.

Leid. 4to. 1795, Oratio in funere Pauli Hermanni.

———, Diss. Physiologicæ Anat.--Acad.Lug.Bat.

Bidloo's Anatomia Corporis Humani is one of the most splendid works possible. The plates are beautiful and exquisitely executed by Lairesse, and engraved by Bloeteling. Nor does the imputation of bad drawing and faulty perspective, as has been represented, appear, to my eye, at all chargeable upon the work. On the contrary, they seem to me, in these respects, most particularly correct. Indeed we may say, perhaps, that the excellence of the work consists in this perfection. Neither does the Anatomical part appear in any other light, as far as my perception goes, than as a refined and close copy of nature; nay, it is almost nature itself!—But Verheyen and others charged him with infidelity in his plates and descriptions. Nor ought we, I apprehend, to find fault, (as has been done,) with the very minute attention in the plates to attendant objects, such as flies, &c., which are wont to be seen on the anatomical table. Does not the portrait painter affect to represent the general and particular costume, and actual existence of surrounding objects; nay, the very Idyosyncrasias of the portrait. Do not these, by association, identify and enhance the value of the likeness. Was the wart on Oliver Cromwell's face placed there as an embellishment? then, why debar the Anatomist of the idioms of his dissecting-room? I am well aware of the critique: "Nonnullas figuras plus speciei et splendoris quam veritatis haberi."

This is the work of which our William Cooper bought some plates, and re-published them with additional letter-press and elucidations.

Bidloo was wonderfully enraged at the liberty which Cooper had taken; as is most vindictively exhibited in a charge against him; in which the latter was "criminis literarii citatus." In this, amongst other such remarks, he asserts, that "e centum enim et quinque tables or plates; immunda vix una," which "Harpiæ hujus ungula non est polluta, foedata, lacerta." After such violent language, it was very well the herring-pond was betwixt them.

On the other hand we must observe, that Cooper published them as Bidloo's. Therefore he did not commit a clandestine plagiary; and although it certainly was taking an undue advantage of Bidloo's labours and profits, yet the public have been much benefitted by the many most elucidating cases, and excellent surgical remarks, which Cooper had added.

Although, for this, Cooper did not choose to exchange the thrust of a snic-a-snee with the Dutch Professor, yet, he smoothed him over with the retort courteous, in his Eucharist. "Litem ipsi movisse virum malevolum plagii crimen in proprium forsan insimulantis caput recisurum; (upon his own pate); inter tabulas Bidloianas esse quasdam fictitias et a natura alienas, pinguis et luxurantis cerebri progeniem: nec minus in diripiendis alienis esse sagacem, quam in suis inveniendis felicem; ingeniosam illi manum esse, quippe, quasi fingendi honorem aliis invideat, non pauca rara et solita visu, qualia natura nunquam exhibuit, aut exhibebit unquam, ex aliis in suum transtulisse opus; in sterquilinio foedè sese volutasse Bidloum: amicis suis non esse fidelem eundem, sed illorum verba in alienum detorquere sensum; scriptum Bidloianum esse infamem libellum."—Now, gentle reader, on this occasion, "utrum horum mavis—accipe?"

Bidloo also wrote "Vindiciæ" against old Ruysch, which Goelicke is good enough to soften down into a little honourable ambition. This old Ruysch was a formidable competitor, and not to be so easily extinguished as any common rush-light, or farthing candle. So we may not much doubt, that Bidloo, with all his splendor as an anatomist, had not been famous in his day, for an overabundance of the milk of human kindness, in his Receptaculum Chyli. It is fair, however, to pay considerable respect and attention to his Vindiciæ, in regard to his answers to Ruysch and Cooper.

His Opera Omnia is a most excellent book, abounding with useful observations, spirited etchings and engravings. Those de Oculo are most exquisite, and do the greatest credit to his Delphic oracle, or engraver. Amongst the former, in the Anatomia, is an awful specimen of a carving knife and fork, for the amputation of a breast. Amongst others, there is a drawing and description of the hydatids of the livers of sheep. I have taken a small wash-hand bason full, by incision, from the liver of a man who survived a good time after the operation. The Cyst which I took away I now have, and it would contain the head of a small child. He has also an engraving of an hydatid placenta. I have a specimen which I detached—the woman recovered.

The 81st and 82d plates, also of the Anatomia, are deemed inferior to the rest. But this assertion, I apprehend, must be a mistake. I have both the editions; and do not perceive any disparaging difference, of these from those preceding. Lairesse, as Blumenbach asserts, engraved them himself. At the title-page of the Anatomical folio is a dark and spirited engraving of Bidloo, by Bloeteling. It will be well to read Goelicke's account of this author, Historia Anatomica, p. 357, et Mangetus, p. 305.

BRACHIUS, JACOBUS.

Philosophical and Medical Doctor.

Veneta, 8*vo.* 1685, Pensieri Fisicho—Medici de Animalibus in Vacuo morientibus.

What a difference there must be, in misery, between those who die in vacuo, as to body; and such as die in vacuo, as to brains. The latter can lose nothing, therefore can suffer nothing. The former die struggling, for their all—suppose it merely to be their sun and air.

This book has never fallen into my way. I think it a subject of so much scope for philosophy; that a man might illicit and exhaust abundance of fruitful and interesting science. A fool may for once be a Philosopher! What would i not give, permissu superiorum, to let fly a rhapsody or two, at a venture, of my private philosophical speculations.

In the Miscellanea Curiosa, Obs. 230, he has a Paper de Ovis Ostreorum—(Omnia ab Ovo.)—See Mangetus.

BEDDEVOLE, DOMINIC.

Leyde, 12*mo.* 1686, Essais d'Anatomié.
Parma, 12*mo.* 1687, Idem—In Italien.
Leyde, 12*mo.* 1695, Essais d'Anatomié.
8*vo.* 1696, Essays of Anatomy.

This book came out, as from an anonymous author. Which generally implies, that a man is either afraid or ashamed of his work. Such condition I think will very well suit this work of mine: I have a good mind to adopt it.

Eloy seems to wonder much, that neither the brain, nor parts of generation, were introduced into these essays. It is by essays, that they are usually introduced; he might well wonder; nay, Goelicke is quite enraged with him: "suo loco, (he says,) relinquo—cui enim bono—quid juvat nosse;" and such like exclamations. But, when our author treats of the animal spirits, as being composed of Alcali et Sulphur volatile, he actually conceives poor Dominic to be bedeviled. And was heard finally to exclaim, d——on! Oh, fie for shame. How odd in his sponsors to unite Dominic to Devole!

BERGERUS, J. GODFR.

Hallensis.

Lipsiæ, 4*to*. 1686, Dissertatio de Chylo.
Wittebergæ, 4*to*. 1688, Dissertatio de Corde.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1689, Dissertatio de Ovo et Pullo.
4*to*. 1689, Dissertatio de Polypo.
Witteberg. 1690, Dissertatio de Chylo.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1691, Anthropologia de Homine vel doctrina de Homine sano.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1693, Dissertatio de Morbis Senum.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1695, De Succi Nutritii per Nervos transitu.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1697, Dissertatio de Respiratione.
Witteberg. 1698, In acta Eruditorum, de Vertebrali ex acu Aortæ.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1698, Disputatio de Odoratû.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1698, De Motû et Generatione ex Ovo.
Witteberg. 1701-2, De Filo Medicinali.
Witteberg. 1701-2, Disputatio Physiologia Medica de Natura Humana. lib. bipartitus.
Witteberg. 1705, De Commodis Vitæ sobriæ.
Witteberg. 1705, De Commodis Exercitationis Corporis.
1706, De Somno Meridionali.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1708, De Nutritione.
Witteberg. 1708, De tuenda Valetudine ex cognitione sui; Dissertatio.
Lipsiæ, 4*to*. 1708, Physiologia.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1708, De Vita longa.
Francof. Vi. 4*to*. 1709, De Circulatione Sanguinis.
Witteberg. 1709, De Thermis Carolinis, Commentatio.
Dresden, 8*vo*. 1709, De Thermis, in German.
Witteberg. 1711, De usu V. Sectionis, et Clysterum in Variolis.
Witteberg. 4*to*. 1711, De Thermis.
Witteberg. 1711, Chinachina, ab Originis judiciis vindicata.
Dresden, 4*to*. 1712, De Natura Humana et de Secretione.
1713, De Vita et Morte.
Halle. 1727, De aëris potentia in Epid. Morb. generatione.
Francof. 4*to*. 1737, Dissertatio de Anthropologia, &c. by J. Chr. Cregut.—A glutton probably in literature. Elegantissimum compendium, (should it not be Pun?)

There were Dissertations of J. Gorà, Bergen, from 1688 to 1717, as De Conceptione Fœtus, De Bile, De Circulatione, &c.—See Tarin.

He also wrote an elegant tract De Natura Humana as above; and again, a description of the Aorta and its ascending branches.

There were also C. A. a Bergen, of whom there were many works, from 1734 to 1750.—See Disputationes Selectæ.

Did the promised edition of Brendelius, (the nephew to Berger,) ever come out?

This author was allowed to be a man of extensive genius, (genius quid?) Does

genius consist of quid or quid of genius. He is much commended by Kestner; and in the Physiologia Medica, "Vocibus curiose selectis pondere plenissimis et judicio non vulgari usus est;" or, as Kestner again expresses it, "adeo solide, adeoque nitide elucubrata."

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN.

Obiit 23d Sept., 1738.

Simplex Sigillum veri!

1689, MSS. of Boerhaave's Problem Arithm. et Geomet. Methodo Cartegni sub auspicio B. de Valder.

Lug. Bat. 1690, Diss. de Distinctione Mentis a Corpore.

Harderovici, 8*vo.* 1693, Oratio de utilitate explorandorum excrementorum, &c. et Londini cum Burtoni vita.

If the above Dissertation and Oration belong to Boerhaave, they were not edited by him; for in his Lecturo, as the author of his Chemia, he distinctly implies that he had not edited any work prior to the Oratio in 1701.

Abr.Elsevier, *L.Bat.* 8*vo.* 1701, Oratio de commendando studio Hippocratico.

Elsevier, *Deventer*, 8*vo.* 1702, Oratio de usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicina.--Not mentioned by him as of this year.

J.Verbessel, *Lug.Bat.*8*vo.* 1703, Oratio de usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicina.

J. vander Linden, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1707-8, Institutiones rei Medicæ in usus, annuæ, &c.

Gottingen, 1708, De Morbis Oculorum prælectiones.—Anonymous.

J. vander Linden, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1709, Oratio qua repurgatæ Medicinæ facilis asseritur simplicitas, vel de simplicitate.

J. vander Linden, *Lug. Bat.* 12*mo.* 1709, Aphorismi de cognoscendis ac curandis morbis, &c. "tantum non divino afflatu exoratum."—Allen.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1709, Oratio de usu Ratiocinii Mechanici, in Medicina.

1710, Methodus Studendi.

C.Boutestein, *L.Bat.* 8*vo.* 1710, Index Plantarum quæ in horto Lug. Bat. reperiuntur.

1711, De Viribus Medicamentorum, et 1712.—Sunt spuriæ.

1712, Institutiones, from Boerhaave's Lectures. —Spuria editio.

Lug. Bat. 1713, Institutiones rei Medicæ.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1715, Aphorismi, with observations by De 'la Carte, &c.—Spuria editio.

8*vo.* 1715, Institutions in Physic.

London, 8*vo.* 1715, Aphorismi, Anglice.

P.vander Aa, *L. Bat.* 4*to.* 1715, Oratio de comparando certo in Physicis.

B. Cowen, *London*, 12*mo.* 1716, Praxis Medica; only a moderate edition, being opus surreptitium a Johan. Butt. 5 pages of Pitcairne's Methodus præscribendi.

P. vander Aa, *L. Bat.* 4*to.* 1718, Oratio de Chemia suos errores expurgante.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1718, Index Plantarum.—Spuria editio.

London, 8*vo.* 1718, Libellus de Materia Medica.—Spuria edit.

Apud Severinum, *Leid.* 8*vo.* 1719, Libellus de Materia Medica, et Remediorum formulis.

For C. Rivington, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1719, Method of studying Physic.

1720, De viribus Medicamentorum Anglice.

Cavelier, *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1720, Aphorismes.

M. vander Aa, *Leidæ*, 4*to.* 1720, Index alter, Plantarum quæ in horto Academico Lug. Bat. aluntur, 2 tom. fig. æneis multis, with new and rare specimens, very scarce.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1720, Institutions, 3d edition.—Not named in his acknowledged catalogue.

Cavelier, *Paris*, 12*mo.* 1720, Libellus de Materia Medica.

Venet. 1720, Institutiones et Elementa.

Francof. 12*mo.* 1720, Aphorismi.

Francof. 12*mo.* 1720, Libellus de Materia Medica.

P. vander Aa, *L. Bat.* 4*to.* 1721, Oratio de vita et obitû clar. B. Albini.

Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1721, Oratio qua Repurgata Medicina.—Not named in his own catalogue.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1721, Materia Medica, &c. ad illustrandos Aphorismos.—Not named in his own catalogue.

Lug. Bat. 1721, Oratio de Commendando.—Spuria editio.

P. vander Aa, *L. Bat.* 4*to.* 1722, Epist. pro sententia Malpighiana de Glandulis ad C. Ruyschium.—Not in his catalogue.

Francof. et Lips. 8*vo.* 1722, Libellus de Materia Medica.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1722-3, De Viribus Medicament. etiam Opusculum.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1722, Aphorismi.—Not in his catalogue.

Leidæ, 12*mo.* 1722, Institutiones rei Medicæ.

Leidæ, 4*to.* 1722, De Fabrica Glandularum ad Ruyschium Epistola.—Not in his catalogue.

Leidæ, 1723, Botanicum Parisiense.—Not in his catalogue.

Leidæ, 1723, De Viribus Medicamentorum.—Not in his catalogue.

1724, Aphorisms.

Leidæ, 1724, Institutions, en Francois et Parisiis.

Boutestein, *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* 1724, Atrocis nec descripti prius Morbi Historia.—Good edition, and a shocking account it is.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1724, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1725, Institutiones et Elementa, 2 vols.

London, 1725, Institutiones et Elementa, Anglice.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1726, Methodus discendi; sub nomine Boerhaavii.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1726, Tractatus de Viribus Medicamentorum.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1726, Tractatus de Viribus Medicamentorum.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1726, De Methodo studii Medici vel discendi.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1726, Aphorismi.
London, 4*to.* 1726-7, Elements of Chemistry, by P. Shaw and Chalmers.
Romæ, 12*mo.* 1727, Hist. Plant. quæ in horto Lug. Bat., &c. manifeste in Belgio excusa.
Romæ, 1727, Libellus de Materia Medica.
Lugd. 8*vo.* 1727, Institutiones rei Medicæ, editio genuina plenisima, 4ta editio.
Paris, 1727, De Viribus Medicamentorum, auctius.
Lugd. 4*to.* 1727, Index Plantarum, 3 vols. cum figuris.
S. Luchman et Haak, *Lug.* 8*vo.* 1728, Atrocis, rarisimique, Morbi Historia altera.
J. Manfre, *Patav.* 8*vo.* 1728, Praxis Medica cum Comment. in Aphorismos, 5 parts, 3 vols.
Luchman et Haak, 12*mo.* 1728, Aphorismi.—My edition has the Autographs of the two printers, written as a typographical caution.
Langerak et Verbeck, *Leidæ*, 8*vo. vel fol.* 1728, De Luë Aphrodisiaca, præfixus Aphrodisiaco, a Boerhaavio editus.
London, 8*vo.* 1728, De Lue Aphrodisiaca vel Vener. Com. by Wathen.
TypisSeminarii J. Manfre, *Patavii*, 1728, Prælectiones, 5 vols. sub titulo Praxeos Medicæ.
Luchman et Haak, *Leid.* 1728, Historia altera Morbi atrocis.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1728, Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis.
Paris, 1728, Elementa Chemiæ.
M.vander Aa, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1728, Comment. nova de Luë Venerea H. Boerhaavi.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1729, Prælectiones de Calculo.
1729, De Viribus Medicamentorum.
IsaacSeverinus, *L.Bat.* 4*to.* 1729, Oratio quam habui ut Professor Botanico et Chemico.
J. Cox, *London*, 8*vo.* 1729, On the Venereal Disease; in Latin, and Englished by J. B. M. B., of Christ Church College, Oxford.—"The nearer the Church the farther from God."
1730, De usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicina.
1730, De Viribus Medicamentorum.
London, 12*mo.* 1731, Index Plantarum quæ.
1731, Praxis Medica.
Isaac Severinus, *LBat.* 4*to.* 1731, Oratio de honore Medici, servitute dictus.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1731, Tract. Medica de Lue Aphrodisiacâ.
London, 8*vo.* 1732, Praxis Medica, 5 vols. recusa 1745.
Lugd. et London, 4*to.* 1732, Elementa Chemiæ, 1ma. edit. genuina. 2 vols. ut mole ita perfectione superant.
Tubengæ, 4*to.* 1732, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols.
London, 8*vo.* 1732, Elementa Chemiæ,—abridged by an Anonymous, with notes, satis asperis.

Paris, 4*to.* 1732, Elementa Chemiæ, cum opuscula et 12 sermones.

Guil. Cavelier, *Paris*, 4*to.* 1733, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols. cum Opuscula, Auctoris.--My edition is, Leydensi multo correctior.

Halberstadt, 8*vo.* ——, Elementa Chemiæ, sed in Belgice producta.

1734, De Methodo Studii.

London, 8*vo.* 1734, Elements of Chemistry, abridged by Strother.

London, 8*vo.* 1735, Elements of Chemistry, abridged by Strother.

4*to.* 1735, Elements of Chemistry, translated by Dallowe, 2 vols. plates.

Lug. Bat. 12*mo.* 1734, Aphorismi.

London, 1734, Libellus de Materia Medica.

Mem. de l'Academie et Philos. Trans., 4*to.* 1734, De Mercurio.

Amst. 12*mo.* 1734, Prælectiones cum fictitio Titulo Methodi discendi Medicinam.

Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1734, Institutiones Medicinales 5th edition.

Hallæ, 8*vo.* 1734, Institutiones, Germanice, vertente Eberhardo.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1735, Systeme de Boerhaave sur la Maladie Venerienne, par De la Mettrie, alias Juliani de Offra; et London, 1763, translated.

London, 1735, Aphorismi, in English.

Venetus, 4*to.* 1735, Institutiones cum Orationibus et aliis operibus.

1735, Institutiones, Gallicé a De la Mettrie.

Jurnianus a Paddenburg, *Trajecti, ad Rhenum*, 8*vo.* 1735, De Mercurio Experimenta, cum Atrocis Morbi.

Ultraject. 8*vo.* 1735, De Mercurio Experimenta, seorsim recusa.

London, 4*to.* 1735, Elementa Chemiæ, in English, by Tim. Dallowell, corrected.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1735, Opera omnia Medica; a very desirable book.

8*vo.* 1736, Aphorisms by James.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1737, Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis.—Editio plenissima ab ipso auctore curata.—To be read ten times and more.—Allen.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1737, Institutiones Medicæ.

Hagæ, 4*to.* 1738, Atrocis nec descripti prius Morbi Hist. altera.

Hagæ, 4*to.* 1738, Epistolæ Consultatoriæ cum Responsis Boerhaavi.—Is very neat, and without date or printer.

Hagæ, 4*to.* 1738, De Fabrica Glandularum.

12*mo.* 1738, Aphorismes en Francois par Rennes.

Sumpt.Societ.	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1738,	Historia Plantarum, vol. 6, edit. novissima.
	Hagæ, 4*to.*	1738,	Opuscula.
	Gottingen, 8*vo.*	1738,	Prælectiones ab Hallero, 7 vols.—Posthumæ.
Luchtmans,	*Lugd.* 8*vo.*	1739,	Catalogus Bibliothecæ Boerhaavi.
G.Hawkins,	*London,* 8*vo.*	1739,	Materia Medica, translated by De la Mettrie, (not always correctly,) from the last genuine edition of the Latin.
	Paris,	1740,	Materia Medica.
		1740,	De Viribus Medicamentorum.
JohnWilcox,	*London,*8*vo.*	1740,	On the Power of Medicine, translated by Martin, with a good index.
	Gottingen, 4*to.*	1740,	Institutiones, the 1st vol. of 5, one to be published yearly, from 1708 to 1747.
	Gottingen, 8*vo.*	1740-2,	Prælectiones, 6 vols., 2 or more edited by Haller.
Severinus,	*Leidæ,* 8*vo.*	1740,	Libellus de Materia Medica.—My edition has Severinus's autograph.
	Leidæ, 8*vo.*	1740,	Introductio in Praxim Clinicam.
	London, 8*vo.*	1740,	De Calculo Prælectiones, etiam 1748.
	8*vo.*	1741,	Institutiones, Belgicé, a Corn. Lore.
	London, 4*to.*	1741,	Elementa Chemiæ, by Peter Shaw.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1741,	Abregè de la Chemie, De la Mettrie.—A complete version came out since.
	London, 4*to.*	1741,	Institutiones, et 1757.
J. Noon,	*London,* 4*to.*	1741,	Œconomia Animalis cum figuris.—164 pages, 54 plates, excellent work.
	London, 8*vo.*	1742,	Academicæ Lectiones vel Prælectiones, 3 vols.
	Lug. Bat. 8*vo.*	1742,	Aphorismi.
	Francof. 8*vo.*	1742,	Lectures on the Theory of Physic, 6 vols.
	Leid.	1742,	Oratio de utilitate explorandorum, &c.
	Amst.	1742,	Prælectiones Academicæ, cum notis Halleri, 3 tom.
	Amst. 8*vo.*	1742,	Institutiones ab Hallero, 6 tom.
	Leidæ, 8*vo.*	1742,	Boerhaave et Harris, a full view of Children's Diseases.
Sim. Occhi,	*Venet.* 4*to.*	1743,	Prælectiones Academicæ cum notis Halleri, joined with the Institutes.—The 1st Venetian edition from the 2d of Gottenburg.
	Utrecht. 8*vo.*	1743,	Praxis Medica, deemed spurious.
	Hague,	1743-5,	Consilia Medica, sæpe translata et recusa.
	Paris, 12*mo.*	1743,	Institutiones, 8 vols. par De la Mettrie.
	London, 8*vo.*	1743,	On Magnetical Cures.
	Hagæ,	1744,	De Viribus Medicamentorum et iterum auctior.
	Paris, 8*vo.*	1744,	Instit. on Magnetical Cures, by De la Mettrie.
	Gottingen, 8*vo.*	1744,	Institutiones, 6 vols. notis Halleri.

1744, De Viribus Medicamentorum, translated into French by De Vaux.
Gottingen, 8*vo.* 1744, Consultationes Medicæ.
Amsterdam, 12*mo.* 1744, Prælectiones cum Titulo fictitio Methodus discendi Medicinam.
Venetiis, 12*mo.* 1744, De Viribus Medicamentorum.
London, 1744, Institutiones cum Vita Boerhaavi.
Knapton, *London*, 8*vo.* 1744, Aphorisms of Boerhaave, by Van. Swieten, "et soli qui ad Chirurgiam pertinent, Germanicè;" 18 vols.
London, 12*mo.* 1744, Consultationes Medicæ, in Latin: and Gottingen, 1752 aucta.
London, 8*vo.* 1744, Methodus Studii.
1744, Methodus, Germanicè, vertente Eman. Loeberb.
1744, Methodus, Germanicè.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1744, Prælectiones de Calculo.
Ultraject. 8*vo.* 1745, Institutiones, 3 vols., inter vitia Grammatica multa bona.
Turin, 4*to.* 1745, Commentaria a Van Swieten.
Venet. 4*to.* 1745, Elementa Chemiæ.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1745, De Morbis Oculorum, en Francais.--From what edition translated?
London, 8*vo.* 1745, Consultations, in English, or Medical Correspondence.
Paris, 4*to.* 1745, Commentaria translated into French.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1745, Praxis Medica.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1745, Aphorismi.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1745, Aphorismi.
1745, Methodus, Germanicè.
8*vo.* 1746, Life of Boerhaave, by Dr. Burton.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1746, Institutiones, 6th edition.
Gottingen, 8*vo.* 1746, Lectiones posthumæ de Morbis Oculorum. Exemplar vitiosum, by an Anonymous.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1746, Commentaria a Van Swieten.
Dunsberg, 1747, Institutiones Medicæ.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1747, Institutiones Medicæ, Gallicè, 6 vols. De la Mettrie.
Venet. 1747, Methodus Studendi.
Venet. 12*mo.* 1747, Aphorismi.
Heidelberga, 4*to.* 1747, Commentaria a Van Swieten.
Basil. 4*to.* 1747, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols.
Venet. 12*mo.* 1747, Commentaria a Van Swieten.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1748, De Oculorum Morbis cum lib. de Calculo, Introductio, et Consultationes, satis vitiosæ.
Halberstadia. 8*vo.* 1748, Elementa Chemiæ.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1748, Prælectiones de Morbis Oculorum.—The best of the anonymous editions, I believe.
1748, Prælectiones in praxim Clinicam.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1749, De Oculorum Morbis, versio Gallica.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1749, Prælectiones de Morbis Oculorum, by an Anonymous.—Ex codicibus auditorum.
London, 8*vo.* 1750, De Viribus Medicamentorum.
Vandenhoeckiana, *Gottin.* 1750, Prælectiones de Morbis Oculorum, by an Anonymous.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1750, Consultationes, translated, et Francof. 8vo.
Lovani, 12*mo.* 1750, Libellus de Materia Medica.
Gottingen, 8*vo.* 1750, Prælectiones de Morbis Oculorum, by Haller.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1751, Methodus Studii—Med. Prælectiones.—Watt says, Amsterdam.
Lovanii, 12*mo.* 1751, Aphorismi et de Lue Venereâ.
M. Wetstein, *Amst.* 8*vo.* 1751, Methodus Studii recusus et auctus ab Hallero.—Editio optima.—This is my edition, and a wonderful work.—Etiam 1759.
Wm. Innys, *London*, 8*vo.* 1751, Acad. Lectiones vel Institutiones, 2d edit. 6 vols.
Venet. 1751, Collectio Operum.
Nuremberg, 8*vo.* 1751, De Morbis Oculorum, Versio Germanica, a G. F. Clauder.
1751, De Viribus Medicamentorum.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1751, Prælectiones de Lue Venerea plenior aliis editio.
Francof, 8*vo.* 1751, Prælectiones de Lue Venerea, brevior.
Ruddiman, *Edinb.* 8*vo.* 1752, Institutiones Medicæ, prioribus longé emendatiores.
Gottinberg, 8*vo.* 1752, Consultationes Medicæ.
Lovanii, 1752, Aphorisms.---Van Swieten's Commentary on these Aphorisms, de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, with Gladbach's Index, is very scarce.
Paris, 1752, Atrocis nec descripti prius Morbi.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1752, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols.—Was translated into French by l'Allemande.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1752, De Fabrica Glandularum.
Ruddiman, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1752, Institutiones Medicæ prioribus, longè emendatiores.
Lipsiæ, 8*vo.* 1753, Prælectiones de Lue, Germanice, a G. H. Burghest, von der Venusseuche, very intelligible.—Well done Dutchman!
Paris, 12*mo.* 1753, De Lue, Gallice, a De la Mettrie.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1753, De Lue, Latine, Haller.
Venet. 8*vo.* 1753, Methodus Studendi.
Lipsiæ, 4*to.* 1753, Elementa Chemiæ.
Paris, 4*to.* 1753, Elementa, 2 vols. cum Opusculis.
London, 24*mo.* 1753, Elements of Chemistry.
London, 8*vo.* 1754, Historia Plantarum.
Venet. 4*to.* 1754, Prælectiones ab Hallero.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1754, Elementa, 6 vols. translated by l'Allemande.

Petropoli, 4*to.* 1754, Hist. Anatomia Infantis cujus pars Corporis inferioris Monstrosa, cum ejusdem Hist. altera, &c. 2 vols. Italice.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1755, Elementa Chemiæ cum notis quibusdam.
Nuremberg. 8*vo.* 1755, Libellus de Materia Medica.
Venet. 4*to.* 1755, Elementa Chemiæ, 2 vols.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1755, Aliorum Prælectiones de Lue Venerea.
London, 1756, De Viribus Medicamentorum, in English.
Nuremberg, 12*mo.* 1756, Libellus en Francais et sæpe recusus.
London, 1756, Consultationes, Latinè.
Venet. 4*to.* 1757, Disputatio de distinctione Mentis a Corpore cum Opuscula.
Venet. 4*to.* 1757, Prælectiones ab Hallero.
Venet. 1757, Aphorismi et altera Morbi Atrocis.
Venet. 4*to.* 1757, De Fabrica Glandularum.
Venet. 4*to.* 1757, Collectio Operum.—Not completed.
London, 4*to.* 1757, Institutiones.
Lipsiæ, 1758, Aphorismi.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1758, Prælectiones de Lue Venereâ.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1758, Institutiones cum Commentariis ab Hallero, 7 vols.
Lipsiæ, 1758, Libellus de Materia Medica.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1759, Institutiones, 7 vols.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1759, Institutiones, 7 vols.
J. Wetstein, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1759, Appendix to Method. Studii, by Pereboon.
Pet. van Eyk, Corn. da Pecker, } *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* vel 12*mo.* 1761, } Prælectiones Academicæ de Morbis Nervorum, 2 vols.—His Lectures were read from 1730 to 1735 on this subject.—cura Jac. von Eems.
Leid. 8*vo.* 1762, Libellus de Materia Medica.
Venet. 1762, Prælectiones, de Morbis Nervorum, et Francfurt.
Berlin, 8*vo.* 1763, Aphorismi, Thurze, &c.
London, 8*vo.* 1765, De Lue, by Walter, Anglicè, with notes.
Frank. 8*vo.* 1765, Prælectiones forte a Swieten.
Lovanii, 8*vo.* 1765, De Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis Aphorismi, de Materia Medica et remediorum formulis, et de Lue Venerea.
London, 12*mo.* 1766, Academicæ Lectiones, translated.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1766, Aphorismi ad Febres Intermitt. Gallicè Vertente Paul.
Paris, 1768, Ad Morbos Prægnantium.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1768, Aphorismes de Swieten avec des Notes par Louis, 7 vols.
Gottingen. 8*vo.* 1772, Consultationes.
London, 8*vo.* 1773, Materia Medica, translated.
Turin. 4*to.* 1774, Prælectiones ab Hallero.
Vienna, 8*vo.* 1775, Institutio Medica.
Vindobonicæ, 1778, Epistolæ ad Jo. Bassandum.
Venet. 4*to*. 1723, 1738, 1751, 1757, Collectiones Operum.
Petropolis, ——, Historia Infantis cujus pars Corporis inferior Monstrosa.

BOOKS EDITED BY BOERHAAVE, GENERALLY WITH HIS PREFACE.

Lug. Bat. 8vo. ——, Bartholini Eust. Opuscula Anatomica.
Lug. Bat. 4to. 1710, Prosper Alpinus.
J. A. Kerchen, *Lug. Bat.* 4to. 1717, Bellini de Urinis et Pulsibus.
Lug. Bat. 4to. 1718, Nic. Piso Selectæ Observationes.
Peter van-der Aa, *Lug. Bat.* 4to. 1723, Botanicum Parisiense.
J. du Vivier et J. Verbeck, *Lug. Bat. fol.* 1725, Andreæ Vesalii, 2 vols. cura Boerhaavi et Sieg. Albini.
Amst. fol. 1725, Hist. Physique de la Mer, du Comte de Marsigli.
J. A. Herman, *Leid. fol.* 1727, S. Vaillant Botanicon Parisiense.
Lug. Bat. fol. 1728, Aloysii Luisini Aphrodisicus cum præfatio.
J. A. Kerchen, *Leid.* 4to. 1730, Bellinus de Urinis et Pulsibus, cum Boerhaavi Præfationibus et Morbis capitis.
Leid., fol. 1731, Aretæus de Causis, &c.
Isaac Severini, *Leid.*, 4to. 1733, Prosper Alpinus de Præsagienda.
Isaac Severini, *Leid.*, 4to. 1734, Prosper Alpinus de Præsagienda, with Gaubius's emendations.
Leid., 4to. 1736, Piso de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis.
Leid., fol. 1737, Swammerdam Hist. de Insectis. Boerhaave's Preface, translated by Gaubius, with figures.
Leid., fol. 1738, Ejusdem, tom. 2.

WORKS PUBLISHED FROM HIS OWN WORKS, BY HIMSELF OR OTHERS.

F. Gonzagan, *Rom.* 12mo. ——, Hist. Plantarum.—Not acknowledged by G. Boerhaave.
———, Tractatus de Peste.
Phil. Transactions, abridged, Observata de Argento vivo.
———, Consultationes Medicæ.

He gave an elegant preface to the works of Swammerdam, *i. e.* his Biblia Naturæ. His Institutes, Aphorisms, and Chemistry, are deemed his best works.

The best collection of his various works are from Venice, 4to. 1736.

The best edition of his Opuscula Omnia, I apprehend is considered Hagiensis, 4to, 1738.

The Institutes were translated into Arabic. There are of course spurious editions of many of his works.—See Haller, Eloy, p. 584, &c. and Bib. Med. vol. iv.

On the tomb of the great Boerhaave at Leyden, I saw the following inscription :

"Salutifero Boerhaavi Genio
Sacrum !"

What can any man record more, than has been recorded, in praise of Boerhaave? And record what he may of his merits, he cannot record half enough !—See Haller, and million of millions.

Reader—no subterfuges ; no takes off or puts on here ! Such Dutchmen as Boerhaave, are really men "obtusi ingenii ;" and awkward fellows to criticise or catapultize. They have plaguy hard heads in comparison, with some of our soft ones ; ergo—"laisez la, laisez la, la tendresse."

But after all, my dreaded corrector, are you not of opinion, that in the above stupid necrosis of bibliography, I have drunk so deep of the Pierian spring of nomenclature, as to make me drunk ; and almost completely to dry it up with disgust ; or, to prove to you, that I have only bathosed, into the semicupium of my bibliographical dotage ?

BARBATUS, HIERONIMUS.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1667, De Sero et Sanguine.
Francofurtæ, 12*mo.* 1667, De Sero et Sanguine.
Pataviæ, 4*to.* 1676, Liber de formatione, conceptû et organisatione Fœtus.
Francfurt, 12*mo.* 1687, De Sanguine et Sero.—Vide Boerhaave.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1736, De Sero et Sanguine.

BERNIER.

Paris, 1689, Essai de Medecine.
Paris, 1693, Essay avec Supplement.
Paris, 1695, Histoure de la Medecine et des Medecins.

BACHINI, BENEDICTUS.

1686.

Bachini, with Robertus Gaudentius, instituted this year the Gjornale de Letterati, and continued it from the date above, to 1690, in five parts,—an ephemeridal work.

1690, In 5 parts.
1692 ad 1697, Repeated by Bachini.

There are, we here see, more ephemeral flies to be admired, than that described by Swammerdam, in a branch of the River Rhine.

BARCHEUSEN, CONRAD.

Professor Ultrajectini.

Francof. ad Mœnum, 12*mo.* 1690, Synopsis Pharmaceutica.
Ultraject. 8*vo.* 1696, Synopsis vel Pharmacopæus Synopticus.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1698, Pyrosophia.
Ultraject. 8*vo.* 1703, Experimenta post Physicam Acroamaticam.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1710, Historiarum Medicinæ ab exordio Medicinæ usque ad:—Dialogis, 19.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.* 1712, Synopsis Pharmacopeiæ.
Amst. 8*vo.* 1715, Collecta Medicina Practica.
Haak, *Leidæ*, 4*to.* 1717, Elementa Pyrosophiæ, &c. with plates, varia vasa habet.
Leidæ, 4*to.* 1718, Elementa Chemiæ.
Ultraject, 4*to.* 1723, Historiarum Medicinæ: plenius.

As I hold it wise never to affect to criticise a man, who has much of the pyrosophia in him, with pistols and air triggers ready: of course I shall refer the reader to Haller, Boerhaave, and Eloy.

BEHRENS, CONRADUS BERTHOLDUS.

Medicus Hildesheimensis.

Helmstadii, 8*vo.* 1691, Selecta de Constitutione Artis Medicæ.
Misc. Nat. cur. Eudoxi, 1693, Historia Morborum, hujus anni, a variety of subjects are treated by him.
In acad Cæs. Leopold, 1695, Epistola de Variolis Epidemicis de Constitutione Morborum 1695 et 1696.
Helmstadium, 8*vo.* 1696, Medicus Legalis.
Francof. et Lips. 4*to.* 1708, Selecta Medica de Medicinæ Natura et Certitudine.

Lud.Schroder, } *Francof. et Lips.* 4*to.* 1710, } Selecta Dietetica, seu de recta et conveniente ad sanitatem vivendi ratione. —Et vide Acta Eruditorum et Naturæ curiosarum societatis, anno 1708, 1711, &c. &c.

Behrens stands up for the honour of medicine. He writes on various topics, which are identified in Mangetus. He writes on physicians, surgeons, pharmacopolists, on Sects, and the history of medicine.

The Emperor Claudius had not a higher opinion of the dignity of medicine, when he had contemplated, in a liberal edict, to allow free vent to any company, or in any company, sans ceremonie, upon any occasion, or under any circumstance, medical or moral, to the direct act, (ne sutor ultra crepidam), of either inward or outward Ventriloquism. But why did Claudius do so? because he had studied physic, and knew the danger full well, or well full, of a Borborygmos.

BOTTONI, DOMINIC.

Neapoli, 4*to.* 1694, Pyrologia Topographica, id est, de igne Dissertatio juxta loca, cum eorum Descriptione.

Massinæ, 8*vo.* 1712, Febris Rheumaticæ malignæ Historia Medica.

Massinæ, 4*to.* 1721, Preserve salutari contro il contagioso malore.

———, Idea Historico,—Physica de magno Tinacriæ terræ motu.

This last Memoir was presented to the Royal Society, London, of which Society he became a member, in 1697. The first Sicilian upon whom this honour was conferred. Eloy gives a very brilliant eulogium to his merits.

BAGLIVI, GEORGE.

Ex urbe Salentinorum.

Romæ, 4*to.* 1695-6, Dissertationes variæ vis.

1696, De Anatome, de morsu Tarantulæ.

Cæsarettus, *Romæ*, 8*vo.* 1696, De Praxi Medicâ, libri duo, accedunt Dissertationes de Anatome; de morsu et effectibus Tarantulæ, &c.—The 1st book contains 15 chapters, the 2d 12.

Etiam Actis Lipsiensis, 1698, De Praxi Medicâ.

London, 1699, De Anatome, de morsu Tarantulæ, &c.

Lugd. 8*vo.* 1699, De Praxi, cum alio Titulo.—Haller.

London, 8*vo.* 1699, De usu et abusu Vesicantium.

Perusiæ, 4*to.* 1700, Specimen de Fibra Motrice et Morbosa, 4 libri.

Lugd. 12*mo.* 1700, De Praxi Medica Observationes varii argumenti.

Parisiis, 4*to.* 1700, Specimen, &c.—In consequence of the death of the author, this work, ad Colophonem producere non potuerit.

F.Buagni, *Romæ*, 12*mo.* 1702, Specimen quatuor Librorum.

Guil. van de Water, } *Ultraject.* 8*vo.* 1703, } Specimen quatuor Librorum, et trium reliquorum Morborum, &c.

London, 4*to.* 1703, De Praxi Medica.

Aldorsii,		1703,	Specimen, attributed to Joan. Cafalectius. —See the critiques of Nollen, Senac, and Poli.
Romæ, 4*to.*		1704,	De Morbis Solidorum, one part of his Dissertations.
Sumptibus Anni-son et Posuel,	*Lugd.* 4*to.*	1704,	Opera omnia Medico practica et Anatomica, cum præfatione Hecqueti, &c.
Lips. vel Lubeck, 8*vo.*		1705,	Praxis curialis, Germanice.—This 6th edit. contains 15 Epistolæ, of Baglivi and clarorum Virorum.
		1705 a 1710,	Dissertatio ad Pet. Hotton.
Lug. Bat. 8*vo.*		1707,	Opera omnia Medico Practica et Anatomica.
F.Haaring, *Lug.Bat.* 8*vo.*		1707,	Opuscula 2.
Annison et Posuel,	*Lugdunensis*, 4*to.*	1710,	Opera omnia, edit. 7ma.—See Brunet et Mangetus, p. 197, Bibliothecæ.
Parisiis, 4*to.*		1711,	Opera omnia.
T.F.Rudigerus, *Antw.* 4*to.*		1715,	Opera omnia, 9th edition. Multis additamentis : cum Santorini opusculis quatuor.
Lugduni, 4*to.*		1715,	Opera omnia.
Lips.		1718,	De Praxi Medica, Germanicè.
Antwerp, 4*to.*		1719,	Opera omnia.
Midwinter,&c. *Lond.* 8*vo.*		1723,	Practice of Physic, English translation, 2d edition, with Dissertation on the Tarantula, no name.
Bassani, 4*to.*		1732,	Opera omnia Medica.
Bassani, 4*to.*		1737,	Opera omnia Medica.
Basil. 4*to.*		1737,	Opera omnia.
Lugduni, 4*to.*		1745,	Opera omnia.
Venet. 4*to.*		1754,	Opera omnia, cum figuris.
Paris, 8*vo.*		1757,	Traité des Maladies, avec des remarques, et des Observations par d'Aigman.
London, 4*to.*		1765,	Opera omnia.
London, 8*vo.*		1765,	De Fibra Motrice.
Paris, 8*vo.*		1788,	Opera, 2 vols. notis Pinel.—Most common edit.; et Epist. clarorum Virorum. —Vide Nic. Commenus et Mangetus.

There are many intermediate editions of his separate subjects. The English translation appears a very good one. It contains the Practice of Physic ; the Dissertation on the Tarantula ; on Blistering ; the Melancholic of the Expiring Embers of poor Malpighi ; his Case and Apertura.

Upon the whole, may we not fairly presume, that this work can be of considerable use to the young student ; as, historical parts and practical subjects are treated in a very concise and elucidating manner. That it is only an enumeration of the aphorisms of other authors, in many instances, is true ; but what of that, if they be placed before our eyes concisely, and well related ?

Baglivius published eight Dissertationes variæ. The first is "De Anatome Fibrarum, de Motu Musculorum, ac de Morbis Solidorum.

The student may find in the work many excellent aphorisms of medical and worldly ethics. He will perceive a benevolent disposition in Baglivi to recommend the ancients : and a becoming modesty in ourselves. Hateful is the man who de-

lights in censure. For censure, I apprehend, is an easier vice to commit than simple fornication. I ask your opinion reader; nay, decide; I am no judge. But, mercy in matters of mind and power, is, the great Man's attribute.

The specimen part, de Fibra Motrice, has many useful initiations of elementary anatomy, now so much considered by Bichat and others: and is in itself rather an elegant and enterprising subject.

The relation of the earthquakes at Rome; of the numbers who perished there, and in the neighbouring towns, in 1703 and 1705, is at once terrific and highly interesting. But, the digression from this mournful dirge, to the twirling tarantula, might have better accorded with the flimsy versatility of a French dancing master. I mean, as to juxta position.

The edition of 1704 is very copious; but, of course, has been farther improved by subsequent editions. Upon the whole, if I may be permitted to express my own opinion of the work of Baglivi, I apprehend there is some worldly experience usefully combined with much medical information.—See, however, Boerhaave and Mangetus. This edition has a very good portrait, painted by Carlo Maratti, and by him dedicated to the author. I don't fancy that Baglivi's portrait is as amiable as his pen.

BELLOSTE, AUGUSTIN.

Natus 1654, Denatus 1730.

ApudLaurent D'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.* 1695-6,		Chirurgien de l'Hôpital.
Laur.D'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1698,	Chirurgien de l'Hôpital.
	Amst. 8*vo.*	1700,	Chirurgien et Haug. Belgice a Schurio.
	Dresden, 8*vo.*	1703,	Chirurgien, in German.
Laur.D'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1705,	Chirurgien de l'Hôpital.
		1706,	Chirurgien, in German.
	Amst. 8*vo.*	1707,	Chirurgien de l'Hôpital.
	Dresden, 8*vo.*	1710,	Chirurgien, in German, translated by Schwingius—Des Herrin. Belloste vie vermehrter Hospital und Lazarus Chirurgius.
Laur.D'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1715,	Chirurgien de l'Hôpital, 2 vols.
	Dresden, 8*vo.*	1724,	Chirurgien, in German, was 15 times reprinted in Holland. I merely notice 4 Dutch editions.
	Harlem, 8*vo.*	1725,	Chirurgien de l'Hôpital.
L. D'Houry,	*Paris*, 12*mo.*	1725,	Suite du Chirurgien, et du Mercure.
L. D'Houry,	*Paris*, 12*mo.*	1728,	Suite du Chirurgien, et du Mercure.
	Harlem, 8*vo.*	1729,	Chirurgien de l'Hopital.
Clarke,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1729,	Hospital Surgeon, by J. B. M. B., with two letters to M. A. Baccini.
	Venice, 8*vo.*	1729,	Chirone di Campo, by Sarcassini, 2 vols.
Midwinter,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1732,	Hospital Surgeon, 4th edition, with Verduc on Bandages, 2 vols.
VeuveD'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1733,	Suite du Chirurgien de l'Hopital.
VeuveD'Houry,	*Paris*, 8*vo.*	1734,	Le Chirurgien de l'Hopital.
	Paris,	1738,	Traité du Mercure.
	Paris,	1757,	Traité du Mercure, by his son.
	Paris,	1766,	Chirurgien.—It was translated into most of the European languages.

From the above account we perceive that the Surgeon was always present, either with or without his Suite. For he was a Staff Surgeon.

It is an excellent practical work, (although neglected by many Bibliographers,) and particularly so on wounds; on gun-shot wounds, on tents, (not military tents,) and their abuse. His advice I fear is not sufficiently attended to, even now, by modern surgeons; but still there is a mixture of good and evil in him.

Belloste was a second Paré, and one of the parents of military practice. An army surgeon, such as Belloste, must, by necessity, be a great surgeon.

The Belloste's famous Mercurial Pills, (in those days the Marlbrough Pills of Medicine), were afterwards vended by his son. When the old man recommends, in the Miserere (disease) the swallowing of a certain quantity of crude quicksilver, or from one pound to five, pro re nata; and writes "je puis assurer qu'il ne ma jamais manqué,"—Is it possible to doubt such a man? and, if we don't doubt him, what a resource divine is it not in this miserable malady? If then the value of his aphorism be so great, (and I have actually known it answer)—pray ponder well—*you Children dear!*

BEVERLANDUS.

1698, De Fornicatione cavenda; very scarce, red morocco.—See Catalogue.

This book I have never seen, but have taken the item from a catalogue. "De Fornicatione cavenda, very scarce, "red Morocco!" What in goodness can the catalogue mean? If it implies, that it is a very scarce crime, so much the better. In such an instance, laconicism would be down-right sinful. If it implies, that it is a very scarce book,—a la bonne heure, a la bonne heure!—it will be quite another thing. But what has morocco to do with it? Can it be a crime very familiar to the Emperor of Morocco, in the Seraglio? I am puzzled; nay, sincerely wish, that I had never meddled with this dry stupid Bibliography. Perhaps, my dear reader, your experience may set all to rights in a minute.

BERNARD, THOMAS.

London, 1698, A Catalogue of his Library.—Good Catalogues are good things.

BOULTON, RICHARD.

London, 8vo. 1699, System of Rational & Practical Surgery.

BAKER, ROBERT.

London, 8vo. 1699, Cursus Osteologicus; being a complete doctrine of the bones.

One of his observations is, that animals in whom the Styloid Process is wanting, the horns of the Os Hyoides are double. This becomes a feature in comparative anatomy. And he describes a method of preparing the bones very clean and white. Also of constructing a sceleton, which should retain the motion of the moveable bones.—Vide Haller. Modern Anatomists prepare these very completely.

I have a little man, of the name of Dixon, who works under me, and prepares them beautifully.

BROWNE, JOSEPH.

London, 1700, Lecture of Anatomy against the Circulation of the Blood.—See Gardiner's Defence of Harvey.

London, 1714, Institutions of Physic.—Haller. If it be the same, Tarin indites "Brownells Institutions of Phisick."

There was a Dr. Edward Browne, the son of Sir Thomas Browne, who died in 1705, and was Physician to Charles the Second, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and President, &c. of the College of Physicians. We should hardly suppose, however, that he should have been so indelicate, (being Physician to King Charles the Second), as to take up his pen against the favourite Physician of King Charles the First. It is more common for the Outs to abuse the Ins than the reverse. The date might answer, but the names of Joseph and Edward are at variance, though these are easily mistaken; and it is frequently done. Haller, in the first instance of the Lecture of Anatomy, attributes it to Joseph Browne, yet affixes Gardiner's answer to Dr. Browne.

BUIMUS, P. H.

Mediolan, 1701, Encomiasticon Lucis.
Milan, 12*mo.* 1712, Scrutinio di Notomia e di Cirurgia.
Mediolan. 8*vo.* 1728, Esamina di Alcuni canaletti chiliferi che, sembliano penetrare nel fegato—*i. e.* Discourses on Liver and Lights!--Dulls and brights.

BOETTGER, A. J.

Helmstadt, 1702, Diss. de Respiratione Fœtus in Utero.

I think that man's faith, who believed in the possibility of this, might move mountains. Does the eye or the ear turn King's evidence on this fact? Should this fortunately be proved; as speech is frequently an attribute of respiration, and where there is speech there is a capacity to learn; therefore in a præcox child of the sort, it would save time, were it taught the rudiments of Grammar in utero. Should this even be put in practice, once more I ask, would Solomon dare to declare, that there was nothing new in the world? I was going to say, under the Son; but, on this occasion, it might prove a daughter.

BLANKEN.

Leidæ, 4*to.* 1703, Catalogus antiquarum et novarum rerum Anatomicarum in Theatro—sæpe recusus.

This Catalogue contains some curiosities; I have one copy which is translated into English. The Dutch or Fleminers had the advantage, by their extensive adventures and shipping concerns, of forming collections; so that rare animals and plants came particularly under their cognizance; and they so fell into hands which were well able to appreciate them. The Musæum at Leyden, in the Botanic Garden, when I was there many years ago, had many articles of considerable use and curiosity. There was then an Aloe in blow; it had not, however, required one hundred years to bring it to that perfection, according to the vulgar error.—See E. G. Commelinus' Plantarum Rariorum, Amstelodami, 1697.

BALESTRINUS, PHIL.

Geneva, 4*to.* 1708, L'Anatomia Moderna dell' Osse, delle Cartilagine, with Kerkringius' Observations.

BIANCHI, J. BAPT.

Son of Dr. Nicolas.—Obiit 1761.

P.M.Dutti et Gringhedi, *Augusti, Taurin.* 4*to.* 1710, Historia Hepatis sive Tractatus de Hepatis structura, usibus et Morbis, cum Epist. Lancisi.—See Morgagni's Critiques, in 2 letters.

Mairessa et Radix, *Augusta Taurinorum*, 4*to.* 1715, Ductus Lacrymales novi, &c.—See Morgagni.

Augusta Taurinorum, 4*to.* 1716, Historia Hepatis, sive Tractatus, &c.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1723, Ductus Lacrymales novi (enormes) usus, &c. &c.

S.deTournes, *Genev.* 4*to.* 1724-5, Historia Hepatis, longeque auctior, vol 2, cum figuris.—Vide Gjornale de Letterati d'Italia, p. 238, 270.

Genev. vel Taurini, 4*to.* 1736, Prolusio ad publicam Anatomen.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1741, De Naturali in Humani Corporis, vitiosa morbosaque, &c.

Augusta Taurinorum, 8*vo.* 1741, De Naturali generatione Historia, cum figuris, rudes Icones et ex ipsa statura suspecti.—Vide nova literaria, p. 715, ubi magna laude evehitur iste liber.

Augusta Taurinorum, 4*to.* 1743, De Lacteorum vasorum positionibus et fabrica.

Augusta Taurinorum, 8*vo.* 1749, Storia del Monstro di due Corpi che nacque sul pavése—scientific.

Venit. 8*vo.* 1752, Se il vitto pittagorico, &c. di Gio. Bianchi.—This work, I apprehend, belongs to John Bianchi, of Rimini.

Letdæ, 8*vo.* 1755, Lettera sul Insensibilita, in which he alludes much to Haller's ideas.

Turin. 1757, Collection of 54 Tables and 270 Anatomical figures : excellent in all respects.

Geneva, 8*vo.* 1761, De Naturali Humani Corporis, &c.

———, Dissertationes 12 Anatomicæ, vide Mangetus, et vide, Vita per Hieron de Bono Bononienses.

Bianchi was a man of great celebrity, as may be observed, in his life, copied by Mangetus : and in Eloy. And no ordinary man would have caused Morgagni or Haller to consider him an object of their retort and criticism. "Cavillos meros et audaciam magnam in carpendis Scriptoribus, observationem propriam, utilemque vix ullam," is one of Haller's castigations of Bianchi's Historia Hepatica ; and it would have moved most men's bile.

Bianchi demonstrated in his Anatomical School, waxen casts and preparations, as his own ; such as Hercules Lellius also exhibited to the Bononian Academy ; and such as Susini of Florence, and other teachers of anatomy show, at this day. When I was at Paris, some casts were exhibited in the Anatomical School, large as life. —Most beautiful models! A Frenchman, and, (as is said,) his daughter prepared them. The father, however, had lately died, and was succeeded by others in Paris, who had then prepared, ready for exhibition, some models of distinguished elegance. I also saw there many preparations of the ear, and other (more extreme) parts highly finished ; but which were very expensive. A surgeon of Oxford, some years ago, also had one of these models, said to be beautiful. He was from home when I called

to see it. A gentleman informed me, that he had seen some others, I think at Gibraltar. I hope soon to find some English specimens of the sort. I doubt much, however, whether a model will ever be equally useful, in a practical sense, to the surgeon, as a well prepared blood vessel subject. The Muscles in these can be more separated and identified.

In the Gjornale de Letterati d'Italia, tom. 20, according to Kestner, there is a recensio of the Historia Hepatica; but we need go no farther than to Morgagni. We must, however, not forget the "magna laude evehitur" of the edition of 1741. The Lettera sul Insensibilita may have rubbed up a little the misfeelings of Haller; therefore he had probably also galled Morgagni, in Regione Hepatica.

BERNOUILLIUS.

Obiit 1742.

Acta Petripolitana, ——, Experimenta circa Nervum Opticum.

Lug. Bat. 4to. 1710, Meditationes Mathematicæ de Motû Musculorum.—It is very well that this is confined to Meditations, for in point of De Motû, I think I have seen some Mathematicians the clumsiest fellows in nature.

Venet. 4to. 1721, Dissertatio Physico Mechanica de Motû Musculorum; de Effervescentia et Fermentatione.

Michelotti was so much taken with this Thesis or Dissertation, that he wrote a commentary upon it, and added it to his own treatise, "De Separatione Humorum." —See Eloy.

———, De Nutritione; of considerable note.

Argent. 4to. 1738, Hydiodinamica;—belongs to his brother, Danice.

Lausanne, 1742, Opera omnia.

There is not any very good reason why we introduce Bernouilli here, except for his Nervum Opticum; I repeat—motion appears an odd subject on which to *meditate,* especially as a Mathematician. Had he written de fulcro, on which to place his compasses, then De Motu would have gone on very well.

The French Biography will best estimate Bernouilli's great abilities.

BIBLIOTHECA, ANATOMICA, MEDICA, ET CHIRURGICA.

John Nutt, *London, 4to.* 1711, 3 thick volumes.

These volumes describe the several parts of the body, illustrated by several hundred plates, by the best artists, and from the best authors.

They are very instructing volumes, adapted as a sort of Professional Encyclopædia, either for the service of the practitioner, or as a book of general information on these subjects. A variety of cases and descriptions render them a most instructing and scientific work. It was bugun in conformity to the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and probably of Malpighi; and was intended to be, in those days, what the great works of Caldani and Antony are in ours. It was begun in 1711, and the three volumes were completed by a set of compilers, in 1714. They were subsequent to "Letteras, and Mangetus's Bibliotheca," and professing to be more extensive and complete.—

The French works of this sort, within a few later years, are very scientific and extensive.

BROMFIELD, WILLIAM.

Obiit 1792.

Medical Obs. 1717, Case of an incysted Tumor of the Eye.
Philosophical Trans. 1741, Case of Fœtus in the Abdomen.
London, 4*to.* 1743, Syllabus Anatomicus.
London, 8*vo.* 1757, Account of the English Night Shades.
London, 8*vo.* 1759, Narrative of certain particular facts.
T. Cadell, *London*, 8*vo.* 1773, Chirurgical Obs. and Cases, 2 vols. plates.
Lipsic, 1774, Chirurgische Wahrneh munger.—Oh! for Mr. Coleman!

Mr. Bromfield was Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household, and to St. George's Hospital; and was Surgeon there when I was a Pupil with Cline in London. Did I say Cline, yes, the most excellent Cline! These two volumes contain very useful practical observations; there are some new surgical points considered and enforced, in various departments of surgery. In injuries of the head, the use of opium and Dovar's powder is recommended, and also of a tinctura anodyna, which is composed of three drachms of antimonial wine, and one of tincture of opium.

The volumes are written in a neat sensible manner; and, explanatory plates being added to them, he was peculiarly fortunate in having the advantage of so fine an artist as Cipriani to make some of his drawings, and of Vitalba to engrave them.

Two of the plates represent the rickety woman, Madam Supiot, drawn by Mons. Sue originally, and engraved by Vitalba.

He has exhibited some few novelties in the work, and here and there however has objected to parts of practice, which later experience has approved. Had he but lived until this day, he would have given up his objection and reasoning upon the expediency of trusting so much to the dilatation of vessels, when it is required to carry on and perpetuate circulation. He observes, that from these presumptions, the most extravagant proposals have been suggested; viz. that the principal trunks of the arteries of any of the extremities may be tied when wounded, with a fair prospect of preserving the limb. Under such an impression, what in his mind would have become of Abernethy, Astley Cooper, or of other surgeons, for their bold and scientific enterprises in this respect, in these our days?

Every practical surgeon, however, will read Bromfield's work, with considerable advantage and satisfaction; and I apprehend, that in several instances the chirurgical world is much beholden to him.

BOEHMERUS, J. C.

Guelpherbeti, 4*to.* 1719, Memorias Professorum Helmstadiensium in Medicorum ordine—"perquam elegantem lectuque dignissimam," &c. only 8 pages, containing the lives and writings of 25 Professors.

BOETTICHER, JO. GOTH.

Bero. 4*to.* 1721, De vera Fluidi nervei existentia.
Haffnia, 8*vo.* 1724, De vera Fluidi nervei existentia.

There is one process of human secretion, which would countenance the existence of such a fluid—Verum enim vero—divinez vous!

BALTHASAR, ANTH.

Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1722, Pathologia Chirurgicalis.—A work of merit.—Haller.

BAIERUS, JO. JAC.

Norimberg et Altorfia, 4*to.* 1728, Biographias Professorum Medicinæ in Academia Altorfina, in 25 pages, not including the plates.--Kestner observes, "pulcherrimas illas studiosissimeque elucubratas."

BARRY, EDWARD.

London, 8*vo.* 1727, A Treatise on Consumption.
London, 8*vo.* 1739, Treatise on three different Digestions.
London, 8*vo.* 1759, Treatise on Consumption, 3d edition.—see Haller, Eloy, and Rees.
London, 8*vo.* 1759, On Digestion.
Medical Essays, ———, Mania, from a Callus in the Pia Mater.

Barry lived at the beginning of 1700; he was a Member of the Royal Society; Professor of Medicine in the University of Dublin; and Chief Physician to the Forces in Ireland.

In this Treatise on Consumption he describes the process of nutrition and the structure of the lungs. Why he should have divided his attention to the three digestions, was no doubt, out of compliment to the three different estates of men, for whom he had to prescribe in the Corporation of the city of York; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council. And if I may judge from the present circumstances of this respectable body, quoad corpus and hospitality: and of those times when feasting was more the order of the day, he must have lead a life of unceasing activity. But by his peculiarly adverting to the three different digestions, I do not mean to imply, that he considered these patients as of the ruminating species; in which three digestions exist, in consequence of three stomachs.

Barry was a man of no ordinary distinction, for which reason I am proud to add, that he practised at York, before he went to Dublin; and, if he continued there to prescribe for three stomachs in *one* man, he might, with very good grace, have passed for a native. He lived in York, I believe, in the year of my birth.

BASTER, ROBERTUS.

Leidæ, 4*to.* 1731, De Osteogenia.
———, De Pilis—de Hyrdocephalo.

The book will suit, both the bone-setter and bone-breaker; the bone-picker and bone-boiler. Haller augurs well of this author.—Vide page 295.

BAGOT, JEAN.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1731, Osteologié, in Tract 3.

The first part or tract, according to Haller and Goelicke, is the Osteologia sicca—they give him credit for a very minute description of the strength, emenencies, &c. of bones. He asserts, that the cranium is articulated by real satures. The work may be useful to the student.

He is described as a Chirurgien juré, which I apprehend does not imply a swearing, but a sworn surgeon. I am not a very capital Frenchman, and may be mistaken.

BERNARD, H.

Leidæ, 4*to.* 1733, De eo quo differt circuitus Sanguinis Fœtus ab illo Homini nato.

Subjects of this sort were generally well treated when they were produced under the auspices of the Leyden school, such as it was about that time.—See also Trew's elegant work, 1736, De Differentiis quibusdam, &c. Dissertatio.

BURGRAVIUS, T. N.

Francof. ad Mænum, fol. 1733, Lexicon Medicum Universale.—This author, like myself, only had his A. B. I believe.—Vide Commercium Litterarium Norimberg, 1733.

The public should be on their guard against such pretenders. I have more than once subscribed en argent comptant to literary works which never came out.—Whose fault was that, Reader? There were certainly two descriptions of men engaged in it. The wise one who took the money, and the fool who paid it. In my opinion Mr. A. was taken in by Mr. B.: that is, as the dandies say, the younger of the two diddled the elder. But some men (heigh ho,) are born to be diddled.—Ego et, memet ipse:—for instance, "Sic nemo læditur nisi a seipso." What innocent creature do you suppose has uttered this?—the gentle Paracelsus.

BRUCKNERUS, JACOBUS.

Lipsiæ, 4to. 1734, De Vitis Adolphorum, &c. Biographical work.

Lipsiæ, 4to. 1795, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Historiæ Naturalis Œconomiæ, aliarumque Artium ac Scientiarum, vol. 9—ac Index Universalis.

I have taken the liberty of recording the above Biographers, that the reader, if he has a mind, may have a rummage amongst them. Short Biographies, written by men in praise of others, on the spot, or within their knowledge, are generally good portraits of character, and frequently well worth consulting. The account of the subjects of the works, and of their editions, is usually accurate; and, being compiled with ardour at the time, any errors may easily be contradicted by the living.

BERTIN, EXUPERE JOSEPH, M.D.

Natus 1712, Obiit 1781.

Paris, 12mo. 1734, Traité d'Osteologie, 4 vols., a very exact work.

Paris, 1740, Dissertatio, an causa motus Cordis alterni multiplex?

Paris, 4to. 1741, Dissertatio, an detur imaginationis maternæ in fœtum actio?

Memoires de Paris, 1744, Memoire pour servir a l'Histoire des Reins.

Memoires de Paris, 1744, De deux Os, aux Cornets Sphenoidaux.

Paris, 8vo. 1745, Sur un nouveaux Systeme de la Voix.—Lettre au D.—in opposition to Ferrein and Montagnat.

Paris, 8vo. 1748, Lettre, ut supra, et sur les Arteres lymphatiques, a Monsieur Gunz.—severe on Ferrein.

Paris, 4to. 1749, Ergo specificum, Viperæ Morsus, antidotum Alcali Volatile.

Memoires de Paris, 1753, Sur le cours du sang dans le foie du fœtus Humain.

Paris, 12mo. 1754, Osteologia, 4 vols. "eximiæ curiositatis."—Haller.—His principal work.

Memoires de Paris, 1761, Description des plans Musculeux.
Memoires de Paris, 1761, Memoire sur les Enfans qui naïssent sans un veritable Anus.
Paris, 8*vo*. ——, Consultation sur la legitimaté, &c. des naissances tardives.
Memoires de Paris, 1766, Memoire sur le sac lacrymal, &c. des Animaux et de l'Homme.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1783, Osteologia, 4 volumes—pour un cours d'Anatomie.
Paris, 18*mo*. 1800, Les Œuvres.—Vide l'Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, 1781, p. 53, &c.—Vide Hutchinson, p. 65.

There is a Traitè des Maladies du Cœur, ascribed to R. T. Bostin, from Paris, 1824, with 6 planches, from M. Bovilland.

The Consultation on legitimate births was a work in which Bertin advanced most absurdly, "that a woman might go with a living child, eleven, or even twelve months" —L—d have mercy upon her! Bouvant however, I apprehend, by his critique and observations, restored Bertin somewhat to his senses: compressing the term at the extent, to ten months and ten days.—Again ridiculous!

On this subject, however, in regard to animals, (having before observed that I never pry into family secrets,) I have made many inquiries. The stud-grooms, (a lying set, by the bye,) will take their sacred oaths upon the extension of the natural term of gestation in blood mares; and indeed in other animals.

I am sceptical in this matter, very: and believe, with the experienced, honest Dr. Denman, that a woman never exceeds the natural term of forty-weeks, or nine calendar months, of utero gestation,—no, not one hour; but she may be many days in actual labour.

BUFFON, (GEORGE LOUIS, LE CLERC, COMTE DE.)

1735, Hale's Vegetable Statics, translated.
1740, Newton's Fluxions, translated from the Latin.
1744, Theorie de la Terre.
Imp. Royale, 4*to*. 1749, Histoire Naturelle, par Daubenton, &c. 31 tom.—To volumes 15 and 31 Supplements were added; also in 1804.
1770, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux, 9 tom.
1774, Supplement livres d'Histoire Naturelle, et Œuvres d'Histoire complétes.
Edinburg, 8*vo*. 1780, Histoire Naturelle, translated &c. by Kerr, 4 vols.
Paris, 4*to*. ——, Collection des Animaux Quadrupeds de Buffon.
Imp. Royale Paris, 4*to*. 1771 *et* 1786, Buffon et de Montbeillard, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux.—1000 planches colorées: dont 35 representent les Insectes.
Paris, 4*to*. 1788, Supplement au 5 livres d'Histoire Naturelle.
Edinburgh, 8*vo*. ——, Natural History of Oviperous Quadrupeds, &c. by Kerr, 4 vols.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1792, Histoire Naturelle de l'Homme, 2 vols.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1799, Histoire Naturelle, generale et particuliere, 127 vols. fig. doubl. noirés et colorées.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1799, Histoire Naturelle, 76 vols. Stereotype de Didot.—Also a more expensive first edition of the Louvre, with great additions.
Deterville, *Paris*, 18*mo.* 1799, Cours complet d'Histoire Naturelle, 80 vols.
Bernard, *Paris*, *gr.* 8*vo.* 1799, Histoire Naturelle reduite, 11 vols.
Paris, 4*to.* 1803, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux, 3 tom.
Dufart, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1798-1807, Histoire Naturelle generale et particuliere, 127 vols. fig. Nouv. edition.
Bastien, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1810, Œuvres complettes de l'Histoire Naturelle.—See De Bure, &c.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1817, Œuvres complettes, par Mons. Le Comte de Cepede, tom. 1—9.
1818, Œuvres complettes, par Mons. Le Comte de Cepede, tom. 1—9.

A man so superb is eulogised, criticised and abused, in as many books as there are days in the year. A beautiful writer! but, in literature, a false flattering friend. —And in reality—

A Buprestis in his Theory,
A Cameleon in his Facts.

BURETTE, PETER JOHN.

Obiit 1747.

Paris, ——, De Morbis omissis, in 2 treatises.
——, De Aquarum Galliæ Medicinarum natura, viribus et usu.
——, Dissertation on the Dances, Games, Combats, Races, or Gymnasia: and on the Music of the Antients.
Paris, 4*to.* 1735, Dialogue de Plutarque, sur la Musique des Anciens.

Eloy gives a very comprehensive and close detail of the brilliant talents of this author. His acquirements in languages, and scientific accomplishments, were most extensive. In 1705 he was admitted as a student into the academy of Belles Lettres, at Paris, and wrought his way up, by the power of his talents, until he became Censor Royal of Books; and was especially chosen to carry on the Journal des Scavans. After his death, which happened from an attack of apoplexy, in the year 1747, (and probably produced by excess of application), they set about publishing a catalogue of his library, which was printed in 1748, in 3 volumes, duodecimo.

Being as well versed in the dead languages as in the living, his resources of antient and modern science must have been most abundant and most delightful.

The above catalogue may be a treasure to those stupid fools, (commonly so called,) who are fond of such ancient stupid productions. The then modern books, however, most probably would also be the choice specimens of the then choicest spirits. The work or Dialogue of Plutarch was translated by Burette with remarks.

BURTON, JOHN, OF YORK, M.D.

Obiit 1771.

Med. Essay, Edinbro', 1736, Account of a Monstrous Child.
Staples, *York*, 8*vo.* 1738, Treatise on Non-Naturals.
London, 8*vo.* 1743, Reprinted, Boerhaave's Disputatio de utilitate explorandorum excrementorum.
London, 1746, Account of the Life and Writings of Boerhaave.
Philosophical Trans. 1750, On the Extirpation of an Excrescence from the Womb.
JamesHodges, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1751, An Essay of Midwifery, 2 vols. 18 plates.
Wm. Owen, *London*, 8*vo.* 1753, Letter to Smellie.—Plates.—Delightful bonne bouche, to a surly vindictive fellow.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1771, Systeme nouveau, traduit par le Moine, 2 vols.
1773, Systeme nouveaux d'Accouchemens.

Dr. Burton, even within my recollection, resided at York; he had a domestic monkey, (un cher ami); upon whom my Father wished my brother and me to call, and to leave a card. Monsieur de Monkey however was at home: we were desired to walk in. Upon our interview, he instantly leapt upon my head; where he played all the monkey-tricks imaginable; and, seeing my brother laughing at the joke, as instantly he paid him the same compliment. What will not education do? Can you wonder that I should relate this anecdote; remember Dr. Burton, or his monkey?

When I attended the excellent Dr. Denman's midwifery lectures, (which I did eight courses running, one down the other come on,) in speaking of Burton he threw out an impression, that Dr. Burton had never seen much practice in that art. From local knowledge and circumstances, I beged leave, at the time, with all due deference to correct him. Dr. Denman certainly had not duly appreciated the situation of Dr. Burton's practice, when he did not give him credit for much practical experience, and consequent knowledge. His very book on this subject bespeaks it; as well as his intimate acquaintance with all the esteemed writers thereon, of his day. And my Father, who was a practitioner, and knew Dr. Burton well and intimately at York, informed me, that during one part of Dr. Burton's life, he had considerable obstetrical practice. No doubt he was no more averse than Levret to the invention and use of a tire tete. For when men have maggots in the brain they will run about.

It was also surmised and asserted, by Dr. Denman and others, that Burton never composed his own book or Essay on Midwifery. But this book was *his own* writing, and few men were so competent to write. It must however be acknowledged, that he was a different man in his book of Non-Naturals, and in that of Midwifery. But the book of Midwifery I must repeat, was his own writing; and, I received from my Father, (who knew Burton's autograph well,) internal evidence, in Burton's own edition and MS. notes, in his own hand writing, (which I now retain,) of those observations on Smellie, with some slight variations only, from the printed copy.

His Essay on Midwifery came out in 1751,—a most learned and masterly work. The plates of the pelvis and head, though small, appear particularly correct, and skilfully planned and executed—simple as they appear. It will perhaps be interesting for the reader to know, (as my Father told me that he believed,) Stubbs the famous horse-painter to be the artist, For, I apprehend, Stubbs also resided then at York. And, when I went accidentally to see his gallery of paintings in London, he also acquainted me, that my Father had first initiated him, and taught him the anato-

my of the horse, and had made several dissections for him. He acknowledged this fact to me with gratitude; and on that account treated me with particular attention. —It is well for some men that their Fathers lived before them.

The Letter to Smellie came out in 1753. Whether Smellie's apparent neglect of Burton's book, which was published just a year before his own, might be the cause of Burton's asperity, I will not decide. As remarks on the performance of a brother artist, the observations of Burton are of a high, practical, ingenious, and learned order of criticism.—"Tres ameres et tres piquantes." And as a retort, even, perhaps not very unjustifiable, upon the evidence of facts.

The Treatise on Non-Naturals was almost non-natural to Burton, yet was learned and entertaining. It appears as the performance of a young man, before "Roscius was an actor in Rome." And was a sort of temporary Antenna, or feeler for practice. Possibly the reader may surmise with me, that the preface was not well written; for Burton was then less expert at wielding the pen, than he afterwards became. There was too much of a stupid fixed climate; term it a book of non-naturals for Burton's taste. It never allowed the compass to veer or to make any play. But in the letter to Smellie, there was a zest and tournure de critique, which overflowed with the poignancy of wit and learning. The work however was Boerhaavian and useful; for where are to be found better disciples than Boerhaave's? Even the great Haller stiles Burton, *Clarus!* All the men of this school with whom I did occasionally meet in my early life, appeared deep taught and classical.

But, to sum up: Burton was a strong political partisan of his day, when party ran high. This it is to be presumed did not benefit him much as a medical man. A practitioner who aims at general practice should never on such occasions affect to possess either soul or sentiment.

He published the Monasticon Eboracense; a book of deep research; and several other learned works.—See Watt, &c.

BOEHMER, PHIL. ADOLPH.

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1736, De Præcavenda Polyporum generatione. —Shall we call this a bold undertaking?

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1741, De Sitû Uteri Gravidái.

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1741, De quatuor et quinque Ramis Aortæ, cum varietatibus ex Cassebohmii præparationibus.

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1741, De ductibus Mammarum lactiferis.

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1746, De necessaria funiculi Umbilicalis deligatione.

Hallæ, 4*to.* 1748, Dissertatio de Bronchiis et Vasis Bronchialibus.

Offic. Rengeriana, *Hal.* 8*vo.* 1751, Institutiones Osteologiæ.—Neat plates, in usum prælect. Academic.

Waisenhaus, *Hallæ Magdeburg, fol.* 1752, Observationes Anatomes rariores: fasciculus 1mus.

Waisenhaus, *Hallæ Magdeburg, fol.* 1756, Observationes Anatomes rariores: fasciculus alter.

He also published some Obstetrical Dissertations, &c.—See Eloy. His works hold out great practical information to the reader.

BRACKEN, HENRY, M.D.

	London, 12*mo.*	——	Notes on Burdon's Farriery.
	London, 12*mo.*	1737,	Midwife's Companion.—Egerton's Catalogue.
Clarke,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1737,	Farriery.
	London, 12*mo.*	1738,	Pocket Farriery.
		1743,	Pocket Farriery.
	London, 8*vo.*	1745,	Midwife's Companion.
	London,	1749,	Farriery.—Edinburgh Catalogue.
	London, 12*mo.*	1751,	Treatise upon the Glanders.
Wm. Johnston,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1763,	Farriery, 9th edition.
	London,	1788,	Farriery, 2 vols.—Edinburgh Catalogue.

This book of Farriery may be mentioned as an excellent practical work of the kind, and as including many sensible professional remarks: indeed I was much struck with the value of them. Amongst others he claims the merit of having first tapped the human bladder *above* the pubes, for suppression of urine, and always with success and without pain. I do not recollect to have met, in the course of my reading, with any former instance; it has great merit, and when judiciously employed, and dexterously managed, (*i. e.* secundem artem,) contains one of the broad features of useful surgery; and, if used always with success, invaluable. I have found the puncture of the bladder, when necessary per Rectum, a very easy and successful operation. The work on the whole is very judicious, very pointed, rather coarse, but contains a great deal of the brown stout sense of an Englishman.

Bracken was a man full of anecdote and of personal sarcasm—two dangerous ingredients, scarcely to be indured. But when he adventures to doubt whether there be such a being as an honest apothecary, we must to arms, to arms, gentlemen; or half an honest horse-dealer, we must to legs, to legs, gentlemen; and we may really presume that he means to criticize; for it is rather a coarse way of castrating characters. A man in point of respectability may better dispense with any loss, of any gemmæ orientales, in any other way than by this operation. After that he may however, if he pleases, with safety, to a nunnery go—or into a court of law; but still, he cannot by signing, complete his own will, which, according to Viner's Abridgment, requires at least, two testes.

BRENDELIUS, J. G.

	Gottingen, 4*to.*	1738,	De Chyli ad Sanguinem commeatu per Venas mesaraicas non improbabili.
	Witteberg. 4*to.*	1738,	Valvulæ Eustachianæ. Novum Icon et descriptio.
	Gottingen, 4*to.*	1747,	Programata duo de auditu in apice Cochleæ et globulis Sanguinis.
	Gottingen, 4*to.*	1769,	Opuscula Mathematica et Medica. p. 1. 3.
	Gottingen, 4*to.*	1769,	Opuscula Medici Argumenti, curante, Wisberg, 3 partes.
Schwickert,	*Lipsiæ*, 8*vo.*	1792,	Prælectiones Academicæ de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis, &c. curante H. W. Lindemann, 3 vols.
Reimer,	*Berlin, maj.* 8*vo.*	——	Prælectiones de coacis prænotionibus.
Hakn,	*Hanover*, 4*to.*	——	Medicina legalis sive forensica—et prælectiones in Leyckmeyeri Institutiones.
Vandenhock,	*Gottin.*, 4*to.*	——	Opuscula Mathematica et Medica.—Ed. Wisberg, cum figuris, 3 tom.

These are interesting subjects, as the first, especially, is again coming into notice. Thus one star has been seen in one age and again forgotten. Another age re-catches a glimpse of him, and claims a discovery. How little we know of what is, what was, or what shall be! To-day we argue on the uninhabited countries of America or Egypt; or of here and of there. We assign most plausible reasons for what we assert; but to-morrow an elegant temple is dug up—spades, shovels, tongs, and pokers are found, where no human being was ever supposed to have existed, or to have been able to exist. A cleft is opened in a rock by a natural chasm, though deeper in the earth and larger in size than Gibraltar; yet in the bottom or heart of it is found, a fossil elephant, a water-rat, or an alligator; a fish, a weed, a plant, or perhaps, as in America, a native sitting squat in an elbow chair.—Have mercy on us, what a curiosity!!—for thus are exhibited time and ages past; and thus is eternity, as it were, identified. It is the absolute duration of time which eclipses past occurrences; for the short phases of the life of man bear no proportion to the revolution of time. And the revolving hours pass on so quickly, that time has no time to borrow from, or compete with eternity.

That the Meseraic Veins may convey and dispense a part of the chyle to the blood, may not be inconsentaneous; because it is only performing that office, which very soon the right subclavian vein is to undertake, viz. of administering to the mixing of pure chyle with blood. What else does it perform? In the one instance, (this last,) the whole of the chyle, &c. from the thoracic duct, is progressively mixed as it arrives there. Under the other supposition, it will have been thus mixed already; and therefore, upon principle and upon analogy, it is as reasonable to suppose this probable, as that there is, or invariably should be, only one thoracic duct. For it scarce appears consentaneous to the general wisdom of nature's institute, for the preservation of animal life, that only one ductus chyliferous should be pervious to nutrition; and by consequence, that should this only passage bé obstructed, the animal must by necessity perish. The experiments, however, are not very convincing; and we are transgressing the bounds of Bibliography.

BROWNE, LANGRISH.

London, 8*vo*. 1738, Modern Practice.—In pulcherrimo libro.—Haller.—A detailed Analysis of the Blood, well worth consulting.

BERRETINO, PETRUS, CORTONENSIS PICTOR.

Ant. de Rubæis, *Romæ*, *fol*. 1741, Tabulæ Anatomicæ.—Auctor J. Maria Casteleanus. cum notis Cajetani Petrioli Sculptæ, 1618.

There is a history belonging to these plates not yet exactly made out. They had been only recently discovered, "a profundis tenebris ubi situ ac rubigine obsitis diu iniquo fato delituerunt." They were illustrated by Cajetanus Petriolus and drawn by Berretino, a celebrated Roman artist. Haller observes, that they are, chiefly in some instances, taken from Vesalius and Casserius; with however some new matter on the anatomical distribution of the nerves. The smaller devices of the tables are from these authors, but there is apparently much of the hand of a novel and ingenious anatomist, especially in the relative situation of the nerves, through the anatomy of the body. The Pes Anserinus, and several other displays of these nervous dispositions, are there to be seen. But the conciseness in the expression of the plates, is certainly terrific. And I apprehend they are the study and denouement of an expert master. They are preferable to Vieussens or Willis: with the latter of whom he was cotemporary. Haller conjectures them to be posterior to Veslingius's. It is highly probable they are so; being superior to them. Not indeed in Culpepper's opinion, who observed of them, "as for the brass cuts, they are performed

very exactly; far exceeding any thing that were ever printed in the English tongue, and inferior to none in the world." This is more than Veslingius says of them himself. Were not those of Laurentius superior, which were before them?

The author of these tables is however unknown. It may be esteemed, I believe, a bold, practical, and very classic work. It has been asserted, that the author and elaborator verus was J. G. Riva, in whose Chirurgical Observations these anatomical plates exist, with a description of the figures.

Castellanus, (according to L'Allatius), published a work, (as see Argentorat, 8vo., 1618,) De Venæ Sectione, stiled Phyladerium Phlebotomiæ et Arteriotomiæ, at Rome; and left ready prepared, in folio, another great anatomical work. Could the Berritino plates have belonged to him?—A mere question. These plates are sometimes to be found with Ripa's Tabulæ Anatomiæ, as above. My set is single. The drawing appears to me very good, even through the dark and tenebrous impression of the engraver.

Walter observes, miserable as they appear, "licet sint rudes et miserrimæ;" that he prefers them to Eustachius, Willis, and Vieupens; as having better distinguished the nerves by their white colour. Two plates have been ascribed to Riva, one of them a dissected Uterus, taken from the Mother with Twins, in 1663; the other a plate of a peculiar Aneurysm of the Aorta, in 1644, with explication, both from Rome.

BIBLIOTHEQUES, DES PHILOSOPHES.

Paris, 4*to*. 1741, 4 vols.
Amst. 8*vo*. 1776, Chemiques et Alchimiques sur les Corps Organisés, 3d edit. 2 tom.

BARRERE, PIERRE.

1741, Diss. sur la cause du couleur de la peau des Negres.
Perpignan, 8*vo*. 1751, Diverses Obs. Anat. tirées des ouvertures des cadavres.

This author is recorded because the inimitable Haller considers him as worth consulting.—When the Oracle speaks, give Ear.—Vide Reece's Encyclopædia.

BODLEY, JOHN, M.D.

London, 1741, A Critical Essay on the Works of different Authors.

I have not seen this work. He is said to have been somewhat fastidious on the respective merits of some reputed second-rate authors, such as Celsus and Fernelius; and also some more modern authors. It is an easy matter to find fault with many men's works, but not always so easy to excel them. Superiority in most arts and sciences brings the matter of perfection to such apparent ease, that every man who witnesseth the performance, takes for granted that he might as easily accomplish it. But essayez mon ami! Perhaps you may be mistaken: and if you are, hear what master Paracelsus observes, for he had reason enough to know it. "Lapis criticus (the philosopher's stone,) super te corruit, will be thrown at your head; ac comminuet, will grind your bones in a minute; ac conteret te, and will reduce you to a powder; in other words, will criticize and pursue you, usque ad mortem, to the land's end; and afterwards make a caput mortuum of this head, which even your friends will kick about like a football.—How encouraging to an author! how certain is his fate!!

BORDEU, THEOPHILUS.

Medicus Parisiensis, Obiit 1776.

Monspelier, 8*vo*. 1742, Chylificationis Historia.
Monspelier, 8*vo*. 1743, Diss. Physiologica, &c. de sensu.
Amstelodami, 12*mo*. 1746, Lettres—des eaux Minerales et de Chylification.
Amstelodami, 12*mo*. 1748, Lettres—des eaux Minerales et de Chylification.
Parisiis, 8*vo*. 1751, Diss. Physiologica, &c. de sensu—cum Chylificatione.
Parisiis, 8*vo*. 1751, Recherches Anatomiques sur la position, des Glandes, et sur leur action.
Paris, 15*mo*. 1752, Chylification et recherches sur les Glandes.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1756, Recherches sur le pouls.
Liege, 8*vo*. 1764, Recherches sur quelques points d'Histoire de la Medicine concernant l'Inoculation.
8*vo*. 1766, Sur le Pouls—in English.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1766, Recherches sur le tissu muqueux.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1767, Recherches sur le pouls.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1768, Recherches sur le pouls, 2d edition.
Vindob. 8*vo*. 1772, Recherches sur le tissu—in German.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1774, Traité de Medicine theorique et pratique, (extrait des ouvrages,) par Minvielle.
Paris, 1777, Recherches sur le pouls, 4 vols.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1777, Eloge Hist. de Bordeu par J. Gandun.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1779, Recherches sur le pouls, par rapport aux Crises; 4 vols.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1791, Recherches sur le tissu muqueux, ou l'organe cellulaire, et sur quelques maladies de Poitrine.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1800, Recherches Anat. sur les Articulations.
——, Sur les Maladies Chirurgiques.
——, Des Os de la Face.
Paris, 12*mo*. 1800, Recherches Anatomiques sur la position des glandes et sur leur action; nouvelle edition augmentée par Haller.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1801, Sur les Maladies Chroniques, par Roussel—nouvelle edition augmentée de la vie de l'auteur.
Caille et Ravier, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1818, Œuvres completes, par M. Richerand.

Bordeu is full of researches; and of researches in the profession; but more especially "sur quelques points d'Histoire;" of this, or of that part of the art; on this, or on that question; and they are indeed most eminently useful. It brings to my mind a quotation from Ploucquet, "omnes in comperto habemus, quantum sæpe temporis et operæ in eruendo vel uno loco, in quærendo uno objecto, cæterum satis noto, impendendum sit, donec paginam, paragraphum desideratum reperiamus." Perhaps in this respect the reader may be inclined to allow me a moderate practical patience in the dull article of bibliography. And were it not for such obtuse sensorium mongers as myself, editions and passages of books, which the brighter wits hold in utter abhorrence, might be as utterly obliterated from the pages of bibliography.

BRUHIER.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1742, Sur l'incertitude des signes de la mort—avec Winslow.

He published five other works, from 1655 to 1742.—See Watt.

BOUILLET, J. B. J.

Natus 1690.

Beziers, 4*to.* 1744, **Elemens de la Medecine pratique tirés des Ecrits d'Hippocrate et de quelques autres Medecins, anciens, et modernes.**

He was noted as an author, for having written a remarkable Thesis. "Dubitationes de Hippocratis vita, patria, geneologia, et quibusdam ejus libris, (forsan Mythologicis,) multo antiquioribus quam vulgo creditur."—A pretty mess, a nice Bouillie.

What a business, amiable reader, were all this true. What! overturn the systems of thousands of years; accredited, acknowledged, confessed, granted, admitted, admired, registered, published, and gilt in letters of gold; by all ages, by all sects, by all men, women, and children; in all climates, in all languages. What would all the Grecian Statuaries proclaim, were we to overturn their marbles; or those more durable statues of Corinthian brass? Those noble attributes of Grecian skill! And was this horrible sacrilege to be committed, to please one absurd mono-maniac, versus literature? 'Tis surely beyond human indurance. Aye; I feel my blood mounting, (and so do you I hope,) like streams in a fountain. For could we only conjure or conjûre up all the Commentators of Hippocrates upon this occasion, we should have down-right rebellion in the world. But thank fortune, and that good tutelary being, Marie Saint Urbin, who has written a refutation of this Thesis; and for proving our bullying fellow to be a l—r.

O kind Saint Urbin—permit us, (for this act of urbanity,) to propose your good health, with cheers!!!—Hip, hip, hip; or rather, Sip, sip, sip;—for, Popish Saints are not allowed to have any thing to do with *hip*,—Protestant Saints may!

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, M.D.

———, Dissertation on the Music of the Antients.

Lug. Bat. 4*to.* 1745, Dissertatio inauguralis de saliva sana et morbosa.

London, 8*vo.* 1746, Essay on Mortality of horned Cattle.

Phil. Transactions, 1747, Dissertation on the Music of the Antients.—He was sure to gain Watson's and old Sharp's heart by this.—Two eminent surgeons.

Lug. Bat. 1755, Experiments on Sensibility and Irritability.

Boone, *London*, 8*vo.* 1758, Medical Observations.

London, 4*to.* 1760, Eulogium Medicum Havie.

1762, Account of a Fever at Senegal.

1764, Observations on Military Hospitals, &c.

8*vo.* 1764, Œconomical and Medical Observations.

Medical Observations & Enquiries, *London*, 1767, } The Case of a Hernia humoralis.

Medical Obs. &c. London, 1767, Diabetes in a Lady.

Berlin, 1772, Œconomische, &c.

Medical Obs. &c. London, ——, Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit.

Philosophical Trans. ——, Account of a Poysonous Root, mixed with Gentian.

——— Experiments on Seltzer Water.—See Hutchinson's handsome Eulogium, Watt, &c. &c.

I remember Dr. Brocklesby in London; a well powdered, full, and very respectable looking man. He then practiced, I believe, as a physician and consulting surgeon. How it was considered by other physicians I don't know. As having long practiced in the army, ambo dexterity, might be the more excusable. Memoirs of his life have been written, and much to his advantage. I thought he had a good share of the suaviter in modo.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE.

Obiit 1779.

Lausanne, 8*vo.* 1747, Traitê de Cavalrie—Nouveau Newcastle.
Lyon, 8*vo.* 1750, Elemens d'Hippiatrique, 8 vols.
12*mo.* 1776, Matiere Medicale raisonée, ou precis des Medicamens considerées dans leurs Effets, 4me edition.
4*to.* 1776, L'Anatomié comparée de tous les Animaux.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1804, Essai Theorique et pratique sur la ferrure.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1807, Elemens de l'Art Veterinaire.—There had been 3 former editions.
Paris, —— ——, 2 Papers on Worms.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1807, Elemens de l'Art Veterinaire—4me edit.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1807, Anatomie ou precis Anatomique du corps du cheval, comparè avec celui du Bæuf et du mouton.—4me edition.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1808, De l'Exterieur du Cheval, de sa beauté, de ses defauts—6me edition.

BERTRANDI, AMBROGIO.

Obiit 1765.

Turin, 4*to.* 1747, De Hepate.
Turin, 4*to.* 1748, De Hepate et Oculo.
1760, al 1761, Tratt. delle Operazioni di Chirurgiche.
Nice, 8*vo.* 1763, Tratt. delle Operazioni, 2 vols.
Vienna, 8*vo.* 1769, Tratt. delle Operazioni, in German.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1709, Tratt. delle Operazioni, traduit par Solier Romillais.
Reycends, *Torino*, 1786, Opere Anatomiche, e Cerusiche di note dai Penchiemati e Brugnone, 11 vols. in 8vo.
Loffretti, *Torino*, 8*vo.* 1798, Opuscoli Anatomici e Cerusici, 10 vols.—This is my edition, (and is excellent,) by Penchiemati e Brugnone in Italien. —See also Melanges de Turin, and les Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences, a Paris.
Taurensii, ——, De Glanduloso Ovarii Corpore, &c.

In the Opuscoli Anatomici e Cerusici, the surgeon will find considerable method. I don't know that we can consult a more copious, scientific, or practical author of that day. It is difficult to determine whether his anatomical or practical works are the closest or most luminous. I think his description of the liver uncommonly good. And diseases of the eyes are added by the publisher, (in the edition, of 1798,) and are extensively agitated and bien amassées. No small part of the merit of the work is, the abundant and well selected quotations from foreign authors. Generally speaking, this object is a great advantage to an English reader. The edition of 1798 was a posthumous edition, edited by his pupils Penchiemati and Brugnone. It contains many different compositions and orations on surgical subjects, of which the contents are as follow, in 8vo.—Hepatis Descriptio.—De Hepatis Abscessibus, published in the Acad. Real. de.—Apologia della precedente Dissertazione.—Trattato de' Tumori in generale.—Dei Tumori caldi flemmonosi, &c.—Del Bubone, &c. Tonsille, Mammelle, Panereccio, &c.—Ascessi lattei—della Cancrena umida e secca, &c.—Delle Ferite, delle Ulcere, delle Malattie degli Occhi. Observationes de Napoli.—Delle Malattie Veneree, delll'arte Ostetricia, &c.

Occasional notes and supplements are added to the above, by the editors; to which they have subjoined a Treatise on the Diseases of the Eyes, to make it a more complete course of surgery. It is very extensive and valuable. The ear and the mouth are also included, as being untouched by Bertrandi; so that the reader cannot fail to approve of this work as most interesting and valuable.

He also composed some occasional subjects; for instance, in 1753, was a Dissertatione sull'Idrocele, published by the Academy of Surgery.

In 1754, Dissertatione sugli ascessi del fagato Osservazioni Cerusiche.

In 1755, Observationes de Glanduloso Ovario Corpore; de Placento, et de Utero gravido.

In 1758, Orazione sopra gli Studi delle Chirurgia letta nella regia universita di Torino.

In 1760, Napoli, 8vo., Trattato delle Operazione, 2 vols,

In 1786, Regiendi, 8vo. 11 vols., Operazione, dai Penchiematis e Brugnoni.

The Operazione is reckoned his best work. The Memoirs of his Life bespeak him a man of exuberant energies.

BOEHMER, JOHN BENJAMIN.

Lipsiensis, 4*to.* 1748, Programma de Callo Ossium.

See Haller's Thesis for his Dissertationes;—consult it, and trust to Haller. If it were not good it would not have been there.

BARKER, JOHN.

London, 8*vo.* 1748, Essay on the Agreement between the Antient and Modern Physicians.

Amsterdam, 12*mo.* 1749, The same, translated by M. Schomberg.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1766, Essay on the Agreement between the Antient and Modern Physicians, by Lorry.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1768, Essai de Conformité, &c. par Lorry.

Perhaps it may be safely remarked, that there is much reading and good sense in this essay.

BOND.

8*vo.* 1753, Essay on the Incubus or Night Mare.

Id est—A bond in judgment against sleep; and a very awkward mare to ride. She has generally the upper hand of the jockey; turning the grey mare into the better horse. But the great misery is, that this happens in the dark, and there is no body to help him.—Don't buy such a mare—caveat emptor!

BROOKES, R.

Newbury, *London*, 12*mo*. 1753, Dispensatory.
Newbury, *London*, 8*vo*. 1754, Introduction to Physic and Surgery.
Newbury, *London*, 8*vo*. 1754, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
1758, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
London, 8*vo*. 1759, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
12*mo*. 1765, Dispensatory.
London, 8*vo*. 1763, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
Berlin, 8*vo*. 1766, Handbuck der Practischen Arzney gelartheit, et 1711.—Oh! the German toothache.
London, 1771, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
Newbury, *London*, 8*vo*. 1777, General Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
London, 8*vo*. 1778, General Practice of Physic, 7th and last edition.

This has been a most industrious and intelligent practical author, who collected his honey from many hives. There is a very useful Symptomatologia, and Posological Table, in his general practice; with explanation of terms in the Introduction. He will be found an excellent resource in time of need. As he published both the above works, in 1754, it is to be presumed that he had been long working at their composition. They are books of very considerable research and labour. I am at present uncertain whether he or Atkins was the author of the history of Pestilential Fevers, of 1722, as I have not seen that book. It would appear that he intended these compositions as Domestic Medicine books: from which he probably received considerable emolument. For, wonderful to relate, can an author be credited? he met with a merciful bookseller!—Orate fratres!

BARTLET, J.

Surgeon.

London, 8*vo*. 1754, Treatise on Diseases of Horses.
London, 8*vo*. 1758, Treatise on Diseases of Horses.
London, 8*vo*. 1764, Treatise on Diseases of Horses, new edit.
London, 8*vo*. 1764, Pharmacopæia Hippiacrita, 2 vols.

Every dog hath his day; so had Bartlet. I shall not venture my opinion in cases where farmers are on the jury. They always prefer the cheapest treatment and the cheapest Doctor. I cannot call them fools, because fools and their money are soon parted.

BUTTER, WM. M.D.

Obiit 1805.

Edinburgh, 12*mo*. 1754, A Method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injection.—Perhaps a very doubtful method.
Edinburgh, 8*vo*. 1757, Dissertatio de frigore quatenus Morborum causa.
Edinburgh, 8*vo*. 1761, Dissertatio Medica et Chirurgica de Arteriotomia.
London, 8*vo*. 1773, Treatise on the Kincough with —
London, 8*vo*. 1775, Account of Puerperal Fever, as —
Slendal, 8*vo*. 1782, Von Kenckhusten.—Is it Chincough, certainly very like it?

London, 8*vo.* 1782, Treatise on the Infantile Remittent Fever.
London, 8*vo.* 1783, An improved Method of opening the Temporal Artery.
London, 8*vo.* 1791, Treatise on Angina Pectoris.
8*vo.* 1796, A Treatise on the Disease called Angina Pectoris.
8*vo.* 1799, A Treatise on the Venereal Rose.—Not a very blooming specimen of a rose.
8*vo.* 1804-5, On the Venereal Rose.—Is it a painted Harlot?
8*vo.* 1806, On the Angina Pectoris.
Leidæ, 8*vo.* 1806, On Infantile Remittent Fever, 2d edit.

If the author ever could have accomplished his first proposition, "a method of cure for the stone, chiefly by injection," the world would really have been obliged to him. What may be done by some chemical process, or by a perfection in the present mode which Mr. Astley Cooper uses, by dilation and forceps, or by sawing the stone, we cannot premise. All that we now know is, that when once a stone is formed, or falls into the bladder, it is a bad business. For there is no getting butter out of a dog's throat, without great risque of choaking him, or of wounding our fingers.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, M. D.

Obiit 1791.

London, 8*vo.* 1756, Pharmacopæia Medica.
London, 12*mo.* 1762, Clavis Anglica linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi.
8*vo.* 1762, Clavis Anglica linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi.
8*vo.* 1762, Pharmacopæia Medica, 2d edition.
London, 12*mo.* 1764, Clavis Anglica linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi.
Lug. Bat. 1764, Clavis Anglica linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi.
Leiden, 1765, Dissertatio Medica inauguralis de Podagra.
London, 12*mo.* 1766, Clavis Anglica linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi.
London, 8*vo.* 1767-70, Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols.
London, 8*vo.* 1768, Pharmacopæia, a 3d edition.
London, 8*vo.* 1769, Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 vols.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Examination of Dr. Cadogan's Treatise on the Gout.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Biographia Literaria.--"Skimmed milk!" —Dibdin.
London, 8*vo.* 1777, Treatise on Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Diseases, from Dr. Pomme.
London, 8*vo.* 1782, Pharmacopæia Medica, 4th edition.
London, 8*vo.* 1783, An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog.
Sold by Baldwin, *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1784, Symptomatologia.—In the preface is a gentle ironical Lecture to the Apothecaries.
London, 8*vo.* 1785, Symptomatology.
London, 1788, First Lines of Philosophical Chemistry.
London, 8*vo.* 1789, Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, 2d edition, modified and enlarged, 2 vols.

London, 12*mo.* 1789, Lexicon Botanicon.
London, 8*vo.* 1791, A Volume of Letters to his Son, at the University.
London, 1795, Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain, 2 vols., last edition.—Also 2 or 3 extraneous works.

Most industrious author!

BACHERON, MADAM.

Academie des Sciences, 1759, Histoire 94.

A human statue to represent the circulation of the blood, the same as those of Reiselius and Chovet.—*Rees's Encyclopædia.*

This lady would have been a proper companion for Miss Ruysch; or Mr. Eleanor Albin's daughter; or the waxen anatomist's daughter, at Paris.

No doubt the statue would be a close copy of nature; as all women have a fine creative genius for modelling their species; and when modelled, for enlivening it.—She is the only, and dear prima Donna of my book—my bella Dolla!

"Pretty Dolla say,
When I was away,
Did you me betray,
My Bella Dolla?"

If so, it must be sung in the minor key.

BILGUER, JOH. ULRIC.

A Swiss,—Surgeon to the King of Prussia,—Obiit 1796.

———, Anweisung zur, &c.
Berlin, 4*to. et* 8*vo.* 1761, Diss. in aug. Med. Chir. de Membrorum Amputatione rarissime administranda aut quasi abroganda.—An explicit title.
Glogau, 8*vo.* 1763, Practische Anweisung zur, &c.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1763, Practische Anweisung zur, &c.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1763, Practische Anweisung zur, &c.
1764, Practische, &c. translated by Tissot into French, & also an English translation.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1764, Diss. sur l'inutilité des Amputations.
———, On Hypochondriasis, and Advice in German.
London, 8*vo.* 1784, Practice of Army Surgery—translated.

Bilguer's Dissertation and writings, "De Membrorum amputatione," in attempting to save the limbs of his patient, made a great division in the members of the faculty. There can be little doubt of there being cases, wherein his cautions and restrictions are very sound and praiseworthy. And probably he was best able to appreciate the value of such observations, when applied to cases where his judgment might have been allowed to discriminate. By all means let the student and young surgeon attend to them. It requires a very sound and impartial judgment to steer clear of too much predilection for a favourite system in practice or in theory; or indeed for any gew-gaw or history. Probably the most delightful history of histories would be, the history of the gew-gaws of human nature.

We read o' the changes and vicissitudes of climate; of the curious phænomena of nature; of lusus naturæ; the tot discrimina rerum; the playfulness in these lusus, and variations de la nature; the metamorphoses; the partial or universal deluge; and of all the bouleversemens of stalagmite;—what to-day is a mountain, is to-mor-

row a dale! We read of the old and new creations of chemistry; the strange tricks of alkali and acid; and of the various slices of the stratified globe, and the fictions of philosophers. But what are all these to the luxury and orgasm of the gew-gaws of life? To the lusus naturæ, when nectar fills the lip, et in spasmum quoddam incitat?

BONN, ANDREA CONRAD.

Lug. Bat. 4to. ——, Anatome Castoris atque chemica Castorei Analysis, ejusque in Medicina usus.
1763, De continuationibus Membranarum, in Thesauro Sandifort.
Amstelodami, fol. 1783, Descriptio Thesauri Ossium Morbosorum, Hoviani.
Amstelodami, fol. 1785, Thesaurus Ossium Morbosorum.
Beygang, *Leipsic, 8vo.* ——, Descriptio Thesauri Ossium Morbosorum, Hoviani.
8vo. ——, Tabulæ Ossium Morbosorum præcipue Thesauri, Hoviani, 3 tom.
Lucthmann, *Leid. 4to. maj.* ——, De Humero luxato, cum figuris.
Amstelodami, 4to. 1806, Etiam, cum figuris.

Reader—procure them.

BRISBANE, JOHN.

Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.

Geo. Scott, *London, fol.* 1769, The Anatomy of Painting.—Also a small edition.
Geo. Scott, *London, 8vo.* 1772, Cases in Medicine.
London, 8vo. 1782, Cases in Medicine.

The work of 1769 includes, on a smaller scale, six Tables of Albinus. A new translation of the history of that work, and of the index to the six tables. A translation of the anatomy of Celsus, to serve as a specimen of that fine author, and likewise a translation of the anatomy and physiology of Cicero; in order, if possible, by so bright an example, &c. With an introduction, giving a short view of picturesque anatomy.

The author's undertaking was highly praise-worthy. And the trouble in reducing these tables, so as to retain a fair portion of the spirit and appearance, deserves all just commendation. The letter-press, the tables, and linear figures are uncommonly neat: and the work, upon the whole, is an elegant and genteel display of an amateur anatomist. But the task of translating such authors as Celsus and Cicero is no mean flight. He has attempted to express, not only the sense, but the grace and beauty of Celsus. He asserts, that the former translator had missed, "almost every where, the character and elegance of the author; and was so far erroneous as hardly to be understood, from not being alive to the beauties of the original."

Much may reasonably be expected from a man who affects to praise, or ventures to criticise deeply, the works of others. It has not struck me, that Brisbane has been exactly this sort of man;* although possessed of some diligence, and of a warm,

* N. B. The following notes or critiques are optional to the reader.

He would place the passage beginning with "Crassissimum vero in capite," (p. 499, Vander Linden,) after "audiendi est," (p. 500.) He may be right; I am, however, rather inclined to submit the passage to the consideration of the reader thus, after "leniter insidunt," "sub iis quoque Musculis qui tempora contegunt, os medium in exteriorem partem inclinatum positum est. Crassissimum vero in capite Os post aurem est, qua Capillus, ut veresimile est: ob

but I fear rather superficial mind: which, in matters of tasty literature, had probably been somewhat "artistement travaillé." He has, by consequence, committed his share of errors, and has certainly fallen very short of the mark he affected.

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id ipsum non gignitur. In aure quoque primo rectum et simplex iter, procedendo flexuosum fit. Quod ipsum juxta cerebrum in multa et tenuia foramina diducitur, per quæ facultas audiendi est."

He observes, that quitting his own opinion, (which though quitting he does not think without foundation,) out of compliment to Krause, he believes the Os Medium bone, with Oribasius and Krause, (see Bepsiæ, 1766), to be the Sphenoid bone.

Now nothing apparently can be clearer than that the Os Medium must be the Temporal bone, from the passage above, "sub his quoque musculis." For what else is there under the Temporal Muscles, "qui tempora contegunt," or "connectuntur," or "continent," than the Temporal bone. The Sphenoid bone is not there. For this reading would also appear to give a preference to the term contegunt, to that used in some editions, connectunt. It will also, in some fair measure, allow of the interpretation of Os Medium for Malarum, which is also found in Ronsseus's translation. As a part of the Os Temporum proceeds to form a connecting part of the bridge of support to the cheek or Os Malarum.—Vide Greive's edition.

Brisbane observes, "that the Lambdoid Suture, though well known to the antients, is omitted in Celsus, or more probably is lost by the corruption of the text." But is not that intended to express the Lambdoid Suture, which in his interpretation asserts, "that a third stretching to the ear from the vertex divides the hind head from the upper part." What other Suture but the Lambdoid does divide the hind head from the upper part? "Tertia ad aures per verticem tendens, occipitium a summo capite diducit." If so, this Suture would not appear to be omitted by Celsus. In some editions it is thus, "tertia ad latera per verticem tendens," which is possibly less equivocal than ad aures. Did not, or should not, Brisbane have implied the Coronal Suture, which is not found in Celsus?

Nor would it exactly appear that the reading of pronum for promptum so spoils the passage; though the latter is "a word on several occasions elegantly used by Celsus." Since the implication of a word should not be superseded by its elegance, is it not evident, that uno flexu modico, must imply, by a single moderate flexure, in pronum dato, or bending of the body; "cæteris negociis homo et rectus insistit, et alioqui (vel alioquin vel aliquid,) ad necessaria opera curvatur?" By adding after flexu, in pronum dato, it implies stooping or bending forward or downward; an action expressed in distinction to the next passage, "rectus insistit;" and also as a variation in sense, to the more general inclination, as expressed by curvatur. Flexura surely denotes a bend, not a turn, as Brisbane would interpret; because a man may turn round on his center, and yet not be said to bend. He particularly blames Linden in this instance for changing the antient reading from promptum to pronum. True it is, that most of the old editions, as Nicolai, Rubæus, Pantinus, Ronsseus, &c. have in promptum; and therefore my cast of the interpretations may be wrong.

Could we divest the words of their idiom, or individual meaning, the spirit of the interpretation would read well and easy with Brisbane; "and thus, by one moderate turn properly given, a man can at one time stand erect, and at other times bend the body in all the offices of life; but "dato" is not "properly given." And, at any rate, it is a sentence in Celsus as it now stands, perhaps literatim, obscurely expressed. "Ac sic uno flexu modico in promptum dato, (quickly performed,) cæteris negociis (in other respects?) Homo et rectus insistit et alioqui ad necessaria opera curvatur." Is not cæteris negociis puzzling, and difficult to translate? If not, there may be a subintelligitur wanting after the ablative case absolute, to solve the purport, "ac sic uno flexu?"—Grieve's authority is for in pronum, "forward."

"For aliquid," he observes, "I would read alioqui, with Linden." Now the older editions have aliquid, (as Nicolai, Rubæus, &c.) therefore, in this instance, he sides with Lindenus, who had been reproved by him for taking this kind of liberty with Celsus, and, of course, he now takes him up, and quits the older editions.

In his remarks on a passage beginning with the words, "at a summa costa," he observes, "this passage is surely much corrupted;" and in this instance quotes Krause, as retaining the new paragraph of Linden, which has an only difference in the addition of the word est. In Linden it runs thus, "At a summa costa paulo interius quam ubi ea media est, os excrescit, ibi quidem tenue, procedens vero, quo proprius lato Scapularum ossi fit, eo plenius latiusque est, et paululum in interiora curvatum, quod proprius altera verticis parte modice intumescens, sustinet jugulum." He adds, "I am of opinion, that the words, as they stand in the first edition, of 1478, with a very small change, (though, no doubt, somewhat obscure and corrupted), will appear to describe, first the coracoid process, and then

In Celsus there are many obscure passages, many omissions, misplacements, and such like inevitable errors of the press, which are not easily comprehended or recti-

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the acromion of the scapula, and in that sense I have translated them." Surely there can be no reason for felicitating himself, on this occasion, as the Omoplata was the bone in question, and the upper rib.

The text expresses, that this bone has an excrescence. Which bone? The Omoplata—which becomes thicker and broader. (What becomes so?) The excrescence, so called, surely, &c. and near which swelling somewhat on another part of its summit. What other summit is there, besides that which forms the coracoid process. It supports the collar bone. What supports the collar bone? Is it not on one end supported by the Sternum, and on the other by the coracoid process? and thus this bone is poised by its extremities. He proceeds, "this is crooked, and may be reckoned amongst the hardest bones." Now perhaps "ac neque inter durissima ossa," which the old editions have; though Linden and Almeloveen reject the neque, does not authorize the text to be altered for the worse, as the Clavicle is not adduced in general as one of the durissima Ossa.—(Vide Morgagni, Epist. 7, p. 177.)—The Yoke bone, the Clavicle, overhangs the ribs like a yoke—sustinet jugulum. And, id ipsum recurvum, proves it to be the Clavicle.

He complains of the description of the Os Humeri, as the editions vary so much; and in consequence, possibly, shrinks from the difficulty.

That there are some trifling variations in the editions is true, but they are not of any moment. Ex. gr. Aldus indites "leniter gibbus," and Linden "leniter curvus."—See Morgagni. But, in all the old editions, (of which I have several upon my table,) there is no material variation of text.

Perhaps the first English translator of Celsus might not have exactly supposed, had he seen it, that Brisbane had fairly translated "quod ad omnes articulos pertinere, in ulterioribus patebit," by "These distinctions I shall all along apply to every member." Articulus, as there used, refers more, I apprehend, to a joint than a member. Nor does it, in a critical sense, satisfy a reader, to be informed, that in making out an obscure sentence, the translator should premise, "that I have chosen to follow nature alone, as she appeared to me in my translation of this passage, having regard at the same time to the manner of Celsus.—Nature may be a pretty poet, and yet a poor commentator.

In his remark on "parvo excessu," which he would expunge; and for "extransitu," would write, "extra in situ," as approaching nearer the original word; we must observe, that he does not pay the same deference to Morgagni's criticism, where it does not suit him, as where it does. For Morgagni, before Krause or Linden, adopted "parvo excessu," as also "extra situm." Moreover, "extra in situ" is a bad pun upon "extransitu," without elucidating or improving, or even expressing the sense. And why compound a pun upon a word which he wished to have changed? I confess also, it appears to me, that the word "ex transitu" expresses a particular fact; which is, that the head of the bone is bound down and supported by the attachment and passage of muscles over the joint. It is contained in most of the old editions; but the great Morgagni restores the passage by "extra situm." In deference to him also, I should be inclined to retain "ex transitu." The anatomy of the part would appear to warrant it. Why would he expunge "parvo excessu?" Would "recessu" or "incessu" have pleased him. The word has probably been taken from some of the Medicean MSS. at Florence; and though not in some of the earlier editions, as Nicolaus or Rubæus, &c. yet it has been deliberately introduced by Pantin, Aldus, and Morgagni's authority, and at the worst makes no material difference in the sense.

In regard to "verticulatis," it is differently printed. The older editions use "verticillatis scapularum ossibus." Some have "veruculatis." And although Brisbane gives Morgagni great credit for the elegant ingenuity of restoring the passage into "vertici lato," yet, may it not with reason be conjectured, that the old and apparently original interpretation is the best.

"Superius autem humeri caput, rotundius est, quam cætera ossa, de quibus adhuc dixi, verticis latis scapularum ossibus, (parvo excessu, overhanging,) inseritur, ac majore parte ex transitu nervis deligatur," which is thus translated by Brisbane: "the upper head of the arm is rounder than the other bones of which I have spoken, and is inserted in the broad bones of the scapula at the top thereof, and is tied outwardly in that situation chiefly by ligaments." In the upper part the head of the humerus is rounder than the other bones to which I have as yet adverted; it is inserted with only slight protuberance into the moveable or rotating bones of the scapula. And in the greater part, or in great measure, is bound down by the passage of muscle over it." This probably comes near to the verbal sense. I could fancy a very appropriate elegance in the expression or term of verticilatis ossibus, or verticulatis,

fied; and the best commentators have sometimes found it a most arduous task to make sense of the text as it is handed down to us.—(See Morgagni, Almeloveen, Linden, Grieve, &c.)

Brisbane, like many others, however confident in himself, does not appear to me to have cleared from obscurity the passages he indites; or at all times to have used the best interpretation. And we must only lament, that he did not brush off that imputation of negligence and incorrectness from himself, which he attaches to others.

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when we take into consideration, how well it expresses the action of so moveable a bone as the scapula; or of a bone, whose motions are so frequent and variable in the bearings and evolutions of the arm; and therefore I should be somewhat inclined to forego the proposed emendation, "vertici lati," of Morgagni.

Albertus, in describing the Sagittal Suture, stiles it "Veruculata, sive Sagittalis."

We must also observe that the Os Humeri is very inefficiently tied outwardly by ligaments, which does not appear to be the import of Nervis.—Vide Almeloveen's note in his edition of 1746, p. 696.

Brisbane remarks also, that much has been written and conjectured upon the words Cortactum, (which, in a passage in the General Preface of Celsus, according to the reading of different editions, by-the-bye, is not Latin,) contactum, contractum, confractum. The fact is, that most of the old editions have contactum; as Nicolaus, Rubæus, Pantin, Thriverus, Aldus, &c.; and, upon reading the passage, it would appear obvious, I think, that "contactum" implies the relative pressure of parts upon each other, which only can be estimated by their contact. Nor does his idea of opposing "lævorem," when "contactum" is expunged, to "processus deinde," seem at all to bear him out.

Neither does the passage in page 11, line 13, of the general preface, where this very passage is as it were recapitulated, and no such word being inserted after "lævorem," at all stand in evidence; because, although "lævorem" be not expressly mentioned, yet, subintelligitur in the terms "similiaque omnia." So that upon the whole, by these few annotations upon our author, he perhaps may be considered, "as not at all times feeling the beauty of the original, or, without being erroneous in many places."

His introduction and short view of picturesque anatomy is very pleasing and appropriate to the work. So far he does himself credit. But much otherwise, when, after his best endeavours to obliterate the sense of Grieve's translation, which appeared some years before his own, he never touches upon his obligation to him; nay, in many instances, he injures in lieu of improving that translation. The same may be observed in some instances also of the Latin editions, from which he took his text.

The commentaries and editions are—Nicolaus, Targa, Pachel, Pinzi, Stephens, Ronsseus, Morgagni, Almeloveen, Linden, Paaw, Pantin, Thriverus Brachelius, Aldus, Milligan, &c. &c.

The work however is very neat, and very praise-worthy, but is entirely the performance of an amateur in the art, who plays a little upon his instrument, and is not a little pleased with his playing. Nor should these observations have escaped me, if I had not seen a disposition in this author to take that from others, which he is vain enough to fancy is added to himself.

In regard to a translation of Cicero on the Nature of the Gods, it is a sublime subject, and befitting only the pen of the Gods.

We are told in the opening, that in Cicero's short Sketch of the Animal Œconomy, "we are not to expect the accuracy of a professed anatomist, much less the modern improvements."—Strange if we had!

The version "Here what we receive into our mouth first lands," is not the happy translation of one of these Gods; nor "sucking in air," similiaque omnia. And Brisbane, in the three ensuing words, exhibited the weakness of human nature, so common to us all—"delineavit, direxit, edidit!!!"—Veni ——— vidi, ——— vici,—very well for Cæsar, or very well for Cicero—not so for Brisbane.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM.

———, Thesis de Infantum Vita Conservanda.

Balfour, &c. *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1769, Domestic Medicine.

London, 8*vo.* 1769, Domestic Medicine, of which there have been above 5000 copies sold.—See Rees's Encyclopædia.

London, 8*vo.* 1772, Domestic Medicine, 2d edition, with additions.

Altenbor. 8*vo.* 1774, Hausarzney Thumst.

London, 8*vo.* 1782, More ample than the edition of 1769,—not so handsome.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1783, La Medicine Domestique, par J. D. Duplenil, 5 vols.

London, 8*vo.* 1786, Cautions concerning cold Bathing.

London, 8*vo.* 1790, Letters to the Patenteé on Fleecy Hosiery, 3d edition.

London, 8*vo.* 1794, Domestic Medicine.

London, 8*vo.* 1796, On the Venereal Disease, Prevention, and Cure.

London, 8*vo.* 1797, Observations on the Diet of the common People.

London, 8*vo.* 1798, On Fleecy Hosiery.

London, 8*vo.* 1800, On the Offices and Duties of a Mother; last work.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1802, Medicine Domestique, ou Traité complet des moyens de se conserver en santé traduit de l'Anglais par J. D. Duplenil, 5 vols.

London, 8*vo.* 1803, Advice to Mothers, 2d edition.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1804, Le Conservateur de la santé des Meres et des Enfans traduit de l'Anglais par Duverue du Praile; revisé et augmenté de notes par le Docteur Mallet.

Paris, 12*mo.* 1812, Observation de pratique sur les Bains d'eau de mer, et sur les bains chauds —traduit par Rouxel.

London, 1813, Advice to Mothers.

London, 8*vo.* 1813, Domestic Medicine, 21st edition.

Dr. Buchan's modesty, I understand, did not allow him to suppose himself equal to the composition of this work. He procured a friend to do it. Was not his friend's name Smellie? And a Buchaneering he would go—"some make money one way; I make it *so*."

How much the disease of quackery infests the medical authors, as well as the advertising ones in this country, its rapid progress in the last few years amply exhibits. It is impossible, in surveying this progress, not to lament it most particularly. How many brilliant names have been shorn of their lustre, by the caries of this vice, is amply certified, by the disgraceful style of familiar physic in which they appear.

Under the cover of a regular publication, thousands of springes are set by such men, in the nooks and corners of their books, as artful lures, to intrap the unwary.

The success of a medicine, administered by them, puffed and made public by them or their friends, nay in reality vended by them, we see daily. When this imposition has had its run, others, upon the same terms, and from the same venal

sources, are obtruded on the public. The quacks-patent, such as the Solomons, Brodums or broad-hums, &c. (inter alios sanctos,) are gentlemen, and honest men, compared to the former. These announce themselves as quacks: they are quacks, and we deal with them as such. Different indeed is the iniquity of those, who, assuming one character, deceive and traduce by another.

An author may compose a book of a domestic kind, with very good intention. But the man who launches a book on the public, fraught with nothing but the encomias on medicine, of his own preparing, administering, and vending, may be truly branded as a disgraceful character.

The effect of Buchan's Domestic Medicine upon the public, no person can estimate so well as old ladies, clergymen, housekeepers, and country squires. The benefit to the faculty in particular may well be ranked high, since they have been as much indebted to it for a great accession of business, as to all the diseases therein contained. It is certainly, I believe, a very sensible, well-intended, and clever book. What good it may have done to its votaries, is "toute autre chose."

BERDMORE.

London, 12*mo.* 1770, Treatise on the Teeth and Gums.—He was esteemed a very good Dentist.

BLACK, WM. M. D.

Lug. Bat. 1771, Dissertatio Medica de diagnosi, prognosi et causis Mortis in Febribus.

Johnson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1781, Observations on the Small Pox, Medical and Political, &c.

London, 8*vo.* 1781, Observations on the Small Pox; 2d edit.

Johnson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1782, Historical Sketches of Medicine and Surgery, &c.

London, 8*vo.* 1788, Comparative View of the Mortality, &c.

London, 8*vo.* 1792, Reasons for preventing the French, &c.

London, 8*vo.* 1796, NewEdition of General Monk's Observations, &c.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1798, Esquisse d'une Histoirre traduite, par Coray.

London, 8*vo.* 1810, Dissertation on Insanity, with tables.

London, 8*vo.* 1811, Dissertation on Insanity, 2d edition.

The above works appear to be written with a strong cast of judgment, a certain degree of useful information, but with a sarcastic disposition, where the subject would admit. I knew the author. He was then surgeon to a regiment; was a man of very strong understanding, and of a severe, but friendly disposition.

He was very intimate with the old Dr. Sims, President of the Medical Society, who was also a man of great sense and observation. Dr. Black, in those days, lodged in Harvey's Buildings, in the Strand. He was very civil to me on my father's account, who had attended him, when he had broken his leg. On my quitting London, I lost sight of him; but as far as I was then able to judge, there appeared a probability of his rising to eminence.

A keenness here and there pervaded his works which ever made them interesting, independent of the information. Dr. Young, however, has criticised him severely in his Medical Literature, p. 44. Had Dr. Black been alive at the time, I conjecture, Dr. Young would have looked a little *white* upon it; he would have had an awkward time with him. A dead man's nose bears peppering well; for when his candle is burnt out, down to the socket, he is not then wick enough to extinguish the snuff.

BERDOE, MARM, M. D.

Bath, 8*vo.* 1771, Inquiry into the Influence of Electric Fluid, on Animated Beings.
Bath, 8*vo.* 1771, Essay on Pudendagra.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Lues Venerea.
Bath, 8*vo.* 1772, Essay on the Nature and Causes of the Gout, &c.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Theory of Human Sensations.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Doubts touching the Inversion of Objects, &c.
London, 8*vo.* 1772, Essay on the Nature and Circulation of the Blood ; in 2 parts.

BELL, BENJAMIN.

8*vo.* ——, On Ulcers.
Medical Comm. Ed. 8*vo.* 1773, Case of Epilepsy, cured by Flowers of Zinc.
Medical Comm. Ed. 8*vo.* 1775, Case of dissolved Vertebræ.
Edinburgh, 1779, On Ulcers, 2d edition, soon a 3d edition.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1779, System of Surgery.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1783, System of Surgery ; 2d vol.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1784, System of Surgery ; 3d vol.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1784, On Diseases of Testicles.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1785, System of Surgery ; 4th vol.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1786, System of Surgery ; 5th vol.
Chas.Elliot,&c.*Edinb.*8*vo.* 1787, System of Surgery ; 3d edit., 6 vols.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1787, On Ulcers, &c. 4th edition.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1788, System of Surgery ; vol 6th and last.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1792, System of Surgery ; new edit. 6 vols.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1793, Treatise on the Venereal Disease ; 2 vols, which was translated by Bosquillon.
Edinburgh, 8*vo* 1794, On the Hydrocele, and other Diseases of the Testes.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1794, On Gonorrhæa and Lues Venerea, 2 vols.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1796, System of Surgery ; new edit. 7 vols.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1796, System of Surgery ; 6th edit. 7 vols.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1797, Treatise on the Venereal ; 2 vols.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1798, Systeme Traduit par Bosquillon, 7 vols.
Edinburgh, 8*vo.* 1800, Observations on the Mode of Attendance of the Surgeons of Edinburgh, on the Royal Infirmary.
London, 8*vo.* 1801, System of Surgery, 7 vols. 7th edition.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1803, Des Ulceres traduit par Bosquillon ;—There is an edition of this in French, on pale rose paper.

The author deserves the greatest commendation for the above excellent and practical works. I am well aware of the smart spurs with which some of those unlucky jockeys called *wits* have ridden him. They should have known that wit is a dangerous weapon, if it be used improperly to a spirited animal. He may kick and retort, and needs it not ; if used to a dull one,—cui bono ?

Benjamin Bell's industry ranks high. He was the first who established a very use-

ful Belfry in the school; and he has been carped at severely, as if he had not abundance of practical excellence to overbalance his deficiencies. Who shall have a right to expect perfection in the man, who laudably uses his best endeavours, through innumerable difficulties, to establish so arduous an undertaking, as a system of surgery? May we not request of such a critic, to supersede it by a better?

BRAMBILLA, JOH. ALEX.

Surgeon to Joseph 2d, Emperor of Austria.

Vienna, 1773, Abkandl von der Phlegmones.
Litteris Schmidhanis, *Vienna, fol. maj.* 1782, Instrumentarium Chirurgicum Militare.
Vienna, 1799, Reglement for de K. K. Feldchirurgen.

The Instrumentarium was an unwieldy work, which however came out with considerable countenance. The plates are useful specimens of surgical instruments, though not in general of modern date, or very flattering to the artist. In fact they are not equal to Brambilla's discernment or character.

The great merit of the performance is in the surgical remarks and histories of the author, who was a man of distinguished eminence as an army surgeon. There is a work, "Discours sur la preeminence et l'utilite de la Chirurgie traduit du latin par M. Linguet."—an? Bruxelles, 1786. I have not seen it.

BALDINGER, ERNEST. GOTTFR.

Berlin et Stralsund, 8vo. 1773, Auszuge aus. Dissertat.—Magazin fur Aerzte.
8vo. 1775, Mag. Medenisches Journal.
Goett. 8vo. 1776, Sylloge select Opusculæ, &c. 6 vols.
Leips. 1779, Neves Magazin fur Pract. Ærate.
Goett. 8vo. 1784, Medicinishes Journal 28.—Vide Stuck; and German Grammar.

His first work was a "Catalogus Dissertationum," from Altenburg, in 1768, 4to., and his last on "Litteratura Universæ," &c. 8vo., from Marburg, 1793.

His library consisted of 1600 volumes, exclusive of detached pieces. (What is that in our days?) He had 100 different editions of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. —Well done Hobby; as many Hobbies as Ridinger!

He was a Professor of Marburg. Had any bold Bibliographical Adventurer, such as Mr. A. B., stolen away these hundred editions of Hippocrates; might we not, one hour after, have beheld, in Baldinger, one of the finest specimens of the Facies Hippocratica?

BLACK, JOSEPH, M. D.

Obiit 1795.

———, Thesis de Acido a Cibis orto.
Phil. Trans., London, 1774, On the more ready freezing of water that has been boiled.
Essays, Physical & Literary, 1776, Experiments on Magnesia.
1782, Experiments on Magnesia, by Cullen.
Phil. Trans., Edinbro', 1794, Analysis of the Waters of some boiling Springs in Iceland—a paper.
Longman&Rees, *Lond.4to.* 1803, Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, by Robinson, 2 vols., with Portrait.—See Robinson's Account of Black's Posthumous Chemical Lecture.

How much has this great man benefitted science, as an original investigator; yet how little has he edited?

Deluc was a direct plagiarist from him; and Lavoisier, La Place, Dr. Crawford, &c. &c. all borrowed from his latent heat, &c. No man was greater: or more wronged by innovators.—See various Eulogies, Biographical Memoirs, Scientific Works, Encyclopædias, Theses, &c. and see every where, ubi chemical lustre shines forth!

BLUMENBACH, J. F.

M. D. et Eques.

Gottin. 8*vo.* 1775, De Generis Humani varietate nativa, &c. Diss. inaug. 1793, 1795,

Gottingen, 4*to.* 1785-6, De Oculis Leucaethiopum et Iridis motû Comm.

C. Dieteric, *Gottin.* 8*vo.* 1786, Introduc. ad Hist. Medic. Literariam.

Gottin. 8*vo.* 1786, Geschiete der Knocken.

Gottin. 4*to.* 1786, Specimen Physiologiæ comparatæ inter Animalia calidi Sanguinis; Vivipara et Ovipara.—A 3d edition, translated by Elliotson, in 8vo. 1820.

1787, Specimen Physiologiæ comparatæ inter Animantia calidi Sanguinis; Vivipara et Ovipara.

Gottin. 4*to.* 1788, De vi vitali Sanguinis.

Gottin. 4*to.* 1789, Specimen Physiologiæ comparatæ inter Animalia calidi Sanguinis; Vivipara et Ovipara.

J. C. Dieteric, *Gottin.* 4*to.* 1790, Craniorum diversarum, &c.—Tabellis æneis, 10.—These came out in decades 1793 et 1795, ad annum 1808.—My copy has wretched plates.

Gottin. 8*vo.* 1791, Uber den bil dungstrict.

London, 8*vo.* 1792, On Generation, translated by Crichton.

Gottin. 8*vo.* 1792, Decas collectionis suæ Craniorum diversarum gentium illustrata.

———, Translation of Natural History, in German.

Comm. Societ., *Gottin.* ——, De Nisu Formativo et Generatione.—Magezin sur das Neves te aus der Physick, vol. 4 on Body, &c. of Negroes.

Gottin. 4*to.* ——, Antiquæ artis opera, ad Hist. Natur. pertinentia.

Phil. Trans., 1794, Observations on some Egyptian Mummies, opened in London.

Gottin. 8*vo.* 1795, Dissertatio de generis Humani varietate nativa.—3d edition.

Gottin. 4*to.* 1795, De vi vitali Sanguinis neganda.

Gottin. 8*vo.* ——, De vi vitali Sanguinis neganda.

London, 4*to.* 1797, Institutiones Physiologiæ.

Gottin. 4*to.* 1798, Institutiones Pathologiæ.

1800, On casual Mutilations affecting Procreation.

1800, Decas Craniorum diversarum, &c.

Metz. 8*vo.* 1803, Manuel d'Histoire Naturelle traduit par Soulange Artaud, 2 vols. avec figures.
Med. Journal, vol. 7, *p.* 409, Opinion on the Iris.
Paris, 1805, De l'Unité du genre Humain et de ses Varietés, traduit du Latin par Chardel.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1806, De l'Unité du genre Humain et de ses Varietés.
London, 8*vo.* 1807, Short System of Comparative Anatomy, translated by W. Lawrence, with notes.
8*vo.* 1808, Manuel de l'Histoire Naturelle, 2 vols.
London, 4*to.* 1815, Institutiones Physiologiæ ; translated.
Dietric, *Gottin.* 4*to.* 1817, De anomalis et vitiosis quibusdam nisus formativi aberrationibus, Comm. cum tab. 2.
London, 8*vo.* 1817, Institutiones Physiologiæ ; translated by J. Elliotson, with notes, 2d edit.
Phys. et Med. Society, ——, Prolapsus Oculorum, eines Enthaupteten.
Med. Journal, vol. 29, ——, On Vegetables found in some species of Minerals.—Consult his works in German.
——, A Letter to Von Moll, M. P.
——, On Generation, by Dr. Crighton.

This author cuts a distinguished figure as an anatomist, philosopher, and naturalist ; and has been a man of singular research and industry.

I have often been obliged to his bibliothecal information, in his Introductio et Historia Medica Litteraria, which had its rise probably "defectu compendii ad prælegendum apte," and wherein he has been much wiser than *my* silly head has admitted. "Vivorum enim derelictum litteris mandare nimis anceps foret negotium. Cum grano salis ;" this is all very well, but I shall still keep to the text ; "refellere sine pertinacia," and "refelli sine iracundia paratus sum." My object is, to instruct if possible or to be instructed, in all that relates to a profession whose practice, practice has taught me to detest ; but whose study is delightful. To give and to take is the only reciprocity by which science can be benefitted. And if the lash be laid upon me no harder than I have applied it on others, I am willing to submit. To become a correct child, the child must be corrected,—adeat lector. The hideous aspect of the book "De Craniorum Diversorum," in despight of the author's colouring, does not give us much the idea—of an amiable blooming book, or Blumenbach.

BLANC, LE.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1775, Precis d'Operations de Chirurgie.

BELLINGERUS, F.

London, 8*vo.* 1717, Of the Nutrition of the Fœtus in the Womb.

In which book he endeavoured to assert, that chyle from the Placenta passed into the thymus gland of the fœtus ; and from thence by a peculiar duct, was conveyed to the excretory duct of the maxillary gland ; and being thus swallowed by the fœtus, was converted into nourishment. This was asserted only upon one observation, made on a monstrous fœtus.—A monstrous good joke !

There is not perhaps any science wherein so many monstrous good jokes, and superlative romances, are exhibited, as in the science of medicine. For instance : it is a monstrous good joke in any practitioner, to suppose that his patients will always

abide by him; and yet it is a common error. It is a monstrous good joke, to be observed, that men, of the first science and longest practice, cannot frequently gain the confidence of their patients; when a Merry Andrew Doctor and his Mountebank can take a town by storm in a moment; nay, can persuade the mob, mobility, and nobility, (as well as the gens de lettres,) that they have actually cured them of diseases which they never had. It is a monstrous good joke, apparently to affect, that arsenic shall poyson one man, who was well; and as quickly cure another, who was ill. It is a monstrous good joke, to perceive, in a town, that a man who came to that town without any character, (because he had not any to bring,) shall, to a moral certainty, supplant, in a very short time, by hook or by crook, every other man there, who had one. But this monstrous good joke is practiced, and with success, every day. It is a monstrous good joke, that a medical man, who is confessedly without brains, shall contrive, completely to suck the brains of another, who has not brains to perceive it. It is a monstrous good joke, to observe, sometimes, that the best informed practitioner in a town shall seldom get a fee; whilst the greatest medical fool in the town shall seldom miss one. It is a monstrous good joke, that one accoucheur of high diplomatic power, shall seldom be able to introduce a live child fairly into the world; whilst a man, only secundi ordinis, shall frequently bring two and sometimes three; not leaving behind, of the three, one single fraction; and by that art merely, which my master, Dr. Denman, used to exemplify, as *simple Traction*. It is a monstrous good joke, that one worthy man shall get into the will, of *every patient he doth kill*; whilst another, would as lief kill his brother. And, in medicine, it is no small matter, that as one Doctor gets thin, the other gets fatter. But of all good jokes, that joke is the best, which has the good sense when to leave off; and to leave off with a zest.

N. B. Who is it, who, like myself, displays so often the elegant word *gets*?—And who? who! Ask a Reviewer.

BAUDELOCQUE, J. L.

Tubingen, 8*vo.* 1779, Gebuntshulse.--What a fine mellow word.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1781, L'Art des Accouchemens, 2 tom.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1782, Anleitung zur, &c.—See German Grammar.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1787, Principes sur l'Art,—par demandes et reponses.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1789, L'Art des Accouchemens.
Parkinson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1790, Midwifery, 3 vols., translated from the French of Narres, by Heath.—An excellent translation, with plates.
1799, On the Amputation of the Uterus.
1801, Memoirs of the Cæsarean Operation, translated by Hull.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1806, Principes sur l'Art des Accouchemens, en faveur des eleves sages femmes.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1807, L'Art des Accouchemens, avec figures, 4me edit.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1812, Principes sur l'Art des Accouchemens, par demandes et par reponses, en faveur des eleves sages femmes, 5eme edit.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1815, L'Art des Accouchemens, 6eme edit.

A very excellent practical work, from an experienced and enlightened teacher. It is a book now universally consulted. Pay attention to Heath's preface.

What a whimsical coincidence of man-midwives' names: Baudelocque, Levret, Smellie, and Hunter!

BROWN, JOHN, M. D.

Obiit 1788.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1780, Elementa Medicinæ.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1784, Elementa Medicinæ, 2 vols.
8*vo.* 1787, Elementa Medicinæ, 2d edit.
8*vo.* 1787, Observations on the Principles; without his name.
Johnson, *London*, 1788, Elements, &c. translated by the author.
Pavia, 8*vo.* 1792, Compendio della nuova Dottrina Medica, tradotto da G. Rasoni.
8*vo.* 1794, Elementa Medicinæ, 2 vols.
Johnson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1795, Elements of Medicine, 2 vols., by Beddoes.
Francfort, 8*vo.* 1795, Elements of Medicine, translated from the Latin by Weickard.
1801, Elemens de Medicine, traduits du Latin, par Fouquier.
London, 8*vo.* 1802, Pfaff's System of Brown, by Richardson, from the German works, 3 vols.
London, 8*vo.* 1804, Elemens avec les additions et la table de Lynch.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1805, Elemens de Medicine, traduits par Fouquier.
Paris, 1805, Nouvelle Doctrine, contenant ses Elemens: refutation du systeme du Spasme, traduit de l'Italienne par La font Gonzi.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1805, Elemens, par J. Bertin.
London, 8*vo.* 1805, Brown's Works, by his son, W. Cullen Brown.—He divides all diseases into 2 great classes: the Sthenic, and Asthenic; which system he is said not to have understood. It is the system of Asclepiades, by Themison, *i. e.* of the Methodic Sect and Augustan Age.

Consult F. A. Weber, Gilbert et Dressaise, Petit Radel, &c.

This celebrated Medical Revolutionist and Utopian man has been often rebuked and panegyrized, by friends and foes. And, as there is such easy access to these remarks, in the Edinbro' Practice of Physic, in Beddoes's edition of his works, in Hutchinson's Life, &c. &c. I shall refer the reader to these sources for his genuine character.

His ability and negligence ran pari passû; and yet the medical world is much indebted to him. Italy, in the character of contra stimulants, has now risen up in arms against Brown—ex pede Hercules.

BLANE, SIR GILBERT.

London, 8*vo.* 1782, Account of the Battle of the 1st of April.
——, On the Diseases of Seamen.
London, 8*vo.* 1785, On the Diseases of Seamen.
1788, Lecture on Muscular Motion, to the Royal Society, November, 1788.

——, On the Benefit of Nitrous Fumigation.
London, 8*vo.* 1789, On the Diseases of Seamen.
London, 4*to.* 1790, Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion.
1799, On the Diseases of Seamen, 3d edition.—A work well worth consulting.
——, On Floating Lazarettoes.
1801, On Egyptian Opthalmy, translated.
——, On Yellow Fever, nature, & properties; Letters to Baron J. Thloert.
Med. et Chirur. Trans. ——, On Walcheren Fever, 3d vol.
1809, On Intermittent Fevers.
1814, Observations on Diseases, &c.
1814, Case of Cynanche Laryngæa.
——, Elements of Medical Logic.
——, On Infection.
Edinbro', ——, Address to the Medical Society of Edinbro'.
——–, Evidence in Favour of the Jennerian Discovery.
8*vo.* 1819, Elements of Medical Logick, &c. 2d edit. with large additions.
8*vo.* 1821, Statement of Facts relative to Vaccination.

Sir Gilbert Blane had considerable reputation as an army physician, and as a very practical writer.

BURSERIUS, J. BAPT.

De Hanilfield.—Obiit 1785, ætatis 61.

Venet. 8*vo.* 1782, Institutiones Medicæ Practicæ; imported by Boosey, 8 vols.
Mediolani, 8*vo.* 1785, Institutiones Medicæ Practicæ; 8 vols.
Hahns, *Lipsiæ*, 8*vo.* 1787, Institutiones Medicæ Practicæ; 4 vols.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1790, Institutiones Medicæ Practicæ; English translation, by Brown, 5 vols.
Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1798, Analysis of Institutiones Med. Practicæ, (Latin, 4 vols.) ac Commentaria de, seperate.
Cadell&Davies, *Edinb.* 8*vo.* 1800, The Instit. of the Practice of Medicine.
Gerold, *Wienn.* 1821-23, Opera posthuma, quæ ex scriptis ejusdem collegit J. B. Barti, 3 tom.

The "Institutiones" is an excellent practical work, for which there has been a very general demand amongst Students and Professors in the Universities. It is a most necessary addition to the practical physician, and to his library. It is very simple in its detail, and copious in its distinctions and points of useful information, chiefly in the department of the clinical practitioner.

The author has drawn his information from the bed-side, and obviously from an extensive and careful perusal of practical writers of all ages. On this account, we shall find it a most interesting work, especially as it exhibits in great force "la Medicine collective."

The fourth volume was posthumous—similis patri filius! He practised at Faenza, Ferrara, and Pavia.—See Med. and Chir. Review, March, 1803; & Rothe's Critique.

The English edition of 1800 is translated by Cullen Brown. I observed lately, in Watt's new Biographia, of 1820, that the Institutes of 1798 is placed among the works of Joach. Burserus, and also the edition of Brown's, in 5 vols.—Is it an error?

BEDDOES, THOS. M.D.

Natus 1760, Obiit 1808.

1782, Translation of the Physiologic Dissertation of Spallanzani.

London, 8*vo*. 1784, Dissertation on Natural History.

London, 8*vo*. 1784, Notes to a Translation of Bergman's Essays.

London, 8*vo*. 1785, Essay on Elective Attractions.

London, 8*vo*. 1786, Scheele's Essays revised; also some Chemical Papers.—See Watt, &c.

Oxford, 8*vo*. 1790, Chemical Experiments and Opinions of the 17th century.

London, 1790, Dissertation on Natural History.

Clarendon Press, 8*vo*. 1791, An Analytical Account of the Writings of Mayow.

1791, Paper before the Royal Society, on the Affinity between Basaltes and Granite; also Observations on the Conversion of Cast into Malleable Iron.

1792, Botanical Dialogues.

——, A Treatise on Early Instruction.

——, A Poem of Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean.—See Annual Anthology, 1796.

Bristol, 8*vo*. 1793, A Letter to Dr. Darwin on Consumption.

Murray, *London*, 8*vo*. 1793, Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Sea Scurvy, Consumption, &c. with two of Girtanner's Memoirs translated.

Phil. Trans. 1793, Cases of Hydrophobia.

——, Case on Phlegmonic Inflammation.

——, Cases of Dissections.

——, On Digitalis, &c.

——, Proposals for the Improvement of Medicine.

——, Proposals, &c. 2d edition.

London, 8*vo*. 1794, Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, with Reflections on Language.

——, A Guide for Self-Preservation and Parental Affection.

Leipsic, 8*vo*. 1794, His Works, in German, 2 vols.

London, 8*vo*. 1794, Consultation on the Use and Production of factitious Airs, 1796, 3 vols., with Watt.

Bristol, 8*vo*. 1795, Consultation on the Use and Production of factitious Airs, 2d edit., parts 1 & 2.

	London, 8*vo.*	1795,	On Inoculation, and New Method of Hernia.
		1795,	New Method of Operating for Hernia; with plates.
		1795,	Brown's Elements of Medicine, 2 vols.—with head.
		1795,	Political Pamphlets.
		——,	Gimbernet's Method of Femoral Hernia.
		——,	A Third Part of Considerations.
		1796,	History of Isaac Jenkins.—This had a great sale.
		——,	Consultation on the Use and Production of factitious Airs; 4th and 5th parts.
		1797,	Suggestions, &c. for the improvement of the British Infirmary.
	Bristol, 8*vo.*	1797,	Reports of Cases of Nitrous Acids.
	Bristol, 8*vo.*	1797,	New Reports of the same; on Nitrous Acid.
Johnson,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1797,	Introductory Lecture to a Course of Popular, &c.
	Bristol, 8*vo.*	1798,	On the Constitution and Management of the Human Body, 2d edit.
Johnson,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1799,	A Collection of Testimonies relating to Nitrous Acid in Lues.
Longman&Rees,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1799,	West Country Contributions to Medicine.
For Longman,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1799,	On Consumption Causes, &c. 2d edition, for Parents.
	Medical Journal,	1799,	Reply to Dr. Crichton.
	Medical Journal,	1799,	The Reply continued.
Longman&Rees,	*Lond.* 8*vo.*	1799,	Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge.
Longman,	*London*, 8*vo.*	——,	Notices at the Medical Pneumatic Institution.
	March,	1800,	Advertisement of Lectures on the Laws of Animal Nature; a Letter to Dr. Bradley.
	London, 8*vo.*	1800,	A Communication relating to the use of Nitrous Acid.
	London, 8*vo.*	1801,	On the Domestic and Medical Management of the Consumptive; and Questions concerning the Children of the Poor.
	Bristol, 8*vo.*	1801,	Medical and Domestic Management of the Consumptive, and Questions concerning the Children of the Poor.
		——,	Plan and Proposal for trying Acids.
		——,	Popular Essays on Hygeia announced.
Phillips,		1802,	Hygeia, a series of Essays on Health, 1st No., 2 vols.
		——,	Proposed reward to Dr. Jenner.
		1803,	Papers on Influenza.

	Bristol,	1803, On Medical Institutions for the Poor.
		1805, Rules of the extended Medical Institution.
		1806, Letter to Dr. Jenner, approving Vaccination.
		1806, Manual of Health.
Johnson,	*London*, 8*vo*.	1806, Manual of Health.
	London, 8*vo*.	1807, Researches concerning Fever, as connected with Inflammation ; good Advice for the Husbandman, &c.
	London, 8*vo*.	1807, Researches, Anatomical and Practical, on Fever as connected with Inflammation.
Phillips,	*London*, 8*vo*.	1808, Letter to Sir Joseph Banks on Abuses, &c. in Medicine.
		1808, Good Advice to Husbandmen.—See Review's for Sparsæ.

The works of Dr. Beddoes contain a singular admixture of ingredients. They consist of usefulness, of variety, of investigation, of talent, and of affectation. The stream runs rapid, but hath its depths and shallows. His works embrace a most extensive surface of queries and inquiry ; touching, like a vessel of discovery, upon every little topic or island ; but yet, with top-sails set, as if stinted to time. For, as an author, he appears to have been always in a hurry to reach the mart of novelty and invention, lest others should arrive there before him ; so that it became, through life, a perpetual tilt and tournament for fame. This kept his mind in the unceasing act of spring and of recoil ; for, (as his decayed body proved,) he was literally worn out by the action and re-action of an inquisitive nature, and of restlessness for fame. Such was this thirst for fame in him, and so ardent its grasping, that the passion drove all before it. And, in the midst of his efforts to benefit science, as a philosopher, a feeling of charletanry, I doubt, rather obumbrated his character as a man. He has had, in many instances, however, very deservedly, his eulogists.—See Dr. Stock, Med. Physic. Journal, 1809, p, 176, Memoir, 1811, and Murray's Life, 4to., 1811.—The flos florum of his admirers was Dr. Thornton.

BARON, K. THEODORE.

Obiit 1758.

Mem. de Mathemat. et de Phys. tom. 1, *p.* 383, 1732-9, } Pharmacopæia of Paris.

1739, On Chocolate.

"Observation Anatomique sur une maladie mortelle de l'Estomac, tres rare et tres singuliere. A l'ouverture du sujet, on trouva l'estomac percé sans aucune adherence avec les parties vicines et sans aucum vestige d'inflammation et de suppuration.

We may compare this with the account lately given us of the case and opening of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte, who never was considered as a sound man.—See also Mehclin. and Max. Preus.—De Ventriculi perforatis, hepatisque per hocce foramen illius cavitatem ex parte subintrantis, illudque claudentis, cum eoque connexione cartiliginea membranacea firmiter concreti quasi, aliorumque in corpore muliebri constitutione summa præternaturali." The last two words might have assorted with Bonaparte's mind.—See also Du Verney—Fursteneau.

"The opening of the corpse of Bonaparte discovered much flatus in the abdomen ; some ounces of yellow serum in the cavaties of the chest ; coagulable lymph on the Pleuræ ; tubercules on the lungs ; adhesion about the liver ; nearer the pylorus there was adhesion, and an aperture ; and the whole of the internal cavity was occupied by one vast cancerous ulcer."

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH.

1768, Voyage round the World; and Works, chiefly Botanical, to 1804.

This celebrated naturalist has written some occasional papers on medical subjects. We might avail ourselves, as in other instances, upon this plea, of making honourable mention of his name amongst us; but I shall leave this to be done in the chartis maximis of natural history. Holland is indebted to its Banks for the prosperity and salvation of the country. So might we say of this philosopher, in some certain degree, in regard to the inland of science; and yet there are some fissures in his skill, in common with his fellows. As a general friend and patron of the arts, he deserves well of this country. His patronage was great, and his philosophical correspondence most extensive. I was formerly acquainted with Dr. Grey, of the British Musæum, where at that time Dr. Solander, Dr. George Fordyce, and Sir Joseph Banks were frequent visitors at the Musæum; and all of them then in their zenith.

BLEULAND, JANUS.

Luchtmann, } *Lug. Bat.* 8*vo.* } Experimentum Anatomicum de Arteri-
} *major*, 1784, } olis Lymphaticis.

Luchtmann, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1785, Obs. Anat. Med. de sana et morbosa Œsophagi structura, cum figuris.

Luchtmann, *Lug. Bat.* 4*to.* 1787, Tract. de difficili aut impedito Alimentorum ex Ventriculo in duodenum progressu, cum figuris.

Weidmann, } *Traject ad Rhe-* } De Vasculis Tenuium Intestinorum des-
} *num*, 4*to.* 1797, } criptio, iconibus illustrata.

Weidmann, *Lipsiæ*, 4*to.* ——, Icon Tunicæ Villosæ Intestini Duodeni.

Dunzer, *Dupeldorf*, 4*to.* ——, Vasculorum Intestini tenuium subtillissimé Anatomiæ opera detegendæ.

BARTON, BENJ. SMITH.

Philadelphia.

London, 1787, Chiefly Subjects of Natural History;—and also in Nicholson's Journal to 1812.—See Watt.

I am glad to enumerate a publication from that quarter of the world. Many of the medical men of America have evinced great talents in those subjects on which they have treated.—See Bartlet's History of Medicine in America.

BROUSSONET, P. M.

Memoires de Paris, 1787, Considera. sur les Dents, en general, &c.

BAILLIE, MATHEW, M.D.

Phil. Trans., London, 1788, Of a Remarkable Transposition of the Viscera.

Johnson, } *Med. Chir. Trans.* } Of uncommon Appearances of Disease
} *London*, 8*vo.* 1789, } in the Blood Vessels.

Phil. Trans., London, 1789, On a Change in the Ovarium and Particular Structure.

Med. & Chir. Trans. Lond 1790, Emphysema Case, not proceeding from local Injury.

Bulmer, & Co. *Lond.* 8*vo.* 1793, Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body.

Med. & Chir. Trans., Lond. 1793, The want of a Pericardium in the Human Body.

Berlin, 8*vo.* 1794, Morbid Anatomy, in German, by Soemmering.

Med. & Chir. Trans. Lond. 1795, Case of Diabetes and Disection, & 1800.

Med. & Chir. Trans. Lond. 1796, Case of a singular Disease of the large Intestines.

Med. & Chir. Trans. Lond. 1797, Case of Constipation for 15 weeks before Death.

Johnson, *London*, 8*vo.* 1798, Appendix to the 1st edition of Morbid Anatomy.

Johnson, *London*, 4*to.* 1799, Series of Engravings of Morbid Anat. in Fasciculi

London, royal 4*to.* 1802, Engravings tending to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy, 1st Fasciculus.

1802, Letter to Dr. Adams, on Schirrus.

London, 4*to.* 1803, Series of Engravings; 2d Fasciculus.

Med. Trans., Lond., 1806, Case of Hydrocephalus, in a Boy 7 years old; and uncommon Symptoms.

——, Upon a strong Pulsation of the Aorta, in the Epigastric Region.

London, 4*to.* 1812, Series of Engravings to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy.

London, 4*to.* 1812, Series of Engravings to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy, 2d edition.

Med. Trans., p. 156, 1815, Case of Stricture of the Rectum.

Med. Trans., p. 156, 1815, Some Observations respecting the Green Jaundice.

Med. Trans., p. 156, 1815, Some Observations on a particular species of Purging.

Med. & Chir. Trans., 1793, Of a remarkable Deviation from the Natural Structure, in the Urinary Bladder, and Organs of Generation of a Male.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1815, Anatomie Pathologique des Organes les plus importants du corps humain, traduite par Guerbois, 3d edition.

London, 8*vo.* 1817, Morbid Anatomy, 4th edition.

London, 8*vo.* 1818, Morbid Anatomy, 5th edition.—See the appendix, also a 4to. edition.

Several of Baillie's opinions are distributed in other writers' works.

Not any expressions of mine can possibly add to the very distinguished and high wrought fame of Dr. Baillie. As an anatomist and teacher, he held most deserved rank. As a practitioner, he was pre-eminent.

The series of engravings, illustrative of the text of the Morbid Anatomy, are at once master-pieces of science and of elegance. They are chiefly executed by the excellent and inimitable Clift, and engraved by Heath, Skelton, and Basire. Hence we become assured, that to this performance we must look, for refined art, and classic excellence. The work is quite an honour to the country, to those artists, and to Dr. Baillie: although it is criticized by a French author. How much the Old Bailey has added to Dr. Baillie's reputation, the day of Resurrection will prove; for, what is a

King without subjects?—See an account of his retirement, p. 302, of the Medical and Physical Journal, vol. i. He lived long enough to remark, that "he was going out of fashion."

BLIZZARD, SIR WM.

London, 8*vo.* 1786, On the Danger of Copper and Bell Metal in Medicine.
London, 8*vo.* 1803, On the Blood Vessels of the Extremities, and Use of the Tournequet.
London. 4*to.* 1809, Hunterian Oration.

The application of the Tournequet was very useful to the surgical student.

BABINGTON, WM. M. D.

Physician to Guy's Hospital.

London, 8*vo.* 1789, Syllabus of a Course of Lectures at Guy's Hospital.
London, 4*to.* 1795, Systematic Arrangement of Minerals, by their Chemical, Physical, and External Characters.
London, 4*to.* 1799, New System of Mineralogy, in the form of a Catalogue, after Bonn and M. Eleonore de Raab.
Medical Records, 1799, Case of Rabies Canina.—I believe this to be a case which I saw, and the only one I almost ever did see.
Medical Records, 1799, Rare Case of a penetrating Wound thro' the Heart.
Medical Records, 8*vo.* 1809, Case of Exposure to the Vapour of Burning Charcoal, in Two Waiters.
1811, Babington, Marcet, and Allen's Syllabi.
Medical Records, 8*vo.* 1813, On the Formation of Fat in the Intestines; to Sir Ever. Home.

Dr. Babington has established himself in excellent practice, and from it has acquired, most justly, the peculiar esteem of the public and of the profession. I knew him in early life: amiable as a good christian, and mild as mother's milk. He is a most industrious, scientific, and worthy man.

BANG, F.

Copenhagen, 8*vo.* 1789, Praxis Medica.
8*vo.* 1789, Selecta Diaria, 2 vols.

BELL, JOHN.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1793, Anatomy of the Human Body, by J. and C. Bell.
Edinbro', 4*to.* 1794, Principles of Surgery.
8*vo.* 1794, Principles of Surgery.
1794, Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints.
8*vo.* 1795, On Wounds—Nature and Cure.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1797, Anatomy of Heart and Arteries, translated into German by Dr. T. C. F. Zeuze.

Med. and Phys. Journal,		1800,	Paper on Burns and Scalds.
	Edinbro', 8*vo.*	1800,	Memoirs of the present state of Surgery.
	Edinbro', 8*vo.*	1800,	Answer to the Memorial of Dr. Gregory.
Longman&Rees,	*Lond.* 4*to.*	1800,	Plates of the Bones.—A capital work.
	Edinbro', 4*to.*	1801,	Principles of Surgery, 3 vols. bound in 4.
Longman,	*London*, 4*to.*	1804,	Engravings of the Bones and Muscles, 2d edition.
Creech, & Co.,	*Edin.* 4*to.*	1804,	Principles of Surgery.
Longman, by Strahan & Merton,	*London*, 4*to.*	1806,	Principles of Surgery, vol. 2d.
	4*to.*	1807,	Principles of Surgery, vol. 3d.
Longman, &c.	*Lond.* 4*to.*	1808,	Principles of Surgery, 3 vols. bound in 4.
Muir,	*Edinbro'*, 8*vo.*	1810,	Letters on the Medical Profession, addressed to Dr. Gregory.
	London, 4*to.*	1815,	Principles of Surgery, 3d vol.
	8*vo.*	1816,	Anatomy and Physiology, by J. and C. Bell.

"A wit who is constantly on the fret for a repartée, (as, when a horse trips, it sometimes makes us laugh; though our fellow traveller may have broken his nose,) by the inevitable law of necessity, stumbles upon some good ones; and in like manner an author incessantly disgorging his lucubrations on the public, and that in not the most compendious form, must write something worthy to be read."—London Medical and Physical Review.—Be it so, in the first instance however—there is something good: and in the second,—something worthy of being read.

John Bell was certainly a star of the first magnitude—the great Tom of the Belfry, though a little man—the lantern of the steeple! A brilliant master of his art; and like Mr. Powell the fire-eater, he might assume to himself in his hemisphere—"sum solus."—I visited John in Edinbro', we suited well—quoad *virtue!*—but for critique, (not upon us,) vide London Medical Review, 1808.

BELL, CHARLES.

	Edinbro', 8*vo.*	1793,	Anatomy of the Human Body, 4 vols. J. and C. Bell.
Johnson,	*London*, *fol.*	1798,	System of Dissections, 5 parts, 1st edit., 3 vols.
		1798,	System of Dissections, 2d edition.
Longman, by Strahan & Merton,	*London*, 4*to.*	1801,	Engravings of the Arteries.
	London, 4*to.*	1801,	Engravings of the Nerves, 1st edition.
Longman,	*London*, 4*to.*	1802,	Anatomy of the Brain.—See engravings.
Murray,	*London*, 4*to.*	1803,	Engravings of the Course of the Nerves, 2d edition.
	London, 4*to.*	1803,	Anatomy of the Brain.
	Edinbro', 8*vo.*	1804,	Anatomy of the Human Body, by J. and C. Bell.
	London, 4*to.*	1805-6,	Anat. of Expression in Painting—plates.
Longman,	*London*, 8*vo.*	1807,	Operative Surgery System, 1st vol.
		1809,	Operative Surgery System, 2d vol.
	18*mo.*	1809,	System of Dissections, 2d edit.
	London, 8*vo.*	1809,	Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra.
	London, 8*vo.*	1810,	On Diseases of the Urethra; with plates.

fol. 1810, System of Dissections, 3d edit., plates.
London, 4*to.* 1810, On the Anatomy of the Brain.
London, royal 8*vo.* 1811, Engravings of the Arteries, 2d edition, plates plain.
1811, Engravings, &c. plates coloured.
London, 4*to.* 1811, Engravings of the Brain, finely coloured.
London, 8*vo.* 1812, Discourse on Wounds, 3d edition.
Med. Observations, 1812, Account of the Muscles of the Urethra.
1813, Of the Arteries, 3d edition.
T. Davison, *London, fol.* 1813, Engravings from Specimens of Morbid Parts, selected from the Urethra.
London, 8*vo.* 1814, Dissertation on Gunshot Wounds, with plates
London, 8*vo.* 1814, System of Operative Surgery, 2 vols., plates.
1816, Engravings of the Nerves, 2d edition.
London, 8*vo.* 1816, Surgical Observations, quarterly, parts 1 to 6.
1816, Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, 4th edition, 3 vols.
London, 8*vo.* 1817, 4th Quarterly Report.
London, 4*to.* 1817, Engravings of the Course of the Nerves.
London, fol. 1818, Specimens of Morbid Parts, 2d pt. vol. 1.
London, 8*vo.* 1818, Surgical Observations, 6th part.
London, 12*mo.* 1819, Essay on the Forces which Circulate the Blood.
1820, On Carcinoma of the Mammæ.
London, 4*to.* 1821, Illustrations of the great Operations of Surgery, 5 parts, plain and coloured impressions.
London, 8*vo.* 1822, On Diseases of the Urethra, Vesica Urinaria, Prostrate Gland, and Rectum, 3d edition, with notes, by J. Shaw.

This author, the third of the Belfry, hath great claims to the thanks of his brethren. He has in many instances improved his profession, and has added much to our practical stock of surgery, and the embellishment of anatomy. He has elucidated this last art, by his proficiency in teaching; and has considerable and uncommon merit as a medical draughtsman. His works will undoubtedly recommend him as one of the ornaments of the British School. He has not, however, been able to steer clear of a few professional feuds, (even with his brother John,) to which men, of more than ordinary talent, are subject. Indeed, such men seldom escape them. It is to be lamented,—but, quo fata tendunt—thither we must trudge. He is now labouring in the labyrinth of the nerves: which structure, if he has not evolved, he has certainly simplified.

BISHOPRICK, ROBERT.

Medical Commentaries, 1793, Case of Ascites of 6 months' continuance, cured in one month, by an infusion of Tobacco.
Medical Commentaries, ——, Case of lympho-crustaceous Eruptions, cured by Calomel and Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.

1794, A Cancer-like Case, cured by Mercurial and Antimonial Pills.

1795, Cases of obstinate Constipation, cured by Manual Operation.—(We hope, not by the use of one of his best silver spoons.) —A good cure no doubt, but certainly not a pleasant one.—Choice subjects and remedies!

This gentleman had been educated at the York County Hospital, under a very eminent surgeon, Marmaduke Fothergill, the founder, in a great measure, of the Hospital.

Mr. Bishoprick was a pains-taking man; industrious both in the major and minor arts of the profession. He was also what is usually named an odd man; and a Cornaro of singular propensities. By considerable temperance, and the habit of a Dormouse, (in retiring always to bed during the colder months,)—in which I am humane in not likening him to a bear,—he contrived to perpetuate his existence to a very advanced age. He bequeathed much to charity; was a rigid Roman Catholic, and of course a pious man, (I am one myself,) but still ill-willed persons called him a (juvenile) flagellant.—Ars brevis, vita longa!

BLAIR, WM. A.M.

Obiit 1822.

Edinbro' Phil. Trans., 1794, Experiments and Observations on the unequal Refrangibility of Light.

Medical Facts, 1795, Extraneous Substance from the Rectum.

London, 8*vo.* 1798, Soldier's Friend.

London, 8*vo.* 1798, Essays on the Venereal Disease and its concomitant Affections.—First part.

London, 1799, On Consumption—Effect of living with Cows, 1st edition.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1799, Remarks on Mr. Owen's Letter, 2d edit.

Symonds, *London*, 8*vo.* 1799, Essay on the Venereal Disease, and on the use of Nitrous Acid.

Mem. of London Medical Society, Case of Obstruction of Œsophagus, cured by Essence of Tobacco.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1800, Essays on Venereal Disease, part 2d.

1800, Reference to a Case of Cancer.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1801, Farther Reference.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1801, Reply to Dr. Beddoes.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1801, On Œsophagotomy.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1801, On Cancerous Hydatids.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1801, On Charitable Institutions.

1802, New Inventions and Directions for ruptured Persons, by W. H. Engard, and a Letter by Blair.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1803, On the Management of Ruptures, as above, 2d edition.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1803, Extraneous Substance within the Vagina.

London, 8*vo.* 1804, Soldier's Friend, new edition.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1805, Notes to Girtanner, and Queries on Lues Venerea.

London, 8*vo.* 1805, Of Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1805, Case of Small Pox after Vaccination.
Rees's Encyclopædia, ——, On the Needle and Ligature.
Med. and Phys. Journal, 1806, Answer respecting Dr. Rowley's Cow Faced Boy.
Murray, *London*, 1806, The Vaccine Contest, or Mild Humanity.
Med. and Phys. Journal, 1807, Case of Obstruction in the Œsophagus.
Med. and Phys. Journal, 1807, Hints to Parliament on Vaccination, and a Letter to Mr. Birch.—A dangerous article to *insult*.
Med. and Phys. Journal, 1808, Letter to the Reviewers.
1808, On Venereal Disease, 3d part.
Med. and Phys. Journal, 1809, To the Editors of the Work, and Mr. Davie's Answer.
London, 8*vo*. 1809, Prostitutes Reclaimed and Penitents Protected.
1811, Oration to the Medical Society of London on Siphillis, Origin, &c.

A very interesting practical author.

BLAND, R., M.D. A.S.S

London, 8*vo*. 1794, Observations on Human and Comparative Parturition & Calculations on, &c.
8*vo*. 1794, Proverbs from the Adagia of Erasmus.
Phil. Transactions, ——, Tables of the Chance of Life.

Dr. Bland is esteemed a skilful and adroit Practitioner, and therefore it appears a bad policy in him, not to have been content with the usual complimentary initials, M.D., without the addition of A.S.S. ; it looks ill, and sounds worse.

BLUNT, J.

London, 12*mo*. 1795, Man Midwifery Dissected, or the Obstetric Family Instructor ; in 14 letters to A. E. Hamilton.—Chief work.—Plates.

If we add knives and forks, then the poor men-midwives will be both cut up and served up : not to say dished up.

His name, in conformity to his title-page, is appropriate to his calling and instruments. He wishes to prove man-midwifery to be a personal, domestic, and national evil. It is a pity but, when he was born, that his, had not been a forceps case. For when he had found himself almost squeezed to death in that situation, no doubt he would have sung out for help, most lustily.

Is it not somewhat brutal to observe, all these sorts of implements strung up in a cutler's shop, like shining armoury ?

BRYCE, JAMES.

Edinbro', 8*vo*. 1796, An Account of the Yellow Fever, with a Successful Method of Cure.
Smellie, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo*. 1802, Practical Observations on the Inoculation of Cow Pox, with Cases & Plates.
Edinbro', 8*vo*. 1809, Practical Observations, &c. 2d edit. with an Appendix.—Also, Cases of variolous Inoculation after Vaccination, especially of the Dry Crust in Vaccine Inocu-

lation; and Observations on the Fœtal Liver.

A useful practical book, calling the attention to practical points of consequence. However, as two of a trade, (especially if residing in the same town,) can never agree, he has entered into argument with Mr. Bell of Edinbro'.

N. B. Dr. Missen reports, that there are different kinds of cow-pox, which affect the cow, differing in colour and general appearance, forming relation to the small pox, &c. The blue genuine cow-pox, which is a preventative of small pox; the yellow cow pox, which is more severe, but is no security; the black cow-pox, which resembles blisters, and is no security; and the red, which also is no security.—Medical Review, vol. xiv.

The recitation in Bryce's book of the adventures of a scab in India, rather excites, as thus.—"Having an application for virus, from Cawnpore, (or Cow-pock,) in November last, I *divided* a scab, and sent one half to that station, and the other to Prince of Wales Island, (a royal gift.) It succeeded perfectly at both places."

If scabs and *half* scabs be of so much value, how rich must that country be, which has most of them. So that Elephantiasis and lacs of Rupees in India are synonimous! And what then must they be worth, in that region—wherein there is nothing but scabs?

BUCHAN, A. P.

London, 8*vo*. 1797, Enchiridion Syphilliticon.
London, 8*vo*. 1804, On Seabathing.
London, 8*vo*. 1804, On Seabathing, 2d edit. Practical Observations.
London, 8*vo*. 1808, New Edition of Armstrong, on Diseases of Children.
London, 8*vo*. 1810, Bionomia.—A most aphoristic volume.
London, 8*vo*. 1813, New Edition of Buchan's Domestic Medicine, 21st.—See Med. Review.

I once saw the author accidentally, at the Westminster Hospital. He had the physiognomy of a very sensible man. He was the son of the popular Dr. Buchan. They are both since dead.

BRERA, LUIGI VALERIO.

Pavia, 8*vo*. 1797, Programma del Modo d'agire, &c. on the Action of Friction with Saliva, or other Animalized Liquids or Drugs.
Comment. Medici, 1799, Reflessioni Medico Practiche sul uso interno del Fosforo.
——, Memoria sull Actuale Epidemia di Gotti, —on the Use of Medical Frictions.
Ant. Monna, *Crema*, 4*to*. 1802, Lezioni Mediche Practiche sopra Vermi, figura.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1802, Traité des Maladies Vermineuses—traduit par J. Bartoli et Calvet.
Paris, 8*vo*. 1804, Traité des Maladies Vermineuses.
Pavia, 1804, Sopra le Frezioni con Saliva.
Crema, 4*to*. 1811, Memorie Phisico Mediche sopra—fig.
Orell. Zurich, *Nola*., ——, Annotazioni Medico Pratiche sulla diverse Malatie, trattate nella clinica Medica di Pavia—fasc. 1 et 2.

The plates on worms by Andertoni are quite beautiful. The 3d plate represents a string of Vesicular Worms, at the side of the Plexus Choroides, in the lateral Ventricles, of which the engraving is delicate and masterly.

BREE, MARTIN.

London, 8*vo*. 1797, Observations on Lues Venerea, Barrenness, &c.

A book which established for the author some shade of character in the world.—But upright indeed must he be, who hath no shade! A good hearted benevolent man, and a good public speaker, but—rather breezy!

BREE, DR. ROBT.

London, 8*vo*. 1797, Practical Observations on Disordered Respiration.

*Med.&Phy.Jour.Lond.*8*vo*. 1799, Observations on the Use of Vegetables in Consumption.

Birmingham, 1799, On Digitalis in Consumption.

Robinson, *London*, 8*vo*. 1800, On Disordered Respiration, 2d edition, corrected, with an Appendix.

Birmingham, 8*vo*. 1803, On Influenza.

1807, On Disordered Respiration, new edition.

1809, Remarks on the Cure of Purpura, and its Distinction from Scurvy.

1811, On Stramonium.

Med. and Chir. Trans., 1811, On Painful Affection of the Side.

Med. and Chir. Trans., 1812, A Case of Splenitis.

London, 8*vo*. 1815, Practical Enquiry into Disordered Respiration, distinguishing the Species of Convulsive Asthma, their Causes and Indication of Cure; 5th edition.

This is an author who has had much attention deservedly paid to him, especially in complaints of disordered respiration. The Medical and Physical Journal, (in unison with many other very competent judges,) gives great credit to his works. He is, I apprehend, a near relation of Mr. Martin Bree; but, not so loquacious.

BICHAT, XAVIER.

Natus 1771, Obiit Ætatis 31.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1797, Œuvres Chirurgicales, de J. P. Dessault, 2 vols.

8*vo*. ——, Des voies Urinaires, &c. vol. 3d.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1799, Traité des Membranes, &c. en general, 1 vol.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1799, Recherches Physiologiques, sur la Vie et la Mort., as a sketch for his large work.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1800, Traité des Membranes.

——, On the Cause of Arteries being empty after Death; an opinion.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1800, Anatomie Generale, 4 vols.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1801, Anatomie Descriptive, 5 vols.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1801, Anatomie Generale, 4 tom. appliquée a la Physiologie et a la Medecine.

Phys. et Med. Journal, ——, Experiments on the Brain; see vol. 32.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1801, Traité d'Anatomie Descriptive, 3 tom. to 5.—He lived to arrange, in part, the 3d vol.—his masterpiece.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1802, Traité des Membranes en General.
Societé Medicale d'Emulation, Mem. sur la Membrane Synoviale des Articulations.
Chez.Brosson, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1802, Recherches Physiologiques, sur la Vie et la Mort.—"Life is the union of those functions which resist dissolution."—2d edition.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1805, Recherches Physiologiques, sur la Vie et la Mort.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1812, Anatomie Generale, appliquée a la Physiologie et la Medecine.
London, 8*vo.* ——, Researches on Life and Death, translated by F. Gold, sine anno.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1815, Recherches, translated into English by F. Gold.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1815, Sur les Membranes.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1816, Traité des Membranes en general, et de diverses Membranes en particulier.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1818, Anatomie Generale, 2 vols.
8*vo.* 1821, Treatise on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Mucous Membranes, with illustrations, or Pathological Observations, translated from the French by Joseph Houlton.
London, 8*vo.* 1830, General Anatomy transl., by Coffin; and revised and corrected by G. Calvert.

Bichat completed the two first volumes of the Descriptive Anatomy. The end of the third volume, and the whole of the fourth, were published by his relative Buisson; and Mr. J. P. Rouse published the 5th and last volume. This work has a reference to the three great divisions of his "Anatomie Generale," viz. into functions of animal life; into functions of organic life individually; and into functions of reproduction of the species.

The Physiological remarks form the beauty of his description.—See Maygrier.

His "Recherches sur la Vie et la Mort," exemplify his leading principles in a brilliant manner; of which the French are justly proud. This work, according to Maygrier, should be read before his others.

His "Anatomie Generale" constitutes a complete treatise of Physiology. It exhibits the structure of the various textures of the body in all their relations.

Bichat was a man of considerable talent, of some novelty; and a very classical and fashionable Physiologist. The booksellers usually indite his works as *very scarce*. When books are in their possession, it is usually so; when out of it, quite the reverse. Bichat was a luminous pupil of Petit and Dessault. See also Gall and Spurzheim Anat. and Phisiologie, &c. Paris, 1810.

BARNABEUS, ANT. NIC.

De Mortis Subitaneis.

According to Goelicke, a practical work, in Italian, founded on Anatomy and Dissection.—This author should be placed early in 1700.

BACHER.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1776, Recherches sur les Maladies Croniques, sur les Hydropisies, et sur les moyens de les guerir.

This evidently should have been inserted more early.

BAMBERG, JOH. FAB.

Professor Romanus.

"Qui ultra centena diversi sexus, et ætatis cadavera humana secuit."—Well done surgeon!

If retribution is to be claimed by these individuals, may *they* have more mercy upon *him*.

In our days, the surgeons, (to please John Bull,) must affix over their doors—"never dissected a body!"—not "the sign of, a *dissected* body."—or woe, woe be to his windows.—The March of Intellect!

BATTY, R.

One of the able conductors of the Medical and Physical Journal; a book which is an excellent medical library per se.

BAYNTON, THOMAS.

Bristol, 8*vo.* 1797, On Ulcers of the Legs.

Longman&Co. *Lond.*, 8*vo.* 1814, Account of a successful Method of Treating Diseases of the Spine.

——, Plaster for the Tinea Capitis.

The principle upon which this treatment of ulcers acts, is the science of the older surgery; but the merit of its express application belongs to Mr. Baynton.

In our Hospital at York, we have one of the old Sparadrap plasters, which was used much by my Father, when I was a pupil; and we now also adopt it upon old sores, with decided advantage.

In diseases of the spine, Mr. Baynton's plan is rest.—True, but how many have been stretched out on the inclined plane at rest, who had better been walking?

BROWN, THOMAS.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1798, Observations on the Zoonomia of Darwin.—As we say in Yorkshire—a sharp work!

BELL, ANDREW.

Johnson, *Edinb.&Lond.fol.* 1798, Anatomia Britannica, parts 1, 2, and 3.

This work professes to be drawn from the best masters, and is of a most useful kind. This was a deep and grave Bell—not John the tintinaculus; or the Merry Andrew of the Belfrey; though the performance was accompanied with plates, (or symbols?) and conducted by a Fife.

BARTLEY.

Carcasonne, 4*to.* 1798, Nouvelle Mechanique des Mouvemens de l'Homme, &c.

BREWER, C.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1799, Bibliotheque Germanique Med. & Chir. 8 tom.

BULLIARD.

This must be pronounced *literally* French; for if you were to sing out to a man in English,—hallo, you Mr. Bully hard! he must instantly knock you down; agreeably to the rules of civilization.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1799, Dictionnaire Elementaire de Botanique, fig. 20, revised by A. Richardson, with 20 good engravings.

BRANDIS.

Jenæ, 8*vo.* 1799, Pathologie.

The last five authors will be useful in a library.

BURNS, JOHN.

Professor.

J. Mundell, *Glasgow*, 8*vo.* 1799, Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, with a Dissertation on some of the Laws of the Animal Œconomy, &c.

Bryce&Co., *Glasgow*, 8*vo.* 1800, Dissertation on Inflammation, containing Practical Inferences, 2 vols.

Longman, *London*, 8*vo.* 1801, On Inflammation, 2 vols.

Longman, *London*, 8*vo.* 1806, On Abortion.

Longman, *London*, 8*vo.* 1807, On Uterine Hæmorrhage and Management of the Placenta--Practical Observations.

Edinb. Med. Journal, 8*vo.* 1807, On Cow Pock, No. 10.

Longman&Co. *Lond.*, 8*vo.* 1807, On Uterine Hæmorrhage and Management of the Placenta.

*Med.&Phy.Jour.Lond.*8*vo.* ——, On the Forceps, vol. 26.

Chapman, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1809, On the Principles of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Brice, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1811, Surgical Anatomy of the Head & Neck. —Plates.

Longman, *London*, 8*vo.* 1811, Popular Dissertations for the Treatment of Women and Children.

1813, Principles of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, 2d edition.—A good work.

Med. Journal, vol. 32, 1814, On the Use of Turpentine in Puerperal Fever.

1817, Principles of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

8*vo.* 1820, Principles of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, 4th edition.

The works of this author are extremely practical, and highly valuable; inasmuch as he assists and solicits the study of the topics on which he writes. But the student must be careful, lest the formidable representation of all operations deter him from practising any. It is a trite saying, that "it never rains but it pours;"—we may perhaps aver of this author, (who has much confined his attachment to one object, the uterus,) that it never warms, but it *Burns!*

BUNIVA.

Physical Journal, 1800, On Animal Life.—Lord! what a sublime subject! how my blood trickles at the sensation!

Societé de Santé, Paris, 1800, Experiments on the Blood Vessels—dans le Recueil de la Societé de Santé, a Paris.

Societé de Santé, Paris, 1800, On the Epizootic Disease of Cats.—It must be allowed, that one of their acute diseases makes them very noisy.—Waw, waw, waw!—Crescendo—cui bono!

Recueil Periodique, ——, Experiments relatives aux differences de l'Ingest—dans l'Animal vivant et dans le Cadavre.

Memoires de la Societé, ——, Experiments Chimiques sur les Eaux de l'Amnios.

Memoires de Turin, 1805, Sur les Phenomenes de l'Infection.

BARLOW, JOHN.

Medical Facts, 1800, Mode of Practice in Distension of the Pelvis in Pregnant Women.

——, On Premature Labour.

——, On Lithotomy.

1813, On Tumour on the Nose.

8*vo.* 1822, Essays on Surgery and Midwifery.—Plates.

Mr. Barlow has added much useful observation on the above subjects, and on others relating to Midwifery; an account of which may be found in the Medical and Physical Journal, between the above periods.

BURNS, ALLEN.

Murdoch, *Glasgow*, 8*vo.* 1800, On Inflammation, 2 vols.

1806, On the Structure of Parts in Crural Hernia.

1806, Observations on a recent Publication on Crural Hernia.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1808, Paper on the Operation of Lythotomy.

J. Murchead, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1809, On some of the most frequent and important Diseases of the Heart, on Aneurysm, &c.

Edinbro' Journal, 1810, Observations on the Digestion of the Stomach after Death.

Bryce&Co. *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1811, Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck.

——, Case of Suppuration of the Liver.

The Practitioner may consult the useful remarks of the London Medical and Physical Journal, for strictures on the above works.

The fungus, improperly stiled Hæmatodes, has been very accurately described in Hildanus, with recorded Cases; therefore, it cannot be considered as a new or non-descript disease.—We ought to be very circumspect in giving new names to old-described diseases; especially if such names be not technically correct.

As to the paper on the operation of Lythotomy, it will ere long possibly be found that almost all the innumerable proposals, on the subject of high and low operation, must give way to some new mode; as cutting per rectum. Or probably to the mode of breaking or sawing the stone per urethram, i. e., by Lithotrity; a divine expedient, under certain circumstances, by Baron Heurteloup.

It is by such changes that the world emerges from ignorance. With how much energy and earnestness have thousands of volumes been written, which now are, head and foot, turned topsy turvy.—Well: n'importe—it serves to fill up the measure of science, and to convince us, how wisely it has been ordered, that perfection should only be attained by slow degrees, and perseverance.

BLAKE, DR. M.

Dublin, 8*vo.* 1801, An Essay on the Structure of the Teeth, 2 vols.

This work is highly commended by the Medical and Physical Journal. We need no better proof of its merit.

BELL, GEORGE.

Wm. Laing, *Edinbro'*, 12*mo.* 1802, Treatise on the Cow Pock.
Edinbro', 12*mo.* 1807, Treatise on the Cow Pock.
Edinbro', 12*mo.* 1815, Treatise on the Cow Pock.

This is a very useful, practical little treatise. The plates are soft; "bonnes et belles assez."

BLEGBOROUGH, RALPH.

London, 8*vo.* 1803, Facts and Observations respecting the Air Pump and Vapour Bath in Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, & other Diseases.
Med. & Phys. Journal, 1803, His Description of the Vapour Bath.—Vide Pompæia.
——, On Cold Water in Typhus.
——, On Nature and Cure of Gout.
——, Case of Paralysis.

A steam engine to cure gout! Oh what a curious go, go!

BARCLAY, JOHN, M.D.

Edinburgh.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1803, New Anatomical Nomenclature.
Edin. Jour. 2d edit. p. 407, 1805, Peculiar Structure of the Membranous Lining of the Urethra.
——, On Opthalmia.
Laing&Murray, *Edin.* 8*vo.* 1808, On the Muscular Motion of the Human Body.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1809, New Anatomical Nomenclature.
Read at Natural Hist. Society, *Edinbro'*, 1809, On the Caudal Vertebræ of the Great Sea Snake.
Clarke, *Edinbro'*, 8*vo.* 1812, A Description of the Arteries of the Human Body.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1812, Enquiry into the Opinions, Ancient and Modern, on Life and Organization.

Edinbro', 4*to.* 1819, Series of Engravings of the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some other lower Animals, parts 1 and 2.

Edinbro', 1819, Explanatory References to Mitchell's Engravings, by J. Barclay, part 1.

Edinbro', 1820, Explanatory References, &c. part 2d.

1830,—and now advertised.

Dr. Barclay is well known as a celebrated teacher of Anatomy in Edinbro'. He does not belong to the College, but stands by himself.

Since the above was written, alas! he lies in his grave, by himself.

His Musæum contains, as far as I have seen or conceive, the most beautiful, nay, the most exquisite blood-vessel preparations in Europe.—In general, they are the honourable performances of his Eleves, and are more like corroded than dissected preparations.—Their beauty is inexpressible; and old Ruysch has given us a slight previous specimen of the stile, in figure 1, of the 4th plate, of the third Thesaurus, in Facie Infantis.

Dr. Barclay has advanced many steps into the department of comparative anatomy; of which his finest specimen is a magnificent skeleton of an Elephant; so fine, that the medical wits of Edinbro' have used it as a target; and many a witty shaft hath pierced the bull's eye of this Elephant.

As yet, however, comparative anatomy, under Cuvier, in the Musæum of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, goes much beyond the comparison with that of our three kingdoms.—Brooke's and other collections are making, (as Cuvier asserts,) most respectable strides in this department.—Collections—rather recollections; for it has lately been disgracefully dispersed.

BOSTOCK, J. M.D.

Of Liverpool.

1803, Account of Myrtle Wax.

Longman, *Liverpool*, 8*vo.* 1804, Essay on Respiration, parts 1 and 2.

Edinbro' Med. Journal, 1805, On Animal Fluids.—Analysis of Saliva, &c.—Experiments on the purity of the Blood.

Edinbro' Med. Journal, 1806, Analysis of a Steatoid Tumour.—Valuable.

1806, On the Gelatine of the Blood.

Read to Liverpool Society, 1807, Remarks on the new Nomenclature of the new London Pharmacopæia.

Liverpool, 8*vo.* 1808, Vindication of his Opinion in Miss Burn's Case.

Mem. Lond. Med. Review, ——, On Diabetic Urine, or Dropsical Urine—two cases.

London, 8*vo.* 1816-8, Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopæia.

London, 8*vo.* 1819, History of Galvanism—present state.

1820, Theory of the Action of the Galvanic Apparatus.—Nicholson's Journal.

London, 8*vo.* 1829, An Elementary System of Physiology, 3 vols.; also a 2d Edition.

Distinctness, accuracy, and precision, characterize the productions of this author. See an account of many other papers in Watt.

BLACKBURN, DR. ANDREW.

Med.&Phys.Jour., vol. 3, *p.* 501, On Light.
Med.&Phys.Jour., *p.* 815, Improved Method of Administering Spermaceti—the Preservation ——:
London, 8*vo.* 1803, Facts and Observations on the Cure of Scarlet Fever, and on the Origin of Acute Contagions in general; to Dr. William ———.

The publishers of the Medical and Physical Journal designate this author as the "Philanthropic Writer."

Though a *Black*burn, he throws light upon his subject, which, in other words, is painting in the clair obscur; and nature delights in contrast?—The Giant is enamoured of a Dwarf—Lady Morgan, the dwarf, married a great stout fellow. The honour fell on Ego, to attend her ladyship, en accouche.—It was no sinecure, I'll assure you: no Mus, from parturient mountain!

BOYER.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1803, Sur les Maladies des Os, par Richerand.
Paris, 8*vo.* ——, Traité complet d'Anatomie, 4 vols.

This work is technically and strictly in conformity to Winslow; and more so to Sabatier.

8*vo.* 1807, Lectures on the Diseases of Bones, by A. Richerand.
Smith, *London*, 8*vo.* ——, Lectures on the Diseases of Bone, by Farrel, 2 vols., with a useful analytical Index.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1810, Traité complet d'Anatomie, ou description de toutes les parties du Corps Humain.
Paris, 8*vo.* ——, Traité complet d'Anatomie, 3rd edition.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1814, Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales et des Operations qui leur conviennent.—A most superior Work.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1816, Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales et des Operations qui leur conviennent.
Migneret, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1818, Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales. Codex Medicamentarius, 2nd edition, an?—Eight volumes were intended, only six have appeared.

Boyer is much eulogized for the scrupulous exactitude of his details.—He is much recommended and considered in the French Schools.—Boyer gave Pathological Lectures for 20 years—a plain, sensible, didactic man—whose excellence was distinguished by practical maxims of surgery.—No Surgeon should be without his Works—impossible.

BARDIN, M D.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1803, Cours d'Etudes Medicales. De l'Homme comparée a celle des Animaux, &c., 5 vols., and translated into English, with the new Nomenclature.

BOARDMAN.

Veterinary Surgeon to the 3d Dragoons.

London, 4*to.* 1805, Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.

BONPLAND, A.

Paris, 4*to.* 1805, Observations de la Zoologie comparée, 2 tom. et; see Humboldt.

BRUGNONE, JOANNES.

Rees describes Brugnoni and Brugnone.

Memoires de Turin, 1805, Sur les Animaux Ruminans.
Memoires de Turin, 1805, Sur le Labyrinthe de l'Oreille.
Memoires de Turin, tom. 3, ——, Obs. Anat. sur les vesicules Seminales.
Memoires de Turin, tom. 4, ——, De Ovariis, eorumque Corpore Luteo : de Utero, &c.
Memoires de Turin, ——, Diss. de Testium in Fœtu positû, &c.—This is Brugnoni.
Memoires de Turin, ——, Observations Myologyques.
Memoires de Turin, vol. 6, ——, Description d'un Monstre.
Memoires de Turin, vol. 7, ——, Obs. Anat. de la Membrane du Tympan et de celle de la Caisse.

BADHAM, CHARLES, M. D.

London, 12*mo.* 1805, Practical Observations on Pneumonic Disease of the Poor.
London, 12*mo.* 1808, Observations on Inflammatory Effect of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ.
London, 12*mo.* 1814, Essay on Bronchitis ;—2d edition.—Excellent.

BRODIE, B. C., F.R.S.

Med. and Phys. Journal, 1805, Anatomical Examination of the Prostate Gland.
Philosophical Trans., 1809, On a Fœtus without a Heart, and Dissection.
Philosophical Trans., 1810, Lecture on Influence of the Brain. On the Action of the Heart. And additional Observations on. By J. H. J.
Philosophical Trans., 1811, On the Action of the Heart : as a Croonian Lecture.
Philosophical Trans., ——, On Death, by certain Vegetable Poysons.
Philosophical Trans., ——, On Muscular Motion, as a Croonian Lecture.
Phil. Trans., Feb. 27, 1812, Further Experiments and Observations on the Action of Poyson on the Animal System.
Phil. Trans., June 18, ——, Further Experiments on the Influence of the Brain on the generation of Animal Heat.
Chirurg. Trans., London, 1813, Pathological Researches respecting the Diseases of Joints.

Phil. Trans., Nov. 1814, Influence of the Nervous System, and on Muscular Motion.

Philosophical Trans., ——, Experiments and Observations of the Influence of the Nerves of the 8th Pair on the secretions of the Stomach.

See Quarterly Journal, ——, Observations on Diseases which affect the synovial Membranes of the Joints.

——, Refutation of Dr. Heber's Opinion on Animal Heat. Dissection of a Consumptive Case.

Med. and Chir. Trans., 1815, Further Observations on Diseases which affect the synovial Membranes of Joints.

8*vo.* 1816, On the Experiments relating to Joints—Pathological and Surgical, illustrated by Plates.

8*vo.* 1820, Introductory Lecture of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Hahn, *Hanover*, 8*vo.* 1821, Pathologische und Cherurgische Beobachtungen, &c.

Mr. Brodie's talents and industry are treading in the steps of his distinguished patron, Sir Everard Home. In regard to his surgical pursuits, he has been fortunate—for generally speaking, the Surgeon who erects himself, however justly, as a philosopher and a naturalist, is often superseded in the surgical department, by Surgeons, his inferiors. The idle world, seldom gives a man credit for excellence, in two attainments. Ex. gr. I plays a bit at top o' the fiddle; so neighbours say I can do nothing else. Let us, however, look to the antient professors of our art.

BIRHOLZ.

Leipsic, 8*vo.* 1806, Cicero Medicus.—N. B. The Student must be careful not to pronounce, as I once heard it,—Kikkero—because, it may make us laugh so!

BALMIS, F. X.

1806, His Voyage round the World, to circulate Vaccine Virus.

Like a little fellow in a yellow jacket, and a sword in his tail, called a wasp.—Mon dieu—Chacun a son gout!—See Supplement to Madrid Gazette.

This was not Balmis's only work; but even once round the world is work enough for the fame of any man.

BLACKADDER. H. H.

8*vo.* 1806, Observations on Phagedæna Gangrenosa.

8*vo.* 1809, Observations on Phagedæna Gangrenosa.

8*vo.* 1818, Observations on Phagedæna Gangrenosa. In two Parts.—(I suppose one had sloughed off.)—i. e. History and Cure.

For on whatever subject the Black Adder fixes, is sure to terminate as above—in a Phagedæna Gangrenosa.

One of these horrid reptiles, so called, was exhibited at York, many years ago; and was said to have killed a Tinker, who undertook to kill it. He was assisted by his dog. The Adder was too quick for them. Either one or both fell his victim.

It was, as I thought, a much larger serpent than any one ever supposed to exist in England. But new species of brutes spring up daily. It appeared to be three or four times more bulky, and larger than any ordinary viper: and sorry I am to say, that I have occasionally harboured some such vipers, longer than a wise man would have done. It was considerably thicker than the wrist of a powerful orang-outang. It had a cut behind the head, and was like—Bruno Pancreas, horribile visû!

BRANDE, WILLIAM.

See Medical and Physical Journal.

Philosophical Trans., 1806, Chemical Experiments on Guaiacum.
cal & Surgical Review, 1807, On Angusturan Bark.—This is by E. Brande, 1791—and on Agaric.
E. & E. Hone's 1808, On detecting the colouring Particles of Madder.
On Alcohol.
On the Coagulation of Albumen.
Royal Society—Paper, 1809, Experiments on Calculi, &c.
Royal Society, 1810, Observations on the Effects of Magnesia.
——, Croonian Lecture.
Royal Society, 1811, Nature, Formation, & Constituent Parts of the Blood.
Royal Society, ——, Account of a Vegetable Wax from Brazil.
Royal Society, 1812, Conclusion of his Paper on Blood.
Royal Society, ——, On the Effects of Magnesia.
Royal Society, ——, On Alcohol—additional Remarks.
Royal Society, ——, On the mode of administering Magnesia.—See Sir John Sinclair's Paper.—Med. and Phys. Journal, p. 36. vol. 28.
Royal Society, ——, On the Influence of the Brain, in generating Animal heat?
Royal Society, 1813, Second Observations on Alcohol; Supplementary.
Royal Society, ——, On Magnesia, the 3rd Part.
London, 1814, Essay on Bronchitis; 2d edition.
——, Lectures announced, and Syllabus.
——, Observations in Illustration of Dr. Babington's Paper, on the formation and egesta of Fat in the Intestines; and of the use of Olive Oil.
London, 1821, Manual, 2d edition, 3 vols. 8vo.
——, On Gravel.
——, Descriptive Catalogue of Geological Specimens

Mr. Brande's celebrity as a Chemist, is very widely known. It is a changeable, beautiful, but fickle calling.

During the procedure of my early Chemical studies, under Wally Keir, and other teachers, I was wont in my own conceit, some days to presume, and consider myself as a passable Chemist. The next I found myself, (as others would easily perceive) therein precisely good for nothing. And happy is the man, even in these days, who can securely boast, of remaining, really a competent Chemist—one lunar month.

There is no wondering at the versatility of Chemistry, as it consists so much of air and gases, and vapour and smoke, and common flame, and electric fire, and of invi-

sible particles: (all and each somewhat identical,) but more especially of Æther; and that most volatile of volatile airs, named notwithstanding, *fixed* air;—of which, when a bottle is opened, it is so *very fixed*, as instantly to fly in your face, or out of the window, or out of the door, or down your throat—where, stop it who can? Fixed air, only, fixed air!—but if you be wise, laissez passer!

BATEMAN, DR. T.

Ed. Med. Journal,	1806,	Case of encysted Tumor on the Brain.
	1810,	Case of secondary Small Pox.
Art. 11—*Med. Phy. Jour.*	1811,	Account of the Larvæ of two species of Insects, discharged from the Body.
Med. & Phy. Jour. Lond.	——,	On the progress of Vaccination.
Edin. Med. & Phy. Jour.	1813,	Observations on Poison of Mercury, in reply to Dr. Percival.
Longman,	——,	Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases.
	——,	2d Edit.—Practical Synopsis.
London,	——,	3d Edit —Practical Synopsis.
Med. Chir. Trans. vol. 5th,	1814,	History of Tubercular Eruption.
London, 4to.	1815,	Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, &c.—Description of Elephantiasis.—See Remark on, in Med. and Phy. Journal, vol. 33, page 107.
London, 4to.	1817,	Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases; coloured fasciculi x.
London, 4to.	——,	Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases. 4th edition.
8vo.	——,	Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, to complete one volume, published by Dr. Willan as above.
8vo.	——,	Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases; being a republication of the greater part of Dr. Willan's Series of Engravings, 12 parts.
London, 8vo.	1818,	Account of the contagious Fever in London, 2d edition.
Longman, *London*, 8vo.	1819,	Reports of the Diseases of London, from 1804 to 1816—very useful and good information.
London, 8vo.	——,	Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, 5th edition.
London, 8vo.	——,	Cutaneous Diseases, 7th edition, by A. T. Thompson; also Atlas of Delineations of Cutaneous Eruptions, by A. T. Thomson.

Much useful information, and considerable research, are obvious in the practical works above enumerated. But, like many other deserving practitioners, many exceptions have been made to his facts and works. The notice he took of a little plagiary from him, on the subject of Vaccination, was beneath him. An occasion of a professional nature, induced him to call upon me about a year before his death, to consult me on his own case. He was then a spare oblique marasmoid figure, labouring much under disease, and a cornucopia of whims and self-possessions, or conceits; but of a very irritable kind. He then gave me the idea, that he never could have

been the quiet and discreet registrar of disease, which bears so much semblance in his works. And I confess, that from the state of exuvium in which I saw him, I should have set him down for any thing but a clever man. I mean in science, as an homo saturatim imbutus. We must recollect, however, that when any man is unwell, it is not the time to take his portrait. His sister has with much feeling lately, in a plaintive Memoir, wept over his ashes.

BARDSLEY, S. A.

Of Manchester.

London, 8*vo*. 1807, Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments from Hospital Practice—I believe also edited in 1818. And seven other Papers.—Med. and Phy. Journal, see page 493.

——, Memoirs of the Manchester Society;—on the Epidemic Fever at Manchester.

——, Account of the Influenza.

——, Poison from a Vegetable Fungus.

——, On Cases of supposed Rabies Canina.

——, Case of Hydrophobia, with Remarks: well detailed.

——, On the Effects of Salivation.

——, On the use and abuse of Popular Sports.

An Account of these Papers of Dr. Bardsley, may be found in the Medical and Physical Journal, from volume 9 to 30.

BEATTY, WILLIAM.

Surgeon.

London, 8*vo*. 1807, Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson.

It may be interesting to read a short account of the miserable yet glorious departure of the great Lord Nelson.

Mr. Beatty published this relation from R. N., ship Victory, Dec. 15th, 1805. Lord Nelson lived about two hours after being wounded. How long he may live in the pages of history, may much depend upon the next universal deluge. May we hope, for the honour of the country and the Hero, that Beatty's account may be found floating upon the waters, by some post-diluvian survivor!

BOZZINI, M. D.

Of Frankfort.

Frankfort, 1808, The Light Spreader.—See Med. and Phil. Journal, 1808.

If this could be brought to act on the conscience, as well as the case—how useful!

BROUSSAIS, F. I. V.

Paris, an. 10, 8*vo*. Recherches sur la Fievre Hectique.

J. Moronval, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1808, Histoire des Phlegmasies.

J Moronval, *Paris*, 8*vo*. 1816, Histoire des Phlegmasies. 2d edition.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1820, Examen de la Theorie Medicale generalement adoptée.

——, Sur l' excitement—avec Vialle.

Mequignon, *Paris*, 8*vo.* 1821, Examen des Doctrines et des Systemes de Nosologie.
——, Sur la Circulation Capillaire, MS.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1822, Histoire des Phlegmasies.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1825, Sur la Duodenite Chronique.
Paris, 8*vo.* ——, Traité de Physiologie appliquée a la Pathologie, 2 vols.

His Histoire des Phlegmasies is a masterly work. And it is remarkable that the 2d edition of this book differed from the first, only in the date.

He was an army physician, of considerable experience and clinical observation.—See, however, his conversion from stimulating, to the depleting plan in typhus.

The history of Phlegmasiæ, or of Chronic Inflammations, has been little known. This most able author investigates the subject with uncommon acumen. He gives the rise, progress, and mischief of chronic inflammations in the chest and abdomen. It is a luminous exposition of the subject, and of his clinical and anatomical science.

BULLUS, DR.

Med. & Phys. Jour. vol. 20, 1808, On bleeding in laborious Parturition.

In the case of a successful nature here related, and which may have its use occasionally, the author observes, that the woman in the last month of her pregnancy was in a malignant fever. By the use of a copious bleeding and salivation, she recovered; but her labour soon afterwards came on, and (says the Dr.) as it continued rather long, I bled her twice. Immediately after binding up her arm, I delivered her of two fine boys, without any difficulty to myself, or pain to her.

May it not be presumed in this case, after so much previous copious bleeding and the reduction of a malignant fever, that these two fine boys would have soon delivered themselves. This copious bleeding, however, in conformity with Dr. Rush's plan, should, I apprehend, be practiced cum grano salis; lest in some instance of debility, not only might the children be delivered, but the mother also, from—the miseries of this wretched world. For all is not gold that glistens.

BAYLE.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1810, Recherches sur la Pthisie Pulmonaire.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1822, Recherches sur l' Arachnitis Chronique, la Gastrite, et le Gastro-enterite, et la Goutte considereés comme cause de l'Alienation mentale.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1823, Manuel d' Anatomie descriptive.
Paris, 8*vo.* 1825, Nouvelle Doctrine des Maladies Mentales. A. L. G.
Paris, 12*mo.* 1826, Manuel d' Anatomie descriptive; par H. Stauer.

BALFOUR, DR. WILLIAM.

Surgeon, Edinbro'.

London, 8*vo.* 1811, A Case of Rupture of the Lungs in Parturition.
8*vo.* ——, Observations on Adhesion.
Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1816, Observations and Cases illustrative of a new, simple, and expeditious method of curing Gout.

8*vo.* 1816, Observations on curing Rheumatism and Spasms; and Illustrations of the Power of Compression and Percussion.

8*vo.* 1818, Observations in confirmation of his Opinion on the sedative and febrifuge Powers of Emetic Tartar.

8*vo.* 1819, Illustrations on the sedative and febrifuge Powers of Emetic Tartar in Inflammations, Asthma, and Consumptions. 2d edition.

BELLOC, I. I.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1811, Cours de Medicine legale Theorique et Practique. 2d edition.

BROOKES, JOSHUA.

London, ——, On the White Serum.

Medical Journal, 1811, On Fossil Remains.

Medical Journal, ——, Statutes of the Blenheim-street Medical Society.

Models of the Organs of Sense.

Linnean Society, 1813, Description of Seven new Species of Shells.

London, 1814, Museum opened to the Public.

London, ——, Antiseptic Process announced.

1825, Catalogue raisonnée of Preparations for Sale.

Although I do not at present recollect any other works of this eminent anatomist, yet if an elegant museum may be considered as a very valuable volume of science, who can refrain from noticing this gentleman's celebrity? The great Cuvier, so fine a judge of their perfection, spoke in the most handsome manner of Mr. B.'s museum to me. It contains a very considerable addition to the comparative preparations of this kingdom. When I was first acquainted with Mr. Brookes, we were pupils in London. He was initiating his primordiæ in the late Mr. Sheldon's house and lecture-room, when I was attending Dr. William Hunter. Then I was introduced to him by Mr. Sheldon. At that time Mr. Brooke, I believe, scarce possessed a preparation; therefore, from his individual industry and zeal for his profession, has arisen a most able teacher, and, as the work of an individual, a magnificent collection. I am informed, that the comparative part increases every day.

Among others of his professional ingenuities, he is famous for the invention of an antiseptic process, which his pupils proclaim as very acceptable in his dissecting room.

I was not very fortunate on the day when I visited. The ante-room was more agreeable than the septic, but the process was not then completed.

Mr. Brookes's father had a great turn for natural history. I was much surprised when first Mr. Brookes introduced me to his father's collection.—Senes non sibi sed filiis et nepotibus arbores serunt.

The late sale of his museum, in a national sense, is much to be lamented; numbers of the preparations will have been destroyed, many turn to no account at all, and the series in several instances must be completely annihilated.

BRADLEY, DR.

12*mo.* 1813, Treatise on Worms and other *Animals* which infest the Human Body.—[An Crocodilus?—an formosa Mulier?]

I was once called into the street to an itinerant; who avowed, that he had a wolf in his belly; which he exhibited to the numerous sympathizing spectators, by various visible outward signs, and inward contortions.

The first appearance of my infallible remedy, a tea-kettle full of boiling water, addressed to his naked belly, induced him and the wolf to take off at full speed in a moment. This happened opposite to a public-house—the sign of the Bird in Hand—which we all know, is worth *two* in the bush.

Reader! As far as I recollect, this was one of my best cures!

12*mo.* 1816, Observations on a stridulous Affection of the Bowels, and on some varieties of the Spinal Disease.

BOURGEOIS.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1813, Memoire sur les Couleurs de l'Iris.

Upon the first announcement of this memoir, it moved me out of mere curiosity to recur to the Dissertation of Simon Porta, de coloribus Oculorum, edited from Florence, and L. Torrentinus' Press, 1550; a small work, which for neatness of type, precision of terms, and classical merit, is worth perusing. I leave the reader to form his comparison of the two publications, as I have not the French one before me; but I could not refrain from pilfering a few enucleative lines of Porta's inference. It may amuse the reader; if not, he must grumble and go on.

Page 57.—"Et ut omnes oculorum varietates in unum colligam, oculi varii cum siccitate, malum indicant: cum humiditate, et oculorum justa magnitudine, mediocriqúe cavitate, bonitatem portendunt. Quod si in magnitudine excesserint, Bobis: si in parvitate, Simiis: si in cavitate, dolosis, ac rapacibus animalibus similes erunt. Porro prominentes soliditatem; depressi, mollitiem notant. Quod si rubicant, ebrios, et gulosos indicant. At tenebriculosi, dolosi, et malefici, indicium est; sin vero clari fuerint optimi viri signum erunt; nisi plura alia adversentur. Oculi stantes, mali sunt. Qui cito moventur, impudentem, et infidum notant. Sic homines qui frequenter oculos claudunt tanquam insidiatores evita. Verum si quibus humiditas excedit, eos bonarum artium studiosos judica: sin pallent et palpitant stupidos et ad morbum comitialem propensos.

"Et de variis oculis eorum cavitate magnitudine, et motu, hæc sint satis."

Now what an acceptable fellow that man must be in any society, who has read Baptista Porta de Physiognomia; Ghiradelli Cefalogia; Erasmus in Praise of Folly; Lavater, in full; Gall and Spurzheim on Craniology and Phrenology; the Newgate Calendar and Remarks on Papists.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE.

London, 8*vo.* 1814, Opuscula Medica.

8*vo.* 1818, Medical Tracts, used at the College of Physicians. A very reputed practitioner.

BURNS, DR.

1814, On the Use of Turpentine in Puerperal Fever.

BERLIOZ, L. V. J.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1816, Mem. sur les Maladies, les Evacuations sanguines et l'acupuncture.

This, of late, has punctured itself very much into fashion. The English Advocate, in its behalf, speaks very arbitrarily in its favour.

Hence there is now a good opportunity for the Ladies commencing practice. What with the acupuncturas of their needles; the dexterity in the use of them; and their magnetic charms, or acupuncturas in the hearts of men; they may evince themselves downright monopolists, and absolutely irresistible.

BRIOT, M.

Bensançon, 8*vo.* 1817, Hist. de l'Etat et progres de Chirurgique militaire en France pendant les guerres de la Revolution.

——, Sur les Tumeurs formées par le sang arteriel.

BARON, DR. JOHN.

London, 1819, On Tuberculated Accretion of Serous Membrane, and the origin of Tubercles and Tumours in different Textures of the Body, with Engravings. Highly commended.

BURROWS, G.

Manchester.

8*vo.* 1820, Enquiry into certain Errors relative to Insanity.

It is surprising when we consider the uncertainty of human knowledge in this complaint, how some men can condescend to make such sober strictures, on errors of opinion; or wonder at their fallacy. My Lord—how little that man knows of man, who cannot make allowance for his frailties. The great God does!

BECLARD, M. P. J.

Instances of Monstrosity.

On the Breathing of the Fœtus in Utero, and as he supposes the inhaling of the liquor amnii.—See Bulletin de la Faculté de Medicine—and Medical Weekly Journal, vol. XXXII. p. 52.

Anatomie generale.—Very minute and excellent.

Paris, 8*vo.* ——, See Journal de Medicine, 1810, 1811, 1818, &c.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1821, Additions a l' Anatomie generale de Bichat, peur servir de Complement aux Editions, 4 vols.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1822, Dictionnaire (nouveau) de Medicine, Chirurgie, Physique, Chimie, &c. 2 vol.

Paris, 8*vo*. 1823, Elemens d' Anatomie generale, ou Description de tous les genres d' Organes qui composent le Corps Humain.

He is a very charming surgeon and lecturer at Paris. I saw him perform the operation for femoral aneurysm in the middle of the thigh. The operation was rendered tedious from the bleeding of the vein, which was obliged to be taken up by ligature. It annoyed him (I might say us) very much. He was polite enough to request my assistance in the operation. It was the more so, because I was on an occasion merely visiting the hospital with my son, and had not any regular introduction. I did not observe, that he opened the fascia of the artery. It was supposed for sometime, to be the artery which bled; when in reality it was the femoral vein, and from collateral communication: and possibly also from the lower orifice of the artery.

He appeared a very clever and modest man; but is since dead.—How I lament when such men as Beclard die!

BARBIER.

1811, Traité d' Hygiene appliquée a la Therapeutique, 2 vol.

BLANE, SIR GILBERT.

8*vo*. 1819, Elements of Medical Logic, &c.

BURROWS, G. M.

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Paris, 1822, De l' organization des animaux.

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Bibliographie Medicale complete, sous la direction du Docteur Pougens.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1824, Les Recherches Physiologiques de Xavier Bichat, sur la Vie et la Mort, refuteés dans leur Doctrines.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1824, Principes sur la pratique de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Paris, et sur celle des plus celebres praticiens nationaux ou Etrangeres—avec planches.

BERTIN.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1824, Traité des Maladies du Cœur, et des gros Vaisseaux, redigé par Bouillaud; avec figures.

BACOT, JOHN.

8*vo.* 1824, Obervations on Syphillis, principally with reference to the use of Mercury.

BALLARD.

London, 1825, Translation of Metzger's Principles of legal Medicine. Much recommended by T. R. Beck, in his Elements of Jurisprudence. 2d edition.

Paris, 8*vo.* 1825, De la Membrane muqueuse, Gastro-intestinale, dans l'etat sain, et dans l'etat inflammatoire, &c.

BURDACK, KARL FREDERICK.

Leipsig, 1828, Die Physiologie.

The development of the Organs of Respiration in Birds and Mammiferous Animals; or Organegenesy.—See Professor Rathké, and Edinbro' Medical and Surgical Journal, for 1830.

No subject can possibly be more instructive and interesting. We can see the subject in measure beautifully explored by a few authors, which will be touched on in the Appendix to this volume, in which we have in this regard, vivid instances of the progress of science; such as are stable and enduring.

BILLING, A., M. D.

Underwood, 8*vo.* 1831, First Principles of Medicine.—Much recommended.

BLANDIN, M.

Edinbro', 8*vo.* 1831, Illustrations of Surgical Anatomy, by G. M. Burt, No. 1 and 2.

BISCHOFF, DR.

On the Medical application of Galvanism. Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ.

BLACKALL, JOHN.

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His Dissection of Apes.—See Medical and Philosophical Journal.

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Remarks on Bichat.

BOZER.

Observations on the Campaign in Russia.

BLEGBOROUGH, HENRY.

On Chronic Cramp.

BILLARD, C.

Maladies des yeux.

BECQUET

On the Vitiations of the Iris and Efficacy of Atropa Belladonna.

BOW, F.

Upon the Nature of Fever and Nervous Action.—See Edinbro' Med. and Surg. Journal.

BLUNDELL.

Observations and Midwifery Lectures.—Excellent—see Lancet.

BAYNHAM.

On Retroverted Uterus.–Very interesting.

BANNER, THOMAS.

Case of Extirpation of the Uterus.

BLACKMORE.

On Malformed Heart.

BARDSLEY, J. L.

Hospital Facts and Observations.—Excellent.

BYTHELL.

On the use of the Elastic Catheter.

BLAKE.

On the Influenza at Taunton.

BAYFIELD.

On Cupping.

The above are amongst modern productions, of which I venture to say little.

N. B. Boivin, Madame, (sage femme) has entered the lists and obtained a prize for a memorial 'sur l'art des Accouchemens,' and on Uterine Hæmorrhage, in 1819. And has written on causes, little known, of Abortion: and on Hydatid enlargement, in 1827—1828—Paris.—It would not be exactly decent, nor would she be a sage femme to trust her and her sex, alone, in a herd of men-midwives; for there are usually some black sheep in every flock.

The reader may have perceived, that, in approaching the year 1830, I proceed very warily, skimming over the authors, and their names, as if I were tickling a wasp. For, having no "grandes pretensions," I by no means affect or court the severity or scrutiny of a critic. Great depth is indispensible to form a critic. Many men have passed a long, studious, and lingering life of application, in the cloisters of an University, where neither lamp nor oil was wanting; who, nevertheless, arose from their slumbers, either too much enveloped on the one hand, or undefined on the other, for the acuteness of criticism, or prevailing *taste* of the world. Therefore, as to myself, and to my particular meddling in authorship, I have always been glad to take advantage of the superiority of a Boerhaave, of a Haller, of an Eloy; or of a more modern Dibdin; or of any other person on whom my fancy might impinge, or to whom my judgment was directed. For, I hold it a wise axiom on such occasions, rather to cling to another man's faculties, than to trust to my own; sometimes, however, in default of good authority, necessity becomes a virtue.

Book-worms, like other (mortal) worms, are of different kinds. Some there are of so efficient and active a nature, that they will work through a whole volume of criticism in one night; and, perhaps, will venture to erase some of the most beautiful passages (in the author's opinion) of his book; whilst others, less vivacious, may work in vain, both day and night, and not leave track enough behind them, "quo eos vexisse testemur." Of this slow species, I doubt i am; for in truth, my faint tracts, visible or invisible, have notwithstanding, sufficed to vex me, most immoderately. Oh reader, oh writer, take care, that your traits don't vex you!

In Nicolas Leonicensis, we have an instance of this sort of recluse being—a book-worm. Let Nicolas Leonicensis represent the generic term!

He translated and explained various parts of the works of other authors, as of Aristotle, Galen, &c., and was a very industrious compiler.

Having little to do with practice, he lived to an advanced age; happy, in the happiest way, in the midst of his old books. Would to fate I had been he! For, I have had a sort of itch for old books all my life. But practice, accursed practice, allowed me not time to rub in. Therefore I remain still, a poor miserable impetiginous author, with this prurigo formicans, to which I have already adverted;

having no succedaneum, but the satisfaction of knowing: that I am *never* to get rid of it—unless my fellow-commoners *fairly* flog it, *fairly* out of me.

An old medical man, although, as Ennius reports of an old horse, he be senio confectus, he can have no "quiescit;" and, therefore, in this place, and under this reminiscence, I may perchance be allowed to offer a few practical lines, upon the sweets of a medical practice, after fifty years luxurious enjoyment.

What sweets or happiness, for instance, can there be in undergoing every corporeal sacrifice of ease and comfort? Of ease—such as reposing on a soothing pillow, and listening to the cruel howlings of the storm and tempest? Of comfort—such as being assured of a calm and quiet night in bed, the passions all lulled in security. This, too, in lieu of being torn from peaceful slumbers, to brave a north-east wind. And in the bleakest night to be obliged to turn out in quest of the house of mourning; where death, perhaps, and its miseries are waiting in ambush?

No.

Man should be a creature of sunshine.

He has une ferme ornée prepared for him; the mansion of a free and elastic soul; He is surrounded by a free and non-resisting atmosphere, calculated for the agency of indefinite enjoyment.

"Vivite ergo læti!"

Lœtitia cælum vos creavit sua. Qua suo quidam risu, id est dilectatione, motu, splendore declarat, quasi gestiens. Lætitia cœlum vos servabit vestra. Ergo quotidie inpresens vivite læti, nam solicitudo presentium rapit vobis presens, proripitque futurum. Curiositas futurorum celeriter in preteritum vos traducit.

Iterum igitur precor;—vivite læti.

Of which this is the English:—"Let us since life can little more supply; than just to look around us and to die," &c.

If a priest has given us such pressing advice—then vivite læti.

For I apprehend, he was much of my opinion, or rather I of his; that there will be time enough to be grave—in the grave.

The miseries of a medical man, as a general practitioner, are not to be described. For, in the country, in high and billowy situations, where the surgeon is Jack of all trades, it is by no means uncommon for him to pass many sleepless nights, without three hours repose of soul or body. And the indurance, by the hackney surgeon, of lamentations, imprecations, and irritations, can only be known to a country practitioner. He is frequently knocked up, viva voce, et terribili strepitu; and, in an instant, must saddle his horse. He must turn out under a sky so black, so concave, that the best eyes avail him nothing. And if he have the good fortune to reach his assignment, over hills and dales, in safety, he may, after all, perhaps, not be wanted when he arrives there. Then comes "His pleasing soliloquy."

If the practitioner be obliged, as is now the usage, to combine physic, pharmacy, surgery, and midwifery, besides all the lesser ornaments of the profession, such as tooth-drawing, corn-cutting, and ne quid nimis;—if he be forced, as many are, "inediæ gratia," to compound the medicines he prescribes, as having no Galen minimus to assist him; and on the spot, to perform the lesser, or capital operations of his calling,—what, per deos immortales, is to become of the physical powers (I don't mean the jalap and ipecacuan) of such a man!

If, again, he be required to execute with skill, dexterity, precision, and judgment, upon pain of being broken upon the wheel of medical censorship, the different processes of a capital, or of any operation; sometimes possibly in the hearing of his friends, or face of his enemies; shall any man tell me, and with truth, that this said practitioner had not better go up a chimney, as a chimney-sweeper, where he had never before been, and working in the dark;—than up the pelvis, from whence he originally came, as an accoucheur?

He, therefore, who seeks to pass through a professional life, with as few inconveniences or torments as possible, let him consider seriously, what he will have to

endure, under the incessant miseries of a combination of the above medical capacities; capacities, which incapacitate him for the common fruition of human life. Therefore, I again repeat the caution—"Now ponder well, ye children dear."

On the other hand, which is the sweeter side. If he be brought up as a physician, he writes his prescription, and then, if at night, retires to bed, wishing the apothecary (with a most significant nod) "bon soir;" at the same time putting his head and learning into a night cap, and the fee into his pocket. Ergo, as the minimus de malis, and maximus de bonis:—if your son will turn to medicine, make him a physician.

In the above non Bibliographical allusion, I have followed the example of old Gesner—for old men will occasionally dote and diverticulate.

"Si quæ tamen prolixius apud hosce (authors like myself) dicta, et magis ad vitam quam Libros eorum pertinere videbantur. You may (like them) pass them over; or, lectori ad ipsos remisso." He may, in my instance refer to them, if he pleases.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES.

From the relative Histories of Bibliographia and Bibliomania, which occasionally have run "pari passu" through this recital; a few of the acknowledged advantages and mysteries of dupism, even in medical books, may be attended to with advantage by the student.

And I must put the reader on his guard, as I may sometimes have deceived him typographically, in regard to these books, exempli gratiâ,—where editio princeps is attached; he may not always find that I have adhered, perhaps, to the strict letter of the law; which should bind such a cyphering to the first and precise edition from an ancient MS. Such notice may occasionally refer only to the Ed. Pr. of a town; no uncommon occurrence in the printing of a book. And, perhaps, I may, from ignorance or neglect, not have noticed such a case. Therefore, I would advise the student, for whom alone I write, to keep a strict and correcting eye over me.

In his book-buying, or investigating career, he should have in mind these obsertions, to which every bibliographer alludes; lest in some instances he should lose, or sell, or not purchase valuable editions. It is an art of itself, which is not easily sought into, or acquired; but which, if so acquired, may stand both his pleasure and profit, in very great stead, in a very long, or a short life.

Bibliographers inform us, that Greek editions in capital letters, or litteris majusculis, (so called) must not be thrown away if met with. Nor must the student fail (if he can afford it) of buying them, if tolerably reasonable, as their value is certain. Books of British production in black letter, of an early date, in his own profession, must not be carelessly committed ad focos.

Books with false titles and title pages, exist amongst medical books, as well as amongst others. Of this the student must be aware: and, unless as a matter of curiosity, are worth nothing.

Editions of 1400, or early in 1500, whether the student can read, can understand them or not (especially if he be assured that they are medical books) must not be sent by him to the shops, where old books are bought; or exchanged without a caveat.

From the few cautions above, and from others, which, being extremely good and amusing, Horne, Dibdin, et similes, will supply; he might learn to avoid the stumbling-block, over which blockheads usually stumble.

Many difficulties present themselves, not always amenable to every intellect, in the development of literary incidents. A man may perceive these, without being deep in the mystery. For instance, it is not easy to understand clearly, the titles which are marked by abbreviations, or designated by initials; and especially, as they occur chiefly in early printed books. For these books may have been almost forgotten, in a parallel and indefinite line of time. And if there be not some succeeding commentator, how is an enigma, such as L. M. N., to be satisfactorily made out? I have frequently laboured much in mind and body, to enucleate the Gordian knot of initials; and with little success. And when I perceive that even men, the most highly-qualified by classical and extraneous literature, such as Dibdin and other bibliographers, are occasionally free to acknowledge this difficulty, I sit down, if not in comfort, at least in acquiescence. For I frequently find, that almost all these authors who have transcribed and repeated such enigmatous initials (like myself,) have given them again sole and naked, in statû quo, as they found them.

It is a very arduous, and not always an attainable, point, to become acquainted with all the editions of a book, and to know or decide which of them is the best. An investigator must frequently either borrow something from others; must take for granted, or confine himself for months, to the reading of an original of one author and his work; or confess, that, as a critic, he had affixed his signature to the work, rather prematurely.

If the student, for instance, be dabbling a little with Averroes' Commentaries only, and fancies that in his inferences he may have followed his author pretty successfully; and has accorded generally with him in his elucidations, but yet is given to understand, that Ambrosius, of Nola, *e. g.* can confute them; in what state of physical force will the students sensorium be left, when he has waded only through sixteen fresh books of logic, and thirty of physics; in which Ambrosius has *ingeniously contrived* to compress his proofs of the inaccuracies of Averroes? Can he after all satisfy the criticism of the scholar, whether all these books and conclusions of Ambrosius are good, bad, or indifferent?

How did Fabricius feel, when he had completed, only, the one hundred pages of his second volume, in ascertaining and enumerating merely the remains of Aristotle? But how would he have felt, had he, as a scholar, been obliged, on scholastic duty, to comprise or detail, and, in scrupulous detail, the respective subjects of all Aristotle's works? I doubt not that for a short while, his literary stomach would have been somewhat tartar-emeticised upon the occasion. And setting aside also, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Albucasis, or, the twenty-one folio volumes of Jammy's barbarous Latin, which he has formed or composed, alone from the works of Albertus: or even, the mere examination of *all* the editions of Aristotle and his commentators.

There is besides, amongst others, no small author, named Haller, (the very sight of whose magnificent works produces Cephalalgia) who would also take somewhat of the crusading spirit of bibliography out of us; and convince us, that a man may in some measure be excused for not affecting to have read over more than once, the books which he may venture to criticise; or at least to identify.

For my part, although my sacrum and crista Ilei, are no harder, or become more cartilaginized by book-incubation and study than my neighbours, yet I have known the time when a very thin old black-lettered book has made my dull bones ache most confoundly; and after all, to very little purpose, and much less entertainment. And I should, out of mere curiosity, like much (in due, *very* due, time) to possess Mr. Dibdin's Ossa Ischii, for my museum, as a vermin specimen of a literary incubator. By this sort of industry, however, we are taught to understand, that the duties of a critic, even to a competent sitter, are not so easily accomplished as "le moyen de faire eclore;" or, by hatching fresh eggs in a graduated oven. By

proper inquiries, an aspirant may make out, the great points in such cases, how to store his mind, refine his taste, and improve his judgment. For a man may employ himself in reading the whole of his life, and may raise a mountain of literature, which, if suffered to waste its fragrance in the desert air, or to accompany him into the grave, as ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, will have had no better effect in society, than to have occupied the place of a more useful creature. Whereas, by offering a sketch of his fancy, or by embodying his mind through the medium of the press, the merit of his experience will be felt; or his errors be corrected. But should an instance of *rare* mind be fortunately developed by accident, or an exquisite trait of fancy be delineated,—such a loss would have proved irreparable.

On this ground a man may almost be excused for pushing even his crudities into public; as I have done mine: or may be forgiven, if, in the contemplation of his profession, or in the prurities of his taste, by venturing to publish, he may give a lucky cast of the die to private lucubrations.

In the evolution of my stinted catalogue, in the order of editions, their merit or type, how they may have been rated or executed, will fall little upon my shoulders, as I have before explained; because, I have usually consulted, and generally built upon, the information of other authorities. The distinction and identification of such questions, more properly belong to the history of literature, or of printing. I have endeavoured merely to notice *some* of the editions; occasionally to attach a few remarks, to which my short preface alludes. These may probably have been suggested by other authors, or by chance exhibited by myself. It is too laborious a process, and too hazardous an undertaking, to grasp a foil, seriously to defend the one or the other. And, I must observe, that where I have deceived others, I have myself been deceived; and, to produce such literary items and circumstances, in strict accordance, and in the extreme of accuracy, would require an extent of time and of perseverance, not to be expected from the life of man. Mine is, therefore, to be considered, in one word, or two letters, as a very limited and special bibliography, of a few authors in my own profession. It is on a scale only commensurate with stinted hours of relaxation. What blockhead but myself, would have chosen such a subject for relaxation? Had I attempted to write pretty sonnets to a mistress, or doleful ditties to a wife, or lies of any kind, they might have been amusing; or possibly, had my intellect been matured in a happier clime, had it inhaled some of the sweet sopors, or imbibed any of the delicious affluxes of the divine authors, my effusions might have been more grateful to my readers. But these I resign to poets, or maniacs. And a man whose hours of pastime have been smothered in old types and musty catalogues, may well excuse the public, if they place him in the original catalogue of original fools. Should the reader prefer a dry scanning nomenclature, he may be content with part of mine, and leave the wild-fire of the work to consume itself. But we are told by chemists, that azot is passed off by the kidney; bile by the liver; and carbon by respiration; whilst choler and spleen are vented by the tongue; and, let me add, human patience by human bibliography. Perhaps the edifying seniors of the profession (one of whom I am) may apprehend, that it were more becoming in a man of my age (past forty) to knit the brow of gravity in his history more than I have done. But when they shall recollect, that the best chronologists have certified, that Methuselah was only weaned at the age of sixty: a longer ebb and flow of natural spirits than usual may be granted to some men, for the exercise of their learning, or facetiæ. Playfulness is an attribute of youth; and he who is caught playing, may be presumed to be young. The kitten is scarcely midwifed into day before she plays; she is frisky at the year's end, but ere long is tributary to the laws of nature; she maddens downwards, and at last, like some of us old doctors, is turned into a Tabby, or into a cruel old cat.

I have nothing now to add but my appendicula, my cauda, my finale, my tail.

Every monkey has not a tail, or caudal portion. Therefore, according to modern theory, there must have been a failure in the small branch of my coccigeal or sacral

artery. And it may aptly apply—" There is a tale to tell of thee," although thou left not a tail behind thee.

I have been sporting, in this ephemeral, this puerile, this senile, this A. B. two-letter life; and mingling most absurdly, false glimmerings of light and spirits, with heavier masses of graver science. I have attempted combination incompatible with nature; until the deep responses of offended conscience start back upon me, and beg for quarter.

My attempt must prove to be, like that of the fœtal circulation in the A. B. months of its first existence. I have been obliged, in my own defence, to cut and delve a shorter biographical route, a " canalis venosus et arteriosus." By which I might practice a nearer way, at least my way, to an extended medical bibliography. I allude to that expanse of subject, which nothing but detailed records and ample space can supply.

Bibliography, to be perfect, will require, that all the vessels of the extremities of science shall send their tributary streams to the heart, before it can dispense its benefits at large.

To this end it appeared to me advisable, to expatiate occasionally somewhat upon our subject, by collecting materials, nearly ad hoc tempus; and arranging them quoad vires, under separate heads of authors. This, if seriously contemplated, and gravely done, might lead to a more than imagined degree of perfection.

Unworthily as I may have fulfilled these two grave edicts, another person perchance may take it up, and supply my deficiences. And if (as old writers occasionally express) the marrow of my short industry, be collected from my bones, it may possibly, at any rate, afford a grain, though of meagre nutriment, to bibliography.

Every man has his humour, and he acts " par son humeur, ou de son sentiment." God apportioned our intellect, sua sponte. Thoughts arise, we know not how. Such as they are, we must use. It is, however, possible, by attention, to improve them. I am not the sort of fellow, to undertake to write a sentimental journey; and, therefore, wanting better amusement, and through mere incident, I stumbled upon the dry, dusty, tedious, accursed, hateful, bibliography. It may, perchance, mollify duller than ordinary hours. It may kill time more circuitously, than in a direct manslaughtering way. And in a degree, which, if enforced, would kill the devil. But of profit, it is seldom productive. Should only one reader, even a destitute Unitarian, upon the occasion, honour my pages with his patience; this patience may inform him, and to his cost he would learn, how much or how little of this virtue may be required to effect the smallest impression upon a legitimate rock of literary granite: in distinction, to the task of his patience, in wading through the alluvium of my nonsense. And yet unless his instrument or perforator be smeared with a drop or two of the balsam of nonsense, he may labour through his days, and labour through his nights, but will never drill through the impenetrable medium of a dense and dolorous cloud of bibliography. He must at length be contented in concluding with me that bibliography is a doleful ditty. Or as Lambinet has it, " on ne peut se dissimuler que le plupart des ouvrages biblographiques ne soient d' une secheresse soporifique," (snort and echo) soporifique!

ALLUSIONS TO THEORY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Organization and its phenomena are allowed to be very seducing. By it we turn ourselves inside out; and affect to penetrate the individuality and properties of life. The union of Physiology with the study of morality is recommended by many; and very wholesome and delightful it is, when we can draw from this study the foundation and principles of the science.

It is also allowed, on all hands, that the exposé of theory even at present stands upon a very flimsy foundation. If, perhaps, we say nearly upon none, the wild speculations and ponderous unauthorised facts may bear us out.

To justify this assertion, the strict examination of individual theories, almost on any medical subject, and the superficiality of their proofs, will abundantly protect us. For many are the topics, and too fancifully accredited are these matters, by their different defenders. I have often been enraptured with the romance and sweet reveries of medical physiologists; but alas! before I had ridden my hobby far, I was cruelly decanted into the mud and mire of presumption. Whether we consider the beings or the number, and their variety in the world, we find them so much mixed up by various combinations of efficiencies, and producing such inconceivable products, that we are lost in conjecture. And from the same premises, the numerous expositors draw the most opposite conclusions.

Be the subjects of their controversy what they may, their deduction usually terminates in froth and contradiction. I am not particularly alluding to the old physiologies, but to those of the existing times. Examine as you may the endless exposées of theory and Physiology, the very propounders are glad to withdraw from the contemplation in doubt and mystery.

Can this be supposed or credited in the advanced state of science, invigorated and made out, as it ought now to appear, after the lapse of so many ages. Even admirable as the theories, and learned as may be the Physiology and experiments, of the modern theorists; be these men agitating the principle of life, of organisation, and its dependencies, or the various arcana of the functions, in varia and variis; we shall find in the end that all these enlightened beings are, from the weakness of the facts, or the want of explicitness in their proofs, still glad to repose themselves in the shade of uncertainty. And also of absorption, assimilation, bionomia, laws of life, conception, digestion, circulation, elimination of parts, functional properties, fœtal economy, generation, hypotheses in general, idiocy, and idyosyncrasia, lusus naturæ, mental disease, nervous system, occult diseases, plague, planetary influence, ovarian tubes, quality of the air, temperaments, palsies, sensations and sensibility, trismus, union of soul and body, vis naturæ, vel vis insita.

On cranioscopy, physionomy, entity and non-entity, I dare not trust myself. —See page 166, of Bostock's Physiology, vol. 3d.

In all and each of these, farther and farther multiplied sources of natural or morbid causes; we shall scarcely be able completely to satisfy the best inquiries of the best informed; or to have any specific cause and effect entirely and satisfactorily made out.

On the subject of Absorption.—The knowledge which has been acquired of this system may be traced to the earliest authors, who only understood a part of the structure and functions of the absorbents; and even this, like many others, was only developed by slow degrees. The rise and termination of these vessels, and of the lacteals, have only been elucidated by authors so late as Haller and Mascagni; and notwithstanding the skill and precision of Leiberkuhn, and his glasses, and the accounts of Haller, of Cruikshank, Mascagni, Sheldon, &c., the orifice of the mouths of the absorbents are not clearly depicted. Beclard, Bichat, Mascagni, Haller, Sheldon, Leiberkuhn, vary; and Magendie, now living, discredits them all.

Their general structure, as conveying tubes for distribution, is pretty generally admitted. Santorini is usually most correct in his description of the constituent fibres of parts; but yet there are doubts whether the coats have muscular fibres. We have not discovered nerves, or sensitive properties in them; and though by comparison absorption be a recent discovery, it is not positively ascertained who first discovered the absorbent vessels.

The Hunters and Monroes have also particularly attended to the lymphatics and lacteals, but after all, they are vessels conveying different coloured fluids. It is not now established that absorbents belong to the brain, as generally received; nor

absolutely to the bones; even the use of the lymphatic glands, is at present only upon presumption. Their existence appears rather equivocal; and whether it is a sine qua non that the vessels should be connected with glands, we are still ignorant of their junction. But of these vessels, their existence and functions, how performed, and in what animals; the exposition has yet a *forsan* before it. Therefore the structure of conglobate and conglomerate glands is yet sub judice.

Therefore uncertainty is here apparent both in the structure and on the theory of glands, lymphatic or others. The progress of the vessels into the glands; their use or changes, if any, are still uncertain.

Why they are required in one class, whilst others have them not? Whether absorption of fluids, &c. was carried on by the absorbent or lymphatic vessels in part, or were assisted by absorption from the veins, is yet disputed by many distinguished men on both sides. Examine Magendie's experiments.

The mouths of the lacteals have a specific attraction to chyle, which is carried on in the vessels by contractility. But this again is disputed. And at the end of Bostock's examination of this subject, he concludes that "we are in fact in almost total ignorance upon the whole subject." And again we do not know the peculiarities and process of absorption of parts when the circulation is annihilated.

Absorption by the skin is asserted by some, and as positively contradicted by others.

Fohman describes many of the lacteal vessels as opening into the branches of the visceral veins; and Lippi has since demonstrated the connection between the venous and absorbent sysptems. From these we may ask, does the watery part of the blood become supplied by the fluid deposited from the absorbents into the different veins? Was not the question in Verheyen of a direct communication betwixt the stomach and bladder reasonable, and now rendered feasible? And, indeed, the art of injection throws the injected fluid from the members of a dog into the veins, and then into the lacteals.

Of *Assimilation, Gastric Secretion and Digestion.*—On the existence of acetic acid in the stomach, or of muriatic, there are various opinions; or how digestion comes under their influence, and to what degree, is likewise under consideration; and so is rumination. The division and action of the nerves of the par vagum, after innumerable experiments, are still under uncertainty. How the chyle is affected by the admixture of various fluids, is still unknown; or upon what the separation depends.

The experiments of tying the excreting ducts of the liver, have come to various conclusions with various persons. How far can our present knowledge of the principle of life, or the laws of life, be correct, whilst the efficient cause is yet a secret—a profound secret?

The circumstances of conception, although they have been much sought into in every age, are yet, notwithstanding the numerous facts, still in considerable mystery. And even from the acknowledged facts which we know, few inferences dare be drawn; or, if they are, we yet remain in utter doubt and obscurity. As to *digestion*, it has been a most fruitful subject of the oldest and most modern authors. And now remains a most fruitful subject of doubt and deception. A whole library might be filled with opinions, facts, assertions, hypotheses, and books of most recondite arguments; but even at this day it is left in a very short state of advancement or certainty. The most modern theorists or writers on theory, acknowledge the little satisfaction which arises from their best endeavours to illustrate the subject. Were we to affect to mention even the names of the various authors on this subject, it would be almost as endless, as referring to the vast variety of topics which digestion embraces in its detached state. Any professed writer on Physiology at the present day will give ample and elucidating instances of the various articles in the consideration of the subject of digestion. To these it is best to refer, as most likely to satisfy our curiosity.

Of the circulation of the blood; although it has been, generally speaking, pretty firmly established, yet the keen debates which took place and long held after the im-

mortal Harvey's publications, sufficiently also establish the depth of doubt which overshaded the discovery. And even, there are many physiological doubts remaining, both in regard to the direct cause, but more especially to the circumstances of circulation in the various parts of the system, To the force of circulation—to the quantity of blood transmitted—to the state of the extreme or capillary vessels—to the relative power and resistance of the different orders of arteries and veins upon the blood, to the specific effect of the air upon them—to the influence of nervous energy: and numerous other doubts and difficulties are unceasingly acknowledged and exhibited in the oldest and most modern publications. These difficulties rise in proportion to the vigilance with which we undertake to detect them. And notwithstanding the most positive assertions from most stubborn supposed facts, elucidating the various experiments of the best informed men, yet doubts occupy almost every step, when we pass the acknowledged fact of an actual circulation. The elimination of parts has certainly much to commend in the anatomists, who from the earliest period of organization, have done wonders in the detection of them. But when we open the ponderous volumes on the heart, its mysterious powers and influence on the lungs, their effect upon circulation, and upon the facts and circumstances respectively, we still perceive the terms "by estimation, it is by conjecture, it is supposed, it is doubted, it is very obscure, or it is wholly unknown, or probably ever will be," that the theory of this subject is expounded.

In fact, it may be fully inferred that this, and especially when combined with all the theoretical points of respiration, and the action of the lungs, is a very humiliating specimen of human ignorance. We are not however to sit down in supine despair, and cease to contemplate the various departments of natural history, or the vast variety of natural causes either practical or theoretic; for generally speaking, the intellect is wonderfully improved by such meditations. The few heads into which the survey of structure and organization, with their causes and effects, here collected, are more then sufficient to gratify our curiosity, excite our admiration, or check our presumption, when studying nature.

The attempts of theorists in foreign lands have been most numerous and admirable; and so have those of our own country; and we need never want a most healthful and refreshing source of information and amusement, if we even restrict our studies to some of the latest and most approved physiologists. They are pleasing themes of intellect and attainment, and serve in the highest degree to satisfy the mind, and to be of unceasing amusement to us. Although it may be true, that every subject of Physiology gives us many examples of the imbecility of our own intellects, yet it also furnishes us with most beautiful convictions of the magnificence, by comparison, of the human mind over that of other created beings; and, most solemnly, of the vast resources of the great Creating Being, whose powers appear to know no end, or ever to require sources of novelty in nature. And there are indisputably many natural incidents in the developement or decadence of parts which lead to undoubted conjectures or circumstances, as cause and effect; such as those which attend upon the generative process, being dependant on the particular organ of the cerebellum. In which cases, the organization previously is more or less accordant with the energy of the part in a sexual sense. For as the one becomes mutilated by age or accident, the other suffers. And yet such organs exist only in animals which perpetuate their kind by copulation.

In such senses, where theory is raised from facts, the study becomes admirable, becomes divine. It proves the use of the part, and wherein the energy of action consists. Fœtal circulation is tolerably ascertained, as far as the power and disposition of the arteries and veins. But the circumstances respecting the placenta, its mode of depurating the blood, and of that by which the child is nourished, and the connection of fœtus and mother, are all unknown. Many circumstances of great importance in regard to the actual structure of the uterus and its appendages, their mutual connection and co-operation in producing the growth of the fœtus and the efficiency of conception, and production of Corpora Lutea, are equally enveloped in

mystery. The nature and efficiency of impregnation, the formation of milk in the mammæ, and the consent and sympathy with the uterus, are also not perfectly understood. The influence of the sexes upon each other in producing their own resemblance, has been a subject of very curious investigation. And in consequence some points are elicited, especially in the experiments on animals, where condition as an animal, enables the experimentalist to see more numerous changes. Men don't like such tricks to be played with their wives, at least in this country, so as to ascertain this or such like inquiries. And it is always commendable in civilized society for a man to produce children of his own. (See page 489 of Mayo's Outlines of Human Physiology.) Or perhaps, if any man would lend another man his wife, he might be able to a certainty to answer Bostock's query (page 50, vol. 3. of his Physiology,) "In what manner or by what means can an organized body produce another organized body similar to itself in its physical properties and in its vital functions?" And upon these different modes of generation, all the hypotheses more or less fail in producing more than "assumption of certain data, which it is extremely difficult either to confirm or confute." Hermaphrodites, so called, are imperfect beings. There is no hermaphrodite with a perfect uterus and its appendages, and perfect testes—no such being has ever been found. The contemplation of these subjects, which have been merely touched on in these sheets, convinces us, that the secrets of nature are placed as a barrier to man's enjoyment of that supreme faculty of creation which the Creator alone holds to himself. And like the vain research into the union of soul and body, or the attempt to clear and bring near enough to our observation the immediate firmament of Heaven, in which the planets, those brilliant entities, are allowed to celebrate their own revolutions. Theory, originated in experiment, is more likely to turn out more valuable, than the theory from reasoning. Wild experiments produce in a chance way the foundation occasionally of sound theory. The accidental smell which arose from a chemical process, served to acquaint us with the fact, that the blood of different animals may be sufficiently identified in cases of murder, as to form a satisfactory decision to coroners' juries. No small addition to the desiderata of jurisprudence.

Some progress appears to have been made in affixing the limit of the different functions.—See Fleuren's Recherches; and Fleurens concludes that, "Les lobes cerebraux sont donc l'organe unique des sensations;" and thus exemplifies the fact, that it is of advantage to precede the formation of theory, by the accumulation of facts. And the destruction of parts, and consequent destruction of different functions gives great insight into the Physiology of organization, which enhances the value and beauty of the study.

In these regards, it is satisfactory to observe, that the experiments of M. Rolando, and of M. Fleurens, in many instances of the most important results, exactly coincide, and materially corroborate each other. But, in Bostock's survey of the opinions and experiments of Fleurens, he still hesitates, and conceives the subject, in many respects, to be left in uncertainty. The theory of many of the animal fluids, notwithstanding innumerable experiments, still is full of discordancy and doubt. For instance,—of bile, the gastric juice, on the alimentary matter, on digestions, on chyme, chyle, and, as before mentioned, on blood, lymph, semen, urine,—is full of variety in the opinions of all who have written upon them. In some of these instances, the contradiction of apparently equal authorities on all hands, is peremptory. And exclusive of the very amusing and interesting facts which are produced on one side or the other, science has, indisputably, been much enriched by the occasional discrepancy of her intention, and principles of action. This, alone, should induce us to cultivate theory.

It must occur to any person who reads much of Physiology, that, the more he reads, the more he finds of the uncertainty of science; not only, in many instances, as regards the structure of parts, but also most naturally of functions. And when he adventures on Metaphysical subjects, or on Materialism, or the union of physical

and intellectual properties, or essences, he then becomes ingulphed in a fathomless ocean, and if ever to re-appear, no man shall tell. I consider the intellectual functions as a noli me tangere.

Experiments such as those of M. Desmoulins, which produce obvious effects by the obvious destruction, or alteration, of certain parts, are certainly of the utmost consequence, because they expose, most conclusively, certain effects of certain causes. This has been extremely well brought forward, in a quotation of Bostock's, from Desmoulins; as thus:—" Si l' on retranche a un mammifere la voute de l'hemisphere cerebral, et le corps strié; aussitot l'animal s'elance droit en avant, et court sans detourner jusques a ce qu'il choque un obstacle." When upon this principle, or rather experiment, we find, that it is by the removal of the top of the cerebral hemisphere and the corpus striatum, that this straight-forward impulse of muscular matter is given,—then, we have only to find out, what particular part of the brain is acted upon, to account for the gyratory motion, of which two fighting-cats, when hold of each other, are rendered, so ridiculously, an example. We may also, probably, thus ascertain, that it is by the division of the spinal chord, that a duck continues to run over the floor, in a certain direction, after its head has been chopped off.

And thus we may also carry our surmises to the facts which take place upon the bodies after decapitation by the guillotine. I have heard persons, who had occasionally witnessed this punishment, express certain horror at the different expressions in the faces and heads of the sufferers.

The effect of such-like operations may justly be expected to produce much information, as we may judge, by consulting the works of late French authors; especially in regard to the insensibility *(e. g.)* of the optic nerves to mechanical irritation. M. Desmoulins, as I quote from Bostock, extends this insensibility to " the three pair of nerves which are connected with the muscles of the eye; whilst the filaments of the fifth pair, that are next to the eye, are exquisitely sensible."

It is upon such inestimable experiments, deducing fair principles from them, that I find the greatest pleasure in recapitulating theories. And it only takes a certain portion of the worth of this study from the use of it, to find so much difference, contradiction and doubt, amongst the different authors who espouse different deductions; or absolutely contradict them. I care very little about this or that man's hypothesis; it is sure to be sooner or later approved or controverted.

The researches of Lippi go to prove connections with the venous and absorbent system. Those of the abdomen open freely into the iliacs. The spermatic, the emulgent, the lumbar-veins, and the vena cava, also into the branches of the porta &c. And several of the absorbent veins open directly into the pelvis of the kidney. But he thinks not in the extremities.

The mode of secretion, when well investigated, convinces us of the obscurity which hangs over it, as well as the subject of absorption,—and how all the different secretions and excretions are produced in the blood and modified in parts, is not one of the least mysteries of our researches.

The various opinions respecting the chemical theories, as well as the vital, in these, as in many other instances, abundantly evince the common ignorance which is displayed on the subject. Dumas, Prevost, Chevreuil, Berzelius, Hamberger, Bordeu, lately; Boerhaave, Malpighi, Haller, and many of such older theorists formerly, have equally bewildered themselves on these points.

The different influences, such as secretory, nervous, electric, galvanic, however displayed: the recondite principle of the nerves, or innervation, is admirably adapted to the facility of human ingenuity. It has given great scope to abundant experiments, and a brilliant fling to brilliant fancies. But neither do we, in reality, know much about the extent of this power over organs and their functions; or how it obtains in our economy; resting our assertions on a few physiological points, which, even as such are not always clearly demonstrated. We as little can ascertain what particular nerves are charged with respective offices;—how they act singly or jointly.

So as Hutin deduces, and assumes, that the organic nervous influence, comes from one order of the encephalon by the pneumo-gastric nerves: and the other from the splanchnic ganglions: which probably also draw their influences from the spinal marrow.

In this sort, facts are perpetually introduced by *probablys*; and so of the utter darkness which hangs over the definition of the nervous influence. It is the same with the electric and galvanic causes. The more subtil these influences become, the more do they escape human cognizance. Many facts are to appearance tolerably explanatory of the theory of Electricity and Galvanism: and of nervous influence. Common electro galvanic, and experiments on nerves, under different operations, appear to open a specious pretext for affixing certain probabilities and consequences of action; but something always remains behind, when positive inferences are expected.

Theory of sensations,—of intellectual functions,—actual development of causes and effects,—mechanism identified,—and the secret of animal economy,—is yet inexplicable.

If the student will look into the ancient, middle-aged, or more modern theories, and works on theory, and Physiology, he will find thousands of instances, too numerous to mention. My motive is merely to dilute the intemperance of criticism upon works of a cold phlegmatic nature; upon dry verbose subjects, food neither for man nor horse; a mere nomenclature business, without beginning or end. A lusus naturæ, without a flaw in it; a dry dance without a fiddle; a bibliography.

If, therefore, my reader finds not a particle of elastic soul in my work, I have given him plenty of substance—of substance such as it is. For one theory *only* will I answer; viz.—that he may probably winnow away for a whole day, and not find one grain of wheat. And, lastly, I will refer him to my preface to decide, whether I who wrote it, or he who had patience to read it, is the greater simpleton.

The connection of the mind with its effusions, and with extraneous circumstances —who can tell?

MONSTROSITIES.

There is not any deviation in organization which, if properly traced, may not be ascribed to cause and effect. The monsters and monstrous productions, more especially. The deficiency of one part lets down or elevates another; and they fall into a species of monstrosity. Failure in the original germs of parts produces this. The failure of a first-formed part destroys, in consequence, a second part, and this a third; and when these are investigated, the failure of a part or of the whole is easily understood. Juxtaposition of original parts, also, has a great share in the varieties of production and of organs.

Thus, when De Graaf's vesicles are destroyed, the Corpora Lutea, in equal number, may be generated; and these are distinguishable from the original vesicles. And in such instances the capsules of the ovary alter their consistence and appearance, and produce changes in the vesicles. Cyts are very common diseased formations in the ovaries and hydatids. Are the seminal animalculæ, as described by miscroscopers, real, or imaginary? In other fluids, such are very apparent and indisputable.

The mystery of the fœcundation of the ovum in the ovarium, or fallopian tube, is yet sub judice, notwithstanding some elucidating points of that mystery have been in measure unravelled. The perplexing circumstances incident to the evolution of the ovum; the oscillations of the irritable passages for the semen and ova, may yet furnish ample scope for the ingenious student: notwithstanding the elucidation of Harvey, or Dr. Tristram Shandy. And if this student will only be pleased to

forbear his criticisms upon my work and absurdities, until he has first developed a few of the above mysteries, I think I may safely rely, that his own work will not be finished, until I and mine are out of existence. Then I shall neither care for his fimbriated net, with which he may wish to catch me: nor the morsus Diaboli of the most vindictive critic.

What pretty raps on the knuckles a young cocksure naturalist experiences; who ventures to presume, that the secrets of nature will be of easy access to him.

The mere coup d'œil of the selection of the few pages which are here exhibited, without entering into more details, no doubt will suffice for the accomplishment of my wishes.

The above condition will convince us, in our scrutiny, of two interesting facts:— the difficulty of the anatomical exposition; and of the proper, though obscure, rationale to be drawn from it.

The natural history of the connexion of ovum, embryo, and uterus, though under tolerably presumptive evidence, will afford some hours' deliberation, before the critic will be exactly at liberty to indulge his censorship.

If my recollections don't come quick enough upon his impatience, so as to let him loose upon me with the wished-for celerity, he may take a peep into the modern books of theory, of which a few will be suggested in the sequel. He may then undertake a very propitious cruise, and find plenty of rocks and shoals, to practice his seamanship. *No doubt* he will take care not to run foul of any, or to be taken by surprise.

Within the few last years, nay months, very elucidatory narratives of theory, and warnings against self-conceit, have appeared; wherein the defects of theory are perspicuously presented. Mayo, Alison, and Quarne are instances of the later authors, concise and satisfactory. Adeat Lector!

"The organic elements are not converted into each other." This we admit, and comprehend. But we do not comprehend the exact analysis of their different structure. And Richerand casts a reflection upon Bichat for not having done his predecessors and contemporaries the justice they had a right to expect from him.

This deficiency in Physiology is vainly expressed by Haller, when he describes the Chimera, as Richerand expresses it, by an imaginary geometrical line, or existence of a single fibre.

The oxydation of blood, and its general circulation, are admitted as indispensible and essential to life; which, however, does not as plainly discover the intricacies of the cause of oxygenation, or of the secrets of the mode and admixture of the fluids, as well as of their moving powers.

Contractility and sensibility, the two distinguished and acknowledged faculties through organized nature, are only to be distinguished, by their effects and consequences. We are apprised, that different muscles may receive a nerve, or nervous filament from the same nerve, and yet they do not sympathize together.

In fact, survey well the common incidents of the sympathy of parts, and we shall find innumerable causes of investigation, attributable to our ignorance. Sympathy and vital principle, although unequal in their prerogatives may be somewhat compared. And might we not suppose, that the vital principle existed, in the most perfect degree, or in a greater degree, in the polypus, from whence a slip is capable of regenerating a whole; than in a mammiferous animal, who has no such attribute? And this, of course, might in degree obtain in the zoophytes.

How is the chyme made to swim? What are the chemical properties of the semen? Do the nerves which add to the re-action of semen, add, also, the power of exquisite feeling? Or are they from distinct nervous distributions?

Galen supposed, that motion and sensation were supplied by different nerves.

We do not know how the epidermis is formed.

The information which is acquired by the knowledge and course of any given nerve or nerves, opens to us a wide field of investigation, and of facts. As for

instance, in the course, action, and effect of the 8th pair of nerves. The action, size, and consequence of the nerves, in the variety of fishes, and of other animals. The curious explanation of the act of oxygenation, which takes places in fish of certain kinds, and in certain situations, and kinds of weather; and in fresh or sea water, exposes an admirable association of natural facts, operations, and certain effects in the animal economy. These, as hitherto almost unknown, form a fine display of the advantage of the study of Physiology in men and animals. In scrutinizing the assimilation of the animal fluids and solids, and in the chemical products issuing therefrom, we are stopped every moment by the intricacy of circumstances. And in the contemplation of the various chemical and animal processes which obtain, and are progressively repairing and wasting our system, the whole system of our structure presents no fact so self-evident, as that we are in utter ignorance of the great scale of creating and restoring principle subservient to our existence. Endless would be the questions, and hitherto inexplicable the enigmas, which environ our researches into the extraordinary evolutions and study of the animal economy. The inquiry into the physiology of animal nature will abundantly prove the fact.

Amongst other theories of the present day, Bracket has exhibited some new facts respecting the nerves. Shall we define them as theoretic? since they appear to draw their influence from facts,—in some instances, probably, rather disputable; or admitting of revisal. These are produced in point as "recherches experimentales sur les fonctions du système nerveux ganglionnaire." In the investigation of what was already known, undoubtedly many of the identities of the detail of the nervous conservations and consignment have been touched on by various authors, in which field of nervous structure and development the greatest industry and perseverance has been employed.

What constitutes a nerve in man, and other animals, has been described in a hundred instances by a hundred authors, of whom each has affixed his own definition. And, therefore, in that we have so many authors and so many definitions, not only of a nerve, oratorically speaking, but of a nerve and all its circumstances. Some of these authors agree in all points; others scarcely in any. But the discrimination of certain nerves for certain purposes, elucidated by certain facts, becomes a fixed point of value in the study. Because our inductions then are really valuable, when we have made out the seat and rise of the brain, its relative uses, its individual or remote bearings through the animal system, its connection or relation from other nerves, as the great spinal marrow nerve and its nerves; the great sympathetic, with its connections and local uses: the ganglia and ganglionic system, also with their respective alliances and uses, then we begin really and truly to develope the great principle and interest of the various systems. By comparing and trying their appropriations and destination to parts, our eyes may only then be considered as open to the various and manifold wisdom and beauties of parts. By such insight we examine if it be true that the power of the will is derived from the brain; the involuntary life, from the ganglia. The mere contemplation of the subject, exclusive of anatomy and practical experiment, has been the cause of so many opinions, and yet of the proximity of opinion, generally speaking, on this subject. But the identity or truth of the question of life and nervous energy and faculty, can alone arise, and has alone arisen, from actual investigation. Bracket considers his subject within general functions; special functions; influence of the galvanic system on the lungs; influence of the same on the functions of the stomach; on the small intestines; on the genital organs; on the sympathies; on the influence of the galvanic nerves on vision; and in treating these subjects, so many detached facts are produced to prove the assertions, that a field of theory or theoretic investigation is offered to us, which bids fair to operate the removal of some of the obscure queries, which it has been my wish to lay before us. And there can be a fair competent reason henceforward to hope, that the antiquities and obscurities of the animal structure, will, in due time, be elucidated. Bracket compares the different details and opinions of early and remote, and of modern

authors. He includes the various opinions of the nerves and nervous fluid. How the nerves arise single, from whence their destination; how the ganglia arise and where, what are their combinations and uses, as authors have affected. They are considered as being concentrations of various nervous filaments, proceeding from the ganglia differently, than as they entered. They are proved to accompany and clothe them, and form communication with the brain. Reil and other authors will have animal magnetism brought in for a part of the sensations. From this investigation, the invertebrated animals enjoy a ganglionic system, serving the purposes of nutrition, whereas in a more elevated scale of these beings, a nervous system alone is employed for this purpose. In organs superintending motion and feeling, the nervous matter is concentrated in one mass, the brain, where ganglia disappear, and where the ganglionic system is appropriated solely to the organs of nutrition. The grand sympathetic, according to Lobstein, like the nerves in general, is the source of the vital principle in parts. This nerve presides over nutrition, secretion, and circulation. It is by such elegant and satisfactory display of the particular effect of particular nerves, of the brain and on the brain, of the heart and on the heart, of the stomach and on the stomach, or in a few words, of the wonderful combinations, or relations of the nervous animal, by which all the present obscure theories may be converted into a regular system of mechanical operations, so unerring in their results within the living animal, that whilst every thing appears wrapt up in mystery and slight of hand, the perfection of the being is as certainly and efficiently accomplished as the mysterious revolution of the planets in the planetary system.

Bracket, the last author as far as I know up to the time, has been noticed, in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, for November, 1830, from whence I extract that author's references; which are:—that there are no secretions without nerves—all organs feel, and have nerves. But vegetables also have sensibility, enjoy many functions, but want digestion. Animals have a ganglionic system—and the milk of vegetables Bracket considers the same. He does not admit of vital powers or properties, he substitutes the results of the action of organs—perceptible sensation—non-perceptible sensation, muscular contraction, voluntary and involuntary, on the locomotive principles, and involuntary in the muscular fibres of the viscera and capilary contraction. He concludes that the spinal marrow itself does not govern the motion of the heart. When the cerebrum or cerebellum is removed, the motions of the heart are not arrested. When death takes place on the removal of the origin of the pneumo-gastric nerves, it is caused by asphyxia. The brain and spinal marrow, he conceives, to be formed after the heart. That the heart's action is kept up by the grand sympathetic. When the cardiac ganglion was removed entirely, the action of the heart ceased entirely. The ganglionic system of the lungs is exemplified. When the par vagum is divided, animals die tranquilly, and without any efforts to breathe. On destroying the origin of the 8th pair of nerves, the respiration is at once suspended. Acephali and unacephali have the 8th pair of nerves, *if they have breathed,* on coming into the world. And he concludes, that, after section of the 8th pair of nerves, animals die from accumulation of mucus in the bronchial tube. The muscles of the chest, he thinks, are of course, under the influence of the cerebro spinal system—but sanguification appears to be in the domain of the ganglionic system, The stomach receives nerves from the ganglionic system, and also from the 8th pair. The last nerve communicates to the brain the sensation of hunger. The secretion of gastric juice, and also absorption, are proved to be under the dominion of the ganglionic system. The pneumo-gastric nerves supply the decadences with life, and the upper portion of the small intestines. The inferior portion is under the influence of the spinal marrow. The section of the par vagum does not stop excretion, secretion, or absorption, in the above portion of the intestinal canal. They are of course under the guidance of the ganglionic nerves. The lower portion of the ileum, the colon, and the rectum, are governed by the spino-cerebral system, as far as motion and action require.

The spermatic secretion is under the influence of the ganglionic system. Section of the spinal marrow does not arrest the progress. The cerebro spinal nerves are media, through which some sympathies are affected. Ganglionic nerves are proved to be devoid of cerebral sensibility in health, but exquisitely sensible when irritated.

The regular movements of the iris are under the influence of the opthalmic ganglion. The cerebral nervous system receives the luminous impressions—the ganglionic nerves preside over the motions of the iris, and the sympathy between the iris and retina is of a cerebro-ganglionic nature. The ganglionic system influences the passions, aided or seconded, or intermingled with the sensoreum, not yet defined.

If theory such as the above be supported by the test of experience, it becomes no longer theory, but a brilliant display of cause and effect.

A FEW "DE DESIDERATIS IN MEDICINA."

MERE SPARSÆ THOUGHTS AND QUERIES.

Is it known in what degree the nervous influence affects the circulating vessels; or the electrical the circulating medium? That an impression of a most efficient power, actuates these systems, is undoubted.

Can it be doubted,—or if not doubted, how can the simultaneous impressions upon the system of men and animals during storms and tempests, be accounted for?

The changes of temperature in the atmosphere, and the corresponding changes upon the state of the body, are so unequivocal in many diseases, as rheumatism, &c, that is it not a desideratum in medicine to learn, whether the material, or only the immaterial part of our composition, be thus effected?

Do the solids and fluids feel the change? Or does the superinduced state of the mind beget such variations?

Is it not desirable to identify, or to reason upon, the probability of the state of the ventricles of the brain during sleep?

Is it not a desideratum to ascertain, whether, in some diseases of the head and sensoreum, the prevention of sleep be not a desirable experiment to impede inordinate secretion within the ventricles, or a more copious absorption?

Does sleep furnish or diminish secretion within these cavities? And is it not a desideratum, a criterion of the fact, whether full meals and copious libations dull the energies and promote sleep by a general compression and fullness of the substance and vessels of the brain, or by an increased secretion within the ventricles?

How shall we unequivocally ascertain the dropsy of the brain from a mixed case with general dropsy? Can practical skill acquaint us precisely with the difference?

And can we not be allowed to call it a desideratum, how, positively to identify an omental dropsy in instances from an incysted or peritonæal dropsy?

It is required to discriminate between temporary delirium, or mania, as after childbearing, or upon sudden unhappy impressions, and those which arise from a certain physical and material alteration in the brain and sensoreum.

It is a desideratum to affix, if possible, an efficient nosology of mental diseases,—the probability being, that certain alteration of parts, will uniformly produce similar alienations of mind.

It is a desideratum, in medical legal practice, how far the system of terror might be allowable, and how far useful, in mental diseases.

It may be a desideratum, in maniacal cases, to estimate, if with propriety, the effect of exposing certain maniacs of a violent description to the influence of azotes, or of oxygen.

It is a desideratum to know, what effect a cupping glass would have, if applied over a bleeding artery. Would it not have the reverse effect to its action upon the raised vessels of the skin?

It is a desideratum to know, whether the first impulse of air sets the circulation into action, and whether the first impetus does not begin in the veins. And how are we to know whether the immediate impulse of air in the lungs does not simultaneously set in action the arteries, as well as the venous system? So that each set of vessels begin their play alike, and consequently give a stroke to the fluids in the due course respectively of their vessels.

The direct effect of the diaphragm in man and animals upon the stomach, its contents, and upon the neighbouring vessels and viscera, is a great desideratum.

It is a desideratum to know what is the disease called a sinking of the prœcordia; and whether it proceeds from the actual vacuity or inflation of the stomach; or it be an expression of the state of the transverse colon or of the cardiac plexus, of adjacent nerves, or in cavities of the epiploon?

Is not a belt which shall afford a certain pressure upon the prœcordia, occasionally a desirable appendage?

Is it not a desideratum to distinguish the pains attendant on a bilious state of the system, from other flying or wandering pains in other diseases?

Is it not desirable, that all states of the bilious habit should be as well divulged, as that the clayey stools are indications of a want of bile in the process of digestion.

As bile is usually found in quantity in the gall-bladder of lions, tigers, and irascible animals, are we, therefore, to attribute, with the antients, that the disposition is affected by the quantity of this fluid, and that black bile and melancholy, are nearly synonimous?

Is it not a desideratum to ascertain, whether bile has really the same saponaceous quality within the body, which it has without? And also to shew, what really are the assimilations and uses of the bile, in the mass of fluids and mucosities?

Is it not a desideratum to know how much structure effects the secretions of mucus, pus, and serums?

And what changes take place in vessels, and their internal surfaces, during the different changes of their secretions, in states of greater or less excitement or inflammation?

Although the French have paid much attention to the peculiarities of menstrua, and to secretions, there remains yet much animal chemistry to be evolved before their processes be rendered conspicuous.

By what wonderful promptitude and efficacy of change is it not desirable to know, that the sudden variation of the bland state of the tears, and the subsequent saltness which impregnates them, becomes as instantaneous as the approach of an afflicting sentiment?

Is it not a desideratum to be apprised, what chemical union or transfusion of material and immateriality of intercourse exists betwixt the spiritual and corporeal parts of us, when thought and impressions so suddenly act upon our secretions? Should we not know, how it comes, that fear has an effect, upon our vital, or, as it were, upon the ether, of mind? and should so instantaneously impress, without any actual control or materialism, the gross matter and palpability of our body? Is this but metaphysical?

Should it not be proved, as a desideratum,—that our body is not an electrical machine; our minds the rubber, or exciter; and our nerves and organs, the electrified parts.

Is it not a desideratum to know, otherwise, whence come volition, life, and energy?

In cases of epilepsy, is it not an object to ascertain, whether the brain be in a state of collapse or high excitement? And what are the chief parts sympathising with such affections?

Have not some men too much sulphur and phosphorus in their brain to blend well with society?

If animal poisons, which so materially affect the sensoreum, have their antidotes, is it not a desideratum to presume upon, and find an antidote for epilepsy?

A desideratum, that systems of medicine should be founded only on experimental propositions, accurately drawn from accurate experiments.

To ascertain the accurate history of the accretion of the human fœtus, notwithstanding the labours of a Haller, Harvey, De Graaf, &c. &c., and of later writers.

As also the theory of ossification and tumours.

Does there exist a pulvis pyrius altus, which explodes without report?—Why not?

The existence of the tubuli Bilsiani is yet required.

Is the nature and taste of the pancreatic juice yet made out, notwithstanding the tractatus varii of the most eminent anatomists? Have the nervous tubes, or tubes in the nerves, been yet demonstrably described, either without or with the microscope? Are they hollow or tubular?

Is not the artifice by which the vena porta distributes a part of its secretion into the pori biliarii, a part into the gall bladder, and a part into the vena cava, yet detected? Hoc magis optandum, quam sperandum, a Peyero!

By what refinement of structure and how, may we not inquire, is the serum of the blood distilled in urine, from the emulgent arteries into the urinary ducts?

Shall we not, with Bohnius, also inquire, how the spleen performs its functions?

And how is the serum of the ventricles both secreted and excreted within the brain? The process, though intellectually simple, yet requires demonstrative proof.

And thus of the water in the pericardium, by what conduits? And thus of the humours of the eye, by what conduits?

And thus of the morbid secretions—and thus of the complexity of the vasa testis, and their secretions. Inquire of Sir A. Cooper.

And who shall eliminate the transpiration of the lungs?

The access of irritabilities? The erithism of concupiscence? the relaxation of the emunctories? so immediate through fear. The profluvium menstruum, the deliquum animi.

Does not Bartholomœus Eustachius express some doubt of the termination of the thoracic duct, even when, after observing its origin in the receptaculum, and accompanying it up the spine? He finishes his description in these words,—magnamque arteriam complexu obscurissimum finem, mihique adhuc non bene perceptum obtinet. And notwithstanding Verheyen, and all late anatomists, present us with drawings and manifest preparations of its most visible termination in the left jugular vein,—nam finem ductus thoracici constituut receptaculum quod ejus principium est.

It therefore becomes a desideratum, that the best anatomists should judge, consider over, and ponder well, the beginning and ending of their elucidations.

The odours issuing from the sick bed, in many instances are unerring instances of approaching death. There is a desideratum of science and observation yet to have accomplished, in this department of the art.

And it is a desideratum, that the medical man should consult and endeavour to improve the sense of smelling, as, in many instances, as empyema, psoas abscess, mucus discharges, &c., certain valuable inferences and indications may be drawn by the judgement, at the expense of the nostril. And so in other medical objects of sense, as medicines, &c.

It is desirable to know, if the degrees of heat and cold, are not the same, in men of equal stature, whose pulses are alike?

To what degree does stature appear to regulate the circulation, and economy of the human body, in regard to nutrition, chylification, &c.? Cæteris paribus?

Why (as authors observe) do diuretics and pediluvia become of service in complaints of the breasts, whilst purgatives have been deemed generally hurtful?

And how do the affections of the mind affect the pulse, and degree of animal heat, in beings of a given sensibility?

To affect judgement in medicine, it is a desideratum, that we attend, most particularly, to the phenomena and symptoms of diseases. This is evinced in the writings and commendations of the most successful physicians.

It is a desideratum in science, that from multiplied observations of the learned, universal propositions should be adopted.

I'll thank you to explain to me the contraction of a muscle.

Explain the minute texture of the solids and fluids of the body.

Draw me a just comparison betwixt the historical physic of Greek origin, and that of later days.

Invent for us an unequivocal language of medicine.

And shew the lustre of sterling practice, drawn in parallel, over fallacious hypothesis. It will be a small volume worth reading. Does not hypothesis skim over the surface with the fleetness of a swallow, whilst practice creeps on, the more slowly, the more certain. We have yet to learn the disorder of every part, and nature of every disease; and, therefore, we have also yet to learn, where to assist Nature, and where it will be expedient to leave her to herself in certain diseases. But as certain effects proceed from certain causes; as certain acts and motions proceed from determinate configurations, therefore in these respects, Nature and her consequences must be definable and determinate.

Give to me, therefore, a prescribed form, and shall I not give to you a prescribed action? To define, however, the facilities and laws of these principles, is yet a desideratum appreciable upon paper.

Are the prognostics of acute diseases, terminating favourably on uneven days, and fatally on even ones: and, also, of the termination of chronic diseases on even days and even months, conformable to the prognostics of Hippocrates, &c., to be credited in any country? Can you invent me a rational cause for this, in the celebration of the morbid laws of nature, quoad laws?

Are we also able to account for the effects and causes of those translations of morbific matter, as veraciously recorded by practical authors; and for the practical results accruing from them? The subject is manifold, is the solution manifest? And dare we venture on the wide field of speculation in all that relates to these beautiful hypotheses and harmonies of nature, which manifest themselves like northern lights, on the surface, and in the interior of our members?

What is sympathy? What its elements? How conducted? Which are its laws? Are they not to be as accurately defined as Electricity on a wire, Galvanism on its plates, Magnetism on its poles, or sensations on our nerves?

At all events, cannot the order of sympathies be traced interminable on and through the respective parts? Shall not their respective influences be described, and in their degrees, as they obtain practically, on parts, with more or less ostensible or remote energy?

Many are the translations and transmutations of morbific matter upon various parts.

Why does the tibia and the diseases of the chest interchange?

Why the breast and pudenda?

Why the translation of morbific matter from the ulcer to the chest?

Why does pain, &c., for instance, that in the ear, frequently solve a pleurisy? Why does a dry cough, supervening on a pain in the testicle, relieve it? Why do diseases of the testicle renew associated impressions of the chest, the breasts, the genitals, and affect the voice. And, carrying it to its extreme, why does the removal of this organ commute with man, the voice of woman? Shall we not have sore work upon our hands, if we undertake, progressively, to trace through the realities and sympathies of these mysteries in man.

Explain, as Brooke desires, the fresh vegetation of mangled trees and plants, and the various methods of their propagation? Or the theory of the regeneration of a lobster's claw.

Lastly, explain to me, and it stands as a fact of easy demonstration, and of undoubted truth, why Man actually is the greatest Brute in the whole creation?

Yet two final allusions I must make. First, to the student, from the immortal Haller—say Saint Haller—"Semper enim superest, quod lima deterat, quod recentior industria effingat felicior."

And, secondly, to myself. It will behove me, in common, to apply a passage, extracted from the sixth Book of the Epistles of Saint Ambrose,

"For you shall rarely find a man who is not deceived by his own writings."

A FEW RESPECTABLE

AUTHORS ON THEORY AND PHYSIOLOGY,

INDISCRIMINATELY NOTICED.

GALEN, AND MANY OF THE VERY OLD AUTHORS.
SWAMMERDAM.
BARTHOLINS.
REDI.
BUFFON.
DECRANEN.
COLLINS.
BLUMENBACH.
HOFFMAN.
SANDIFORT.
BOERHAAVE.
HALLER.
SCHWEIGGER.
LORANZINI.
VALISNERI.
SIR EVERARD HOME.
FONTANA.
HEWSON.
BAUER.
LIEBERKUHN.
LYONET.
MANGILI.
TIEDEMAN.
MISAUD.
MEYER.
SULTZER.
MECKEL.
MERY.
RUYSCH.
CUVIER.
HUMBOLDT.
MUSKEL.
NERVENFUSE'S.
CAMPER.
CALDANI.
RUDOLPHI.
MONRO'S.
HUNTER'S.
DUMONT.
LORENZINI.
TREVIRANUS.
ROSEL.
DE GRAAF.
OMEN.
G. ST. HILAIRE.
MAJENDIE.
MALPIGHI.
WILSON PHILIP.
ROSENTHAL.
SOMMERING.
DEPUYTREN.
DR. YOUNG.
FOHMAN.
E. H. WEBER.
BROUSSONET.
BLAINVILLE.
CLARK BRACY.
GMELIN.
PRITCHARD.
EDWARDS.
RUSH, (Philadelphia.)
QUAIRN.
BROUSSAIS.
DOWLER.
HARTLEY.
MARCET.
VAUQUELIN.
BRANDE.
BECQUERIL.
THOMPSON BABBYNGTON.
LEUWENHOECK.
FALCONAR.
LAENEC.
ROSTAN.
LALLEMANDE.
BIGOT.
BRIGHT.
FOVILLE.
ANDRAI.
BREMNER.
CLOQUET.
ADAMUCCI.
ADELIN.
ALARD.
ALBERS.
ANDERSCH.
BEULLAC.
BOURDON.
HAIGHTON.
BRODIE.
COOPER.
BACON.
BUCKLAND.
LAURENS.
VICQ D'AZYR.
PHIL. TRANSACTIONS, &c. &c.

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ERRATA IN LETTER A.

Page 1, line 20, for *odontolgoid* read *odontalgoid.*
3, line 8, for *G.* read *H.*
4, line 40, for *erasmi* read *Erasmi.*
12, line 40, for *aweful* read *awful.*
17, line 48, for *Goupylius* read *Goupylus.*
18, line 14, for *Capello Medico* read *Capello Museo.*
11, —— for *Goupylius* read *Goupylus*
30, line 2, after *Etiam* insert *cum.*
38, line 29, for *briskening* read *briskning.*
39, line 16, for *nemine*, read *minime.*
39, line 23, for *cognesces* read *cognosces.*
40, line 21, for *editionis* read *editiones.*
41, line 5, for *Guintherio*, read *Guintherii.*
47, line 10, for *Iatros*, read *Yatros.*
51, line 16, for *further* read *farther.*
51, line 50, for *Mattaire* read *Maittaire.*
54, for *Œgri* read *Ægrit.*
60, for *piapar* read *prepar.*
63, line 61, for *phreuetis* read *phrenitis.*
64, line 16, for *ed* read *et.*
66, last line, for *de Bolneo* read *de Balmis.*
68, line 16, for *folios* read *folia.*
70, line 13, for *Peau* read *Pæan.*
72, line 12, for *an* read *and.*
77, line 16, for *Scola* read *Schola.*
77, line 55, for *du Corps* read *de Corps.*
80, line 45, for *rasior* read *rarior.*
82, line 5, for *plaguey* read *plaguy.*
84, last line, for *krator* read *kratos.*
85, line 52, for *quibis* read *quibus.*
86, last line, for *tarius* read *torius.*
87, line 12, for *Planck* read *Plannch.*

Page 88, line 25, for *Angel* read *Archangel.*
89, line 39, for *candale* read *candele.*
89, line 42, for *candale* read *candele.*
96, line 40, for *Schoffi* read *Schoti.*
102, line 40, for *Richelium* read *Bichelium.*
103, line 10, for *Discoridis* read *Dioscoridis.*
104, line 2, for *writing* read *writings.*
106, line 23, for *novo* read *nova.*
107, line 28, for *simily* read *simile.*
108, line 26, for *Francois* read *Française.*
109, line 25, for *Bostelius* read *Bertelius.*
109, line 35, for *Guerillius* read *Guerqillius.*
113, line 38, for *searments* read *cerements.*
117, line 16, for *inrolled* read *enrolled.*
119, for *Albosius* read *Albiosius.*
119, line 20, for *duos* read *duas.*
123, line 10, for *Res* read *Responde.*
125, line 16, for *Ruthericarum* read *Ruthenicanum.*
127, line 18, for *Cantharidibus* r. *Cantharidibus.*
128, line 35, for *incrumentis* read *incrementis.*
128, line 27, for *Careure* read *Careme.*
129, line 14, for *Trembly* read *Trembley.*
133, line 31, for *Galice* read *Gallice.*
138, line 42, for *Galice* read *Gallice.*
138, line 43, for *Caussa* read *Causa.*
139, line 1, for *are* read *is.*
140, line 24, for 4 *vols.* read 4 *fasciculi.*
141, line 24, for *Œpinus* read *Æpinus.*
144, line 8, omit *twenty.*
147, last line but one, for *Eleanor* read *Alcazara*
150, line 8, for *Latomia* read *Litomia.*
168, line 44, after *some years* insert *to and fro.*

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ERRATA IN LETTER B.

Page 192, line 33, for *are nearly taken* read *is nearly taken.*
194, line 1, for *Italus* read *Italiis.*
194, line 9, for *cx* read *ex.*
194, line 18, for *hopes* read *hope.*
194, line 29, for *distinguishes* read *distinguish.*
206, line 31, for *hima* read *him a.*
209, line 5, *dele the whole line.*
209, line 39, for *Dialogue on* read *Dialogue of.*
211, line 23, for *Electuariorum* r. *Electariorum.*
211, line 24, for *Catharticcarum* read *Catharticarum.*
213, line 2, for *suspiciendarum* read *suscipiendarum.*
221, line 50, for *illicit* read *elicit.*
223, line 33, for *Adpendix* read *Appendix.*
226, line 12, *as* to be within a parenthesis.
237, line 43, for *jucundessiur æ* r. *jucundissimæ.*
241, line 27, for *eruditate* read *cruditate.*
422, line 6, for *fouud* read *found.*
242, line 28, for *as* read *be.*
248, line 38, insert a comma after *nor.*
249, line 30, for *Tuomas* read *Thomas.*
249, line 38, after *reminds us* insert *of.*
249, line 39, omit *of* after *escape.*
252, line 8, for *præscribed* read *prescribendi.*
258, line 30, for *remplies* read *remplis.*
263, line 38, for *Bonhii* read *Bohnii.*
264, line 45, for *Herozoicon* read *Hierozoicon.*
264, line 48, for *ditto* read *ditto.*
265, line 48, for *Sublunaria* read *Sublunari.*
268, line 47, for *4to major* read *major 4to.*
Page 268, line 51, for *Chrystolin* read *Crystalline.*
279, line 29, for *lacerta* read *lacerata.*
279, line 40, for *luxurantis* read *luxuriantis.*
280, line 12, for *inferior* read *superior.*
280, line 26, for *illicit* read *elicit.*
281, line 4 from the bottom, for *were* read *was.*
281, 8 do. for *Gora* read *Godf.*
283, line 44, for *François* read *Français.*
284, lines 21, 23, and 36, for *Aphrodisiaca* read *Aphrodisia.*
285, line 51, for *François* read *Français.*
291, line 9, for *essay* read *essai.*
291, line 17, for *than that* read *than those.*
291, line 10, for *Histourc* read *Histoire.*
298, line 45, for *Antony* read *Antoni.*
299, line 16, for *Dovars* read *Dover's.*
300, line 40, for *satures* read *sutures.*
300, line 39. for *Emenencics* read *Eminences.*
302, line 37, insert *aux* before *livres.*
305, line 32, for *Gravidai* read *Gravidæ.*
306, line 41, insert *et de* before *globulis.*
307, line 19, for *right subclavian* read *left subclavian.*
321, line 31, for *Histoirre* read *Histoire.*
321, line 10, for *person* read *persons.*
338, line 35, omit *not* after *had.*
338, line 22, for *Adagia* read *adiario.*
357, line 17, for *Theranpeutique* read *Therapeutique.*
365, for *it* read *them.*
366, line 28, for *idiocy* read *idiotcy.*
380, line 14, for *Quairn* read *Quain.*

Page 361. "Vivite ergo lati ab angustia procul o amici. Vivite leti. Letitia celum vos creavit sua. Quam suo quodam risu id est dilatatione, motu, splendore declarat; quasi gestiens. Letitia celum vos servabit vestra. Ergo quotidie impresens vivite leti. Nam sollicitudo presentium, rapit vobis presens: preripitque futurum. Curiositas futurorum, celeriter in preteritum vos traducit. Iterum igitur precor atque iterum, vivite leti."

CONCLUSION.

Having accomplished an imperfect, dry, and verbose Bibliography; it occurred to me, during the progress, that an illustration of Authors by their Portraits, as is frequently done, might be an useful and pleasing addition.

In consequence, I have, for many years, collected Portraits of Medical Authors generally. And I have felt great satisfaction and instruction in confronting their works, their lives, and their faces. Caste of features, of thought, and expression, sometimes, though rarely, coincide. Whenever, however, it does happen, the coincidence and gratification are synonimous. Occasionally, also, as an amusement, I have sketched brief notices of the Medical and Literary History of those authors, after the example of other Biographers. So that when prosing over the heavy drag of some of those writers, and their editions, a mere glance at their portraits has occasionally awakened and delighted me: discovering, possibly, in their countenances traces of intellect which I did not see before, nor otherwise should have seen. Therefore I invite the student to follow me in this mode of interpretation; to collect and to arrange; to contemplate the man specifically in his mind; and that same man in his portrait.

Whether I may be induced, in future, for the advantage of the young collector, to publish, after the manner of Granger, a partial catalogue of the different heads and portraits I possess; their respective eras; the number and variety of the same; and the names of the painters and engravers, as far as I know, may depend on circumstances. For I own; that frequently I am out of love with everything I undertake. And am not unapt, by virtue of long living, to fall into that despondency and unchristian-like opinion; that the world is a naughty jade not worth serving!

Referring, lastly, to my A. B. performance; it has long been observed, both in verse and prose, that an author should keep his work by him, at least twenty years; for the growing advantage of acquired judgment, and corrected taste. In this respect the work will evince, in many instances, both for and against it, that a very great part of it has been, if not in print, yet in manuscript, for a decided portion of that period. The natural history of its structure, will identify the point; that it was conceived slowly, and more slowly produced. The first part was the consequence of professional zeal; the latter of indolence. Perhaps it may be remarked—that it would have been better had it never been produced. This may be true. But a man's book is to him either like a legitimate or a natural child: for however heterogeneous the constituting materials may be, or have been; the parent usually clings to his offspring for better or for worse, from natural affection: and retains to the last a selfishness of respect for it, which nature also dictates and he adopts.

FINIS.