

SECRETS REVEALED: ALCHEMICAL BOOKS IN EARLY-MODERN ENGLAND

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In 1688 William Cooper, a London bookseller, published *A catalogue of chymicall books*. For two decades he had collected these titles, locating, identifying and recording details of 422 English books.¹ This list documents one component of the history of alchemy. It also provides a measure of the vitality of alchemical pursuits in Restoration England. The number of titles listed in Cooper's *Catalogue* are plotted by year in Figure 1.²

Cooper lists several dozen alchemical books printed in London in the second half of the sixteenth century, with a concentration of activity in the 1590s. The first decade of the new century was relatively quiet. Production then rose slightly and ran at a relatively even pace through to the 1640s. It increased tenfold in the 1650s. After the Restoration, production continued at this elevated level until trailing off at the end of the century.³

These books present historians of science with two apparent paradoxes. The first is that they made secret knowledge public. Alchemy was an arcane art. Its traditions were learned through divine inspiration, instruction by a master under an oath of secrecy, and the study of esoteric texts. These texts encoded the procedures to make the philosophers' stone. In prose and verse, paradoxes, digressions, erroneous quantities, numerical encodings, metaphors and allegories concealed secrets from the uninitiated reader. Some works bore the name of a mythical or pseudonymous

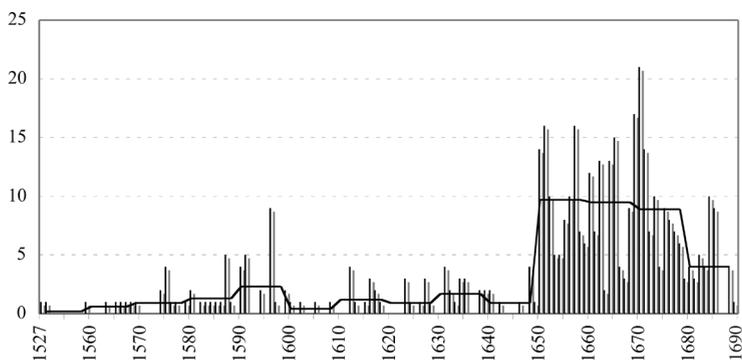


FIG. 1. The number of titles listed in Cooper's *Catalogue*, plotted by year. 419 titles are represented here, as three of the 422 books are undated and unidentifiable. The trend line follows cohorts by decade, e.g. 1550–59. For these data, see Table 1 below.

author and warnings to keep them hidden. Others, like their kindred “books of secrets”, flaunted the obscurity of their contents and advertised themselves as keys to opening shut cabinets and locked storehouses. By 1600, dozens of alchemical texts, in Latin and English, could be found in England. Scores more circulated in manuscript, passing from person to person, their contents shifting as they were copied, tested and corrected. Alchemy was a purposeful art, akin to medicine and metallurgy, but alchemical texts by definition resisted the ideals of disclosure mooted by John Dee in the 1550s, codified by Francis Bacon in the early decades of the seventeenth century, and implemented by Samuel Hartlib in the 1650s.⁴ Yet by 1660, as Cooper records, 198 volumes containing 320 alchemical titles had been printed in English.

The year 1660, with the return of Charles II to England, marks the second paradox embodied in Cooper’s list of English alchemical books. Many historians have written about the alchemical programmes promoted by the Hartlib circle in the 1640s and 1650s and debated their alignment with radical religion. Collective endeavours to reform medicine, to explore the mineral resources of the nation, and to unlock the secrets of creation were facilitated by alchemical adepts and Hartlibean improvers, some of whom found alchemy, astrology, and various sorts of Platonic mysticism resonant with religious and political reforms. These accounts end with the restoration of Charles II and posit various explanations for the containment of the radical ideas of the previous two decades. Enthusiasm was curbed and the activities of the Hartlib circle were funnelled into the Royal Society. The ideals of Baconian reform now inspired extensive, if unsystematic, collections of information, and experimental philosophers favoured mechanistic explanations of the working of nature over vitalistic ones. Alchemy featured in Baconian programmes to investigate the hidden workings of nature and to reform natural knowledge, while sparking debates about the status of natural philosophical knowledge. At the same time, the College of Physicians, the institution responsible for regulating the practice of physic in London, sought to reassert its authority over the peddlers of Paracelsian and Helmontian medicine. Yet, as Cooper’s *Catalogue* records, large numbers of alchemical books continued to be printed.⁵

Studies of the alchemical pursuits of Boyle and Newton have circumvented these paradoxes by rehabilitating alchemy, replacing her mystical green robes with the white coat of science.⁶ In the late seventeenth century laboratory alchemy reached new heights of sophistication, prompted by, for instance, Johann van Helmont’s combination of Geberian corpuscularianism and Paracelsian vitalism. Alchemy became a subject identified with experimental philosophy. Weight superseded quality as a measure of chymical processes; salt began to be investigated as the secret of creation; and alchemical conventions of witnessing informed the notions of testimony established in the early Royal Society.⁷ The alchemists’ habits of secrecy, however, posed a problem. Whether their encoded language and oaths of silence were necessary or merely affected was debated. Famously, Bacon denigrated the shady behaviour of alchemical adepts and Isaac Newton later complained that Robert Boyle was too free with alchemical secrets. For many natural philosophers the study and practice

of alchemy was not controversial, but its esotericism was.⁸

These studies take for granted the corpus of alchemical books printed in early-modern England. They do not consider the nature of these books directly, or reflect on how the conventions of publishing secrets were formulated in the 1650s and persisted in the decades after 1660.⁹ They read these texts for evidence of experimental practice, on the whole neglecting the extent to which alchemists were creatures of the library as much as the laboratory. This article begins with the premise that the history of alchemy is a history of books, printed and in manuscript. Such a history is now possible in part because a growing body of superb scholarship is making sense of this esoteric art, and in part because the English Short Title Catalogue and Early English Books Online facilitate the analysis of the titles listed in Cooper's *Catalogue*. It is necessary because alchemical experiments and grand histories of matter theory have begun to dominate the field. Specifically, William Newman and Lawrence Principe have set a new standard for the subject with a series of studies that extract pristine laboratory processes and disembodied ideas from the books and manuscripts that were the staple of the early-modern alchemist's work.¹⁰ The alchemist's books and papers, I maintain, embody the mundane meanings and practices that constituted his understanding and production of natural knowledge. The fates of alchemy and of experimental philosophy were tied in the conventions of the laboratory, reported experiments, and the printed book. What is at stake in Cooper's list of chymical books is the definition of alchemy itself.

I set out to study alchemy in Restoration England through books, not through Boyle, Newton or the activities of the Royal Society. Cooper's *Catalogue* seemed an obvious starting place. From the vantage point of Restoration London, it surveys two centuries of alchemical books. A wider perspective would tell a story beginning in the fifteenth century, charting the play between Latin and vernacular works and between print and manuscript. It would dwell on Lazarus Zetzner's monumental *Theatrum chemicum*, produced in six volumes in Strasbourg between 1602 and 1661, and Elias Ashmole's *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum* (1652), a collection of English alchemical poetry. It would pause to reflect on why Robert Fludd chose to have his elaborately illustrated theosophical tomes printed abroad. It would mark a place for Cooper's *Catalogue* between Pierre Borel's *Bibliotheca chimica* (Paris, 1654) and Jean-Jacques Manget's *Bibliotheca chemica curiosa* (Geneva, 1702).¹¹ Like Ashmole, Cooper published texts to preserve them. But while Ashmole proffers a defence of the vernacular, Cooper is silent on this subject, leaving us to infer that perhaps he too saw English books, many of which were translations, as paying tribute to or enhancing a national tradition.¹² This study does not fit Cooper's project into broader histories of what it meant to collect titles and texts, to translate these into the vernacular, and to publish them in print. Nor does it address questions about laboratory practice, literary technologies or the economics of the book trade.¹³ Instead I have used Cooper's *Catalogue* to consider afresh the meaning of alchemy in Restoration London specifically and early-modern England more generally.

First I consider Cooper's *Catalogue* as part of a project to recover, preserve and

publish alchemical texts. This requires asking questions about who Cooper was and why he published and catalogued alchemical books. His work, I argue, was informed and perhaps inspired by George Starkey's creation of the persona Eirenaeus Philalethes, whose writings Starkey dispersed with a mythology of loss and recovery in the 1650s and early 1660s. Starkey's ploys capitalized on the conventions of alchemical secrecy. Cooper, perhaps deliberately, perpetuated the Philalethean mystique while promoting the ideals of disclosure that Boyle had brought to the Royal Society. Then I turn to the nature and content of Cooper's *Catalogue*. The 422 books represent an expansive definition of alchemy. Cooper included a disclaimer "that some (small Number) of these Books in this Catalogue cannot absolutely be called Chymical, but have a very near affinity therunto, the knowledge of natural Philosophy being an Introduction to supernatural things".¹⁴ Beyond this brief definition, he did not orient his readers. He listed the works by author or title, not, like some other booksellers' or library catalogues, by subject, size or location on a shelf. Cooper presents a panoramic view of two centuries of alchemical books. This is a varied landscape of books mystical, medical and mineralogical, populated by men great and unknown, real and mythical, and bearing traces of the changing fortunes of medicine and natural philosophy. Ultimately, Cooper's *Catalogue* leads to the Royal Society and documents the importance of alchemical books in the politics of chymical medicine and experimental philosophy.

WHO WAS WILLIAM COOPER?

From the early 1670s, William Cooper worked out of his shop at the Sign of the Pelican in Little Britain — fitting in its alchemical meanings of self-sacrifice and a double-tubed alembic.¹⁵ The documented facts of Cooper's life are sparse. He was born in Leicester in 1639, moved to London in 1655 to serve an eight-year apprenticeship to William Wells, a stationer, married Mary Cleere in 1669, and died in 1689.¹⁶ Between 1669 and 1689 he published twenty-six alchemical books, twelve books on other subjects, and introduced the sale of books by auction into England.¹⁷

He liked to make lists. He advertised his auctions with lists of books; his *Catalogue* is a list; and he similarly collected the titles of about two thousand "histories and antiquities of great Britain & Ireland both ecclesiastical and civile whether English, Latin &c" and at least twelve hundred magical texts, sometimes identifying the book itself, sometimes noting a reference to it in another work.¹⁸ In the days and months that would pass between Cooper's sporadic publishing ventures and frenzied cataloguing and calling of dead men's libraries, we can presume that he, like his fellow booksellers, worked in his shop. There, he assured his customers, they could peruse and purchase the English alchemical books listed in his *Catalogue*, Latin works listed in Pierre Borel's *Bibliotheca chimica* (Paris, 1654), and many other books, such as the pair of astronomical works that Robert Hooke bought in August 1679.¹⁹

Cooper's career as an alchemical publisher began in 1669 with *Secrets reveal'd: or, an open entrance to the shut-palace of the King: containing, the greatest treasure in*

chymistry, never yet so plainly discovered. This is an English translation of a work by Eirenaeus Philalethes, the famous American alchemist invented by George Starkey.²⁰ We will return to Eirenaeus Philalethes and Starkey below. Four years later Cooper published a second alchemical book, *The philosophical epitaph of W. C. Esquire* (1673). This was a collection of alchemical works. Cooper hurried to complete his *Catalogue of chymical books* so that it could be included as the final item in this volume.²¹ These works establish Cooper's credentials to trade in alchemical books. They also, mistakenly, have been read as containing biographical information about him. The confusion has arisen because the tag "W. C. Esquire" appears throughout these books. The title page of *Secrets reveal'd* specifies that the work is "Published for the Benefit of all *Englishmen*, by W. C. Esq, a True Lover of Art and Nature". Below this, the colophon records "Printed by *W. Godbid* for *William Cooper*". On the title page of *The philosophical epitaph* W. C. is named as the author and the publisher, again with Cooper named in the colophon. Because they share the same initials, it has been assumed that W. C. Esquire and William Cooper were the same man. A single piece of external evidence suggests that they were not, and supplies W. C. Esquire's name. On 30 August 1673 William Cooper registered *The philosophical epitaph* with the Stationers' Company as follows:

Booke or cobby entituled A phylsophicall epitaph in hieroglicall figures, with their explication, by Wm Chamberlaine, Esqre. A brief of the golden calfe. Glaubers golden ass well managed. Jehior with three principles, or, originall of all things, these three last published by the aforesaid W: C: Esq., to wch is added, A Cattalogue of chymicall bookes collected by Wm Cooper, bookseller ... vjd
Signed Wm. Cooper²²

W. C. Esquire was William Chamberlaine, not William Cooper.²³ Unfortunately, little is known about a man by this name, though he might be the royalist playwright, poet and sometimes physician from Shaftesbury who died around the age of seventy in 1689.²⁴ Without a more positive identification, I will follow his 1669 and 1673 works in referring to him as W. C. Esquire.²⁵ Throughout these books W. C. Esquire deliberately encoded his identity, embedding it in the riddle of his tombstone and describing himself as a "mean messenger", "invisible or unknown".²⁶ Cooper simply prints his name on the title page, then designates himself as W. C. B., for bookseller, in his prefaces. Presumably the tag "esquire" was in part intended to prevent their shared initials from confusing contemporary readers. A bookseller was a tradesman, not a gentleman.

W. C. Esquire displays his alchemical learning and divine inspiration in *The philosophical epitaph*. He also reveals a few biographical details. The volume, which had been in preparation since at least 1668, contains four alchemical works, plus Cooper's *Catalogue*.²⁷ The first work is the text by W. C. Esquire from which the volume takes its title. This presents various symbols and emblems (his "epitaph, scutcheons and mottos") accompanied by a text explaining them in terms of the teachings of Johann Baptista van Helmont, the Flemish medical reformer and alchemical proponent. W.

C. Esquire wrote *The philosophical epitaph* in 1652, when he had been as though in a “living grave”. Fittingly, he dedicated it to Elias Ashmole, antiquarian, student of alchemy and herald, in recompense for Ashmole having helped him in an unspecified way in 1662.²⁸ (Cooper would have been thirteen years old at the time.) W. C. Esquire dedicated the three remaining texts to Robert Boyle, praising his “communicative charity”, and stressing that he did not know him personally.²⁹ Two of these were translations of unidentified provenance: Johann Glauber’s *Golden ass well managed* and *Jehior, or the day dawning or light of wisdom*, a Behmenist work that Cooper, in his catalogue, attributed to Paul Felgenhauer of Bream. The final work was W. C. Esquire’s translation of John Frederick Helvetius’s *Golden calf*, abbreviated because another version of it had been issued before he could get his through the press.³⁰ Its epistle to the reader contains an explicit statement about the motives for translating and publishing alchemical works. In these books “many rare secrets are revealed for the honour of this Art, Improvement of our English Nation, and to establish a belief of the said Stone”.³¹ Alchemy was useful, W. C. Esquire stressed. It was also, some people thought, implausible. Publishing alchemical books made the art more useful and more credible.

After Cooper and W. C. Esquire’s collaboration in the production of these two books, Cooper’s works do not mention W. C. Esquire again. But Cooper’s efforts to recover, translate and publish alchemical texts continued, supported by one or more unnamed experts. When he compiled an Index of the *Philosophical transactions* in 1675, he noted that his work was guided “by the advice of better Judgments than mine own”.³² A decade later, when he gathered eleven brief alchemical works into a volume entitled *Collectanea chymica* (1684), he credited the recommendations of “several ingenious chymists”.³³ The identities of Cooper’s advisors remain unknown. Perhaps he is referring to W. C. Esquire. Perhaps he worked with his neighbour, Richard Jones, who also sold books and studied alchemy.³⁴ Perhaps he talked to his customers, such as Hooke, or perhaps to chymical proponents, such as William Simpson, a physician whose Helmontian works on baths Cooper published in 1675.³⁵ Evidence for Cooper’s association with anyone is limited. In 1672 a Dutch publisher wrote to Henry Oldenburg asking him to “present his service to Mr. Cooper”, and in 1674 Hooke visited the printer Moses Pitt and “talkd with him and wife about Mr. Cooper”.³⁶ Later Cooper, along with the publisher Dorman Newman and the printer Thomas Milbourn, would retail Christopher Packe’s handsome edition of the works of John Rudolph Glauber, funded through private subscription.³⁷ In his final years he published Edmund Halley’s *Ephemerides* for 1686, 1687 and 1688 on behalf of the Royal Society.³⁸ Cooper’s personal insignificance is as striking as the comprehensiveness of his *Catalogue*. I can baldly conclude that he associated with one or more chymical adepts, men who were perhaps also virtuosi. Alone, or with these unnamed men, Cooper’s chymical endeavours took two main forms. He, following W. C. Esquire, remained committed to publishing the works of Eirenaeus Philalethes. He also prepared the *Catalogue of chymicall books*. I will consider these in turn.

ALCHEMY, SECRECY AND THE PHILALETHEAN MYSTIQUE

Cooper perpetuated W. C. Esquire's commitment to the corpus of works by Eirenaeus Philalethes, author of *Secrets reveal'd*. Eirenaeus Philalethes, as already noted, was the persona invented by Starkey. Starkey was born in Bermuda, educated at Harvard, and moved to London in 1650. His reputation as a chymist and physician preceded him. He soon met Hartlib, the intelligencer supreme, and began to teach alchemy to the young Boyle, who was busily refashioning himself from a dilettante moralist to a gentleman natural philosopher. In early 1651, at one of the first meetings between Boyle and Starkey, Starkey mentioned his mentor, an American adept who went by the name Eirenaeus Philalethes. Over the next few years, as he established a reputation as a skilled physician and cantankerous alchemist, Starkey began to circulate works by himself and his master. Philalethes would become the most important alchemist of the seventeenth century and the most widely read American author before Benjamin Franklin.³⁹ But why did a gentleman and a bookseller set out to publish the works of this famous alchemist?

Starkey was an expert alchemist and a master dissembler. As a metallurgist, his processes were trade secrets; as a chymist, guarding his secrets was required. Secrets were Starkey's livelihood.⁴⁰ During his first years in England, he retailed his expertise, the fruits of his procedures and the manuscripts of his mythical master. These schooled their readers in the need for alchemical encryption. In a typical manoeuvre, for instance, Philalethes insists that a work is the "key" to his other writings, all of which have "contradictions which we have woven into them". "[K]eep it secret to yourself", he implores the reader; do not "communicate it, except it be to a sure friend, who you are confident will not make it publick".⁴¹ When he taught the young Boyle the lore of the laboratory, he indoctrinated him in the traditions of alchemical secrecy. But Boyle, who had already begun to formulate ideas about the moral imperative to disseminate useful information, betrayed Starkey's trust. He shared Starkey's secrets with Hartlib and other friends, acting as a conduit rather than a closet for this rare knowledge.⁴² From Starkey, Boyle learned the secrets of alchemy and the conventions for guarding this knowledge; from Boyle, Starkey learned that disclosing his secrets opened him to the jealousy of deceit.⁴³

When Starkey died in 1665, having long since fallen out with the Hartlib circle, become embroiled in a series of legal disputes over chymical medicines, and quarrelled with the College of Physicians, he had produced dozens of works in his own and Philalethes's names. He had created a complex bibliographical legacy for his followers to recover and preserve.⁴⁴ W. C. Esquire and Cooper fuelled the Philalethean mystique in the late 1660s and early 1670s. In a preface to *Secrets reveal'd*, W. C. Esquire explained that he had had an English manuscript of this text long before a poor Latin translation had been published in 1667, echoing the aspirations to textual precedents codified by Elias Ashmole in *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum* (1652).⁴⁵ He wished to make the work available in its true form, and for the benefit of his fellow countrymen who did not have Latin.⁴⁶ Throughout *The philosophical epitaph*, he advertises that "the whole perfection" of the philosophers' stone was contained in

Secrets reveal'd. He praises its author, associating him with the adept who appeared to Johann Friedrich Helvetius in 1667. “Our late English Phoenix, or Elias Artisto Anonymo” was a “true Elias” and “a miracle of nature”.⁴⁷

Through the 1670s and '80s, Cooper, perhaps with support from W. C. Esquire or other adepts, continued the project to recover the Philalethean corpus while publishing occasional books, working as an auctioneer, and running his shop. Under the title *Ripley reviv'd, or, An exposition upon Sir George Ripley's hermetico-poetical works* (1678), he gathered seven of Philalethes's expositions of the works by George Ripley, the famous fifteenth-century English alchemist, issuing them each separately as they were printed in the preceding years. This was a major undertaking, running to almost six hundred pages. In these works Philalethes designates himself as Ripley's heir and demonstrates his prowess as an adept.⁴⁸ Cooper's presence as an editor was discreet. He does not, like W. C. Esquire, present himself as an alchemist. His role is bibliographical. In occasional asides he comments on the state of the text, signing himself William Cooper Bookseller or W. C. B. He suggests, for instance, that Philalethes was using the 1591 edition of Ripley's *Compound of alchemy*, not the text included in Ashmole's *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum*, where the language is more archaic.⁴⁹ Another note indicates the inclusion of two pages missing in the Latin edition.⁵⁰

Cooper also insists on the importance of publishing Philalethes's work, drawing on the adept's own statements about the dissemination of his writings. Philalethes stands apart from other alchemists, Cooper writes, because he wrote his many works not to advertise his status as an adept, but to

benefit the world by his writings, himself professing, that although the rest of his Adept Brethren had (as we may say enviously) *sworn secrecie* (contrary to their received Maxim of doing all the good they may with the Large Talent so long as they live, and Longer if it might be,) yet had not he so sworn, though they supposed it; for he had as himself confesseth, an extraordinary impulse of mind, *to be helpful to all sincere searchers of this secret Art*, (to use his own words) *and to stretch out his hand to such as are behind*.⁵¹

Philalethes had wanted to share his secrets. Accordingly, Cooper continues, since he had given consent to Starkey for his works to be printed, “as appears in his preface to the Marrow of Alchemy; I know no reason wherefore his Writings should lie conceal'd any longer”.⁵² This is the first and only time that Cooper mentions Starkey, and he does so in order to blame him for the loss of half of Philalethes's commentary on Ripley's *Compound*, a work in twelve “gates”, or chapters. Cooper had received a copy of Philalethes's commentary on the first six gates from a man who had received them from Starkey. When this unidentified man asked Starkey what had happened to the second half of the work, Starkey answered that he had divided it because “the world was unworthy” of it. Cooper pleads with his readers for the recovery of this text to accompany the commentary on the first six gates currently in press. He also provides a list of Philalethes's works. Fifteen titles had been printed and thirteen were

missing. If these, or other works by Philalethes were located, Cooper promised, he would publish them.⁵³

There is an immediacy as well as an urgency to Cooper's plea. He assumes that he would be heard and that whoever held the missing work might present it for printing. This was London in 1677. Philalethes's writings had been circulating for almost twenty years, and they might have been lodged in the 1650s with one of the many alchemists, such as John French, at work in the city or in the many laboratories in Oxford, Cambridge or the country houses of gentlemen alchemists. Hartlib, Starkey, Thomas Vaughan, and Kenelm Digby had died in the 1660s. Boyle, Ashmole and Thomas Henshaw, Fellow of the Royal Society and reputedly in possession of the alkahest and the best collection of alchemical books in the country, survived them and continued to pursue the philosophers' stone. Isaac Newton, John Locke and Robert Plot had begun to study alchemy in the 1660s and 1670s, impeded, perhaps, but not inhibited by the losses of books and manuscripts in the great fire.⁵⁴

Throughout these decades texts, whether written, copied afresh or printed, were shared or bought second-hand, as their owners died or their fortunes waned.⁵⁵ But if anyone had Philalethes's second six gates, if it ever existed, he did not send it to Cooper. Other Philalethean texts did appear, and Cooper duly published them. In 1678 he published a volume of three Latin Philalethean works.⁵⁶ In 1684 he gathered eleven brief alchemical works into a volume entitled *Collectanea chymica*, printing them, he explained to the adept reader, because they were useful and "for their preservation, being by several ingenious chymists conceived to be well worth the perusal, and too good to be lost".⁵⁷ This volume included a facing-page translation of a brief treatise by Philalethes on the alkahest, "bestowed and sent unto me by a Generous Stranger" who had been impressed by Cooper's bibliographic acuity in restoring the missing pages from the Latin text to *Ripley reviv'd*.⁵⁸

While calling for the recovery of Philalethean texts, Cooper stressed the importance of publishing alchemical works — whether to enhance the plausibility, utility, visibility or marketability of the art he does not specify — and reflected on the conventions of alchemical secrecy constraining the adept. Like most chymists, Cooper writes, Philalethes "durst not give a plain Receipt, for fear of doing more evil than good thereby"; but unlike most chymists, he wrote as freely as he could. He was esteemed for his "learnedst, freest, and smoothest style, without affectation, and the plainest that was ever yet wrote". As he had dispersed transcripts of his works, so, Cooper argued, it would be mean "to conceal those Treasures in private".⁵⁹ Cooper was echoing Philalethes's own words. In *Ripley reviv'd*, Philalethes speaks of the difficulties and rewards in dealing with alchemical texts that either conceal or mislead.⁶⁰ He has "resolved to unfold Ripley's knots", demonstrating that he and Ripley alike were "truly, and not sophistically, intrusted with this Divine Science and Art".⁶¹ As part of this demonstration, Philalethes lists his own works, including a pair of Latin treatises (*Ars metallorum metamorphoseas* and *Introitus apertus*) that "thou mayst enjoy"; another pair of Latin works (*Brevis manuductio* and *Fons chymicae philosophiae*) "for especial reasons to me known I resolve to suppress"; an unfinished

work on the philosophers' stone, clearly written in English, that "unfortunately slipt out of my hand" and that he hopes no one will see; another pair of English poems "declaring the whole secret, which are lost"; and

an *Enchiridion* of Experiments, together with a Diurnall of Meditations, in which were many Philosophical receipts declaring the whole Secret with an Aenigma annexed; which also fell into such hands, who I conceive will never restore it. This last was written in English, with many others which I wrote for mine own recreation, and afterwards burned.⁶²

In the name of divulging secrets, this author advertised bibliographical mishaps, taunting his readers with the suppression, loss and destruction of his texts. Starkey had created a persona who worked to reveal the secrets of alchemy yet whose credentials rested on an unobtainable corpus of writings. Prompted by Philalethes, W. C. Esquire and Cooper set out to recover, correct and preserve alchemical texts.

WHAT WAS A CHYMICAL BOOK?

While pursuing the American adept, Cooper charted the terrain of English alchemical books. He prepared his *Catalogue of chymicall books* in three stages. The First Part, published with *The philosophical epitaph* in 1673, contained 146 books. Here, as in subsequent parts, descriptions followed bibliographical conventions. A full entry contained an author's name, the title of the work, its place of publication, size, and the year or years it was printed.⁶³ Cooper later apologized that this list was incomplete; it was a hasty "Essay to provoke others (better able) to perfect it". In 1675 Cooper himself added two further sections, plus a title page and preface, although the work continued to be issued with *The philosophical epitaph*. In order to produce the Second Part, he explained, he had "peruse[d] all those Books, (nine only excepted)".⁶⁴ Cooper's frenzied reading had resulted in the addition of 144 new titles to the list, with more specific information about some of the titles previously included.⁶⁵ The list now contained 291 books, plus Part Three, "An Index of such things (published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for ten Years together) as pertain to Chymistry".⁶⁶ I will explain the importance of this Index below. In 1688 Cooper issued a *Continuation or appendix to the second part of the catalogue of chymical books*, bringing the total number of items to 422. Counting multiple editions, Cooper listed 544 books. Thirty-five of these contained more than one text, adding 157 titles to the list.⁶⁷ If Cooper's shelves of alchemical books were as full as his *Catalogue*, they held 544 English volumes containing 701 titles.

Lists of books and indexes of their contents were nothing new. An abundance of books was a problem in seventeenth-century Europe and lists, indexes, book reviews and other tools were developed by authors and printers in order to cope with unprecedented quantities of information.⁶⁸ Cooper himself drew on other book lists, initially compiling his *Catalogue* from these as well as the books themselves, then in subsequent editions checking and expanding his entries where necessary. He named three such works, Andrew Maunsell's *Catalogue of English printed bookes*

(1595), William London's *A catalog of the most vendible books in England* (1657), and Roger L'Estrange's *Mercurius librarius*, the Stationers' Term Catalogue recording books and their prices from 1668.⁶⁹ As already noted, Cooper also directed the reader interested in Latin works to Borel's *Bibliotheca chimica*.

Other lists divided titles according to subject, but did not designate a separate category for alchemical books. Maunsell included sections on "the sciences mathematical", baths, distillation, oils, secrets, and other subjects from which Cooper might have drawn his titles. L'Estrange classified alchemical works along with medical ones. London also did this, noting "many Rivers fall into this One of Physick; as distillation, Alchimy, Chymistry, &c."⁷⁰ London, a Newcastle bookseller, was an astute witness to the bibliophilia of seventeenth-century England.⁷¹ He had compiled his list for the benefit of northerners. In a series of prefaces and a long introduction on the "use of books" he argued that books were worth buying. He invites "men to value the means of knowledge above trifles".⁷² He reminds the reader that Bacon described learning as "the most universal and only useful instrument that God hath vouchsafed to the sons of men".⁷³ He notes "a complaint that the world seems opprest with Books", and insists that there is a "great need of a Register of Books, which else may be buried with their Authors".⁷⁴ A book, London reminds us, is its author's escutcheon and epitaph; as Zeno said, "it's good to live with the dead; to read Books".⁷⁵ And he complains about "all catalogues formerly" that contain uselessly short titles. His titles are full, "for here they have all books brought to you lying open; shops open'd in your studies; and to me it lookes like a walking Library".⁷⁶

Cooper's *Catalogue* shared all of the virtues of London's walking library. Just as a visitor to London's shop in Newcastle could peruse his books and stores of paper, pens, ink, wax and maps, so perhaps a visitor at the Pelican in Little Britain could inspect or purchase the usual wares of a bookseller as well as a choice alchemical book.⁷⁷ Both lists offer books for sale. But whereas London's preface stresses the grander motives for ordering and remembering authors and titles, Cooper's *Catalogue* provides little in the way of explanation for why he collected these titles and what constituted a chymical book.

In his titles and notes to the reader, Cooper provides a few phrases about his definition of alchemy. He warns "that some (*small Number*) of these Books in this Catalogue cannot absolutely be called Chymical"; these books "have a very near affinity therunto, the knowledge of natural Philosophy being an Introduction to supernatural things".⁷⁸ To parse his logic: the books in the *Catalogue* that were not "absolutely" chymical, were natural philosophical; natural philosophy provided an "Introduction to supernatural things"; alchemy, we are left to infer, treated of these wonders directly.⁷⁹ Cooper included a similarly inclusive definition of alchemy in the preamble to the Index of the *Philosophical Transactions*. The Index, he explains, contains subjects that "pertain" or "depend" on "Chymistry, or the study of Nature by Art".⁸⁰ This is where he also refers to the advice of experts, guiding him in deviating from "the proper Subject".⁸¹ With these phrases Cooper signals his use of a broad definition of alchemy. This definition is demonstrated in the titles included in the *Catalogue* and

the topics listed in the Index. Their contents, as we will see, are markedly different.

A defining feature of Cooper's *Catalogue* is its limited organization. Its structure, like Borel's catalogue of Latin chymical books, is simply alphabetic by author, or, in the case of anonymous works, by title. London arranged his list according to headings. Richard Jones, Cooper's neighbouring bookseller and a student of alchemy, kept records of his books by size, subject, language and in some cases printer and/or place stored, such as "Books printed by Theo Stephens in ye closet next to ye window"⁸² Cooper's *Catalogue* is not an inventory; it is a census. He even describes it as a "Collection of *English Chymical Authors*".⁸³ Englishmen (and a handful of Scotsmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, and a single woman) wrote roughly three-quarters of the books listed in the *Catalogue*. The remaining quarter were translations, again done by English pens. The *Catalogue* contains a roll call of alchemists. Ripley, Roger Bacon, Raymond Lull, Nicholas Flamel and Basil Valentine represent the actual and reputed medieval authorities. Paracelsus, Leonardo Fioravanti, Oswald Croll, Michael Sendivogius, Joseph Duchesne (Quercetanus), Johann van Helmont, Michael Maier, Robert Fludd and John Rudolph Glauber are the more recent proponents of the art. The current crop of English authors includes Boyle, Eirenaeus Philalethes and his alias Starkey, Nicholas Culpeper, John French, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Thomas Vaughan and Henry More, sparring under the pseudonyms Eugenius Philalethes and Alazonomastix.⁸⁴ John Hester's name heads his many translations, and Ashmole's his editions.

Cooper's *Catalogue* is not, however, set out as a history of great alchemists. It contains the majority of English books about the practical and philosophical pursuit of the philosophers' stone, including works about transmutation (chrysopoeia, gold making) and iatrochemistry (medical chymistry) and spanning genres ranging from textbooks to polemical disputes. But it also included anti-alchemical books, books of secrets, natural histories, works on mines and spas, experimental philosophies, magical, spiritual, medical, astrological and historical works.⁸⁵ Many of these are by little-known and anonymous authors. Others carry the names of Restoration England's leading experimental philosophers and natural historians. Its twenty-five titles by Boyle, more than for any other author, range from the *Sceptical chymist* and the essay on the degradation of gold to his work on the spring of the air.⁸⁶ It includes Hooke's *Micrographia* (1665), Nehemiah Grew's *Anatomy of vegetables* (1672), and later Robert Plot's *Natural history of Oxfordshire* (1677) and John Evelyn's *A philosophical discourse of earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation* (1676). As I will explore further below, this signals a shifting of the definition of alchemy in the Restoration to include works on experimental philosophy and natural history.

Cooper affirms this shift with "An Index of such things (published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for ten Years together) as pertain to Chymistry", appended to the 1675 version of the *Catalogue*. Like lists, indexes were standard organizational tools for the early-modern scholar. Alchemists found them, along with commonplace books, especially useful for managing the morass of textual information. Gabriel Plattes chastised "he that hath not gathered a Concordance" and provided

instructions for recording one's readings under headings for alchemical processes.⁸⁷ A Mr Mosely indexed the works of van Helmont.⁸⁸ And most famously, through the 1680s Newton compulsively rewrote his "Index chemicus", a list of headings followed by citations to relevant pages in alchemical texts and occasionally a brief exposition.⁸⁹ Unlike these lists, however, Cooper's forwent the practical component: it was not useful for reconciling varying accounts of alchemical experiments. Cooper's Index, rather, is a printed guide to reading reports of natural philosophical discussions and book reviews in the *Philosophical transactions*.⁹⁰ It is also highly selective in its contents, presenting a narrowly prescribed definition of alchemy.

With the remit to collect things that "pertain to Chymistry, or the study of Nature by Art", as advised by unnamed experts, the Index sets out nineteen subject headings. "Chymistry", "mercury", "salt", "salt nitre", "earths and mines", "minerals spring" are evidently chymical; "Of cold, ice, and snow", "Of natural products and curiosities of countries", "Of husbandry", "Of the flux and reflux of the sea", the items that conclude the list, are not. Building on work that had begun in Oxford and Cambridge in the 1650s, Fellows of the Royal Society were engaged in chymical explorations of the natural world that encompassed the properties of salt, phosphorus, fossils and mineral waters, and the mechanics of tidal motions, meteorology, air pressure and respiration.⁹¹ This is a new form of chymical endeavour, aligned with experimental philosophy, stripped of mysticism and medicine. Why does Cooper add this Index to his *Catalogue*? Why do the two lists present different definitions of alchemy? Answers lie in the politics of alchemy and medicine within the Royal Society.

ALCHEMY, MEDICINE AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The alchemical interests of the early Royal Society are well documented.⁹² Yet its relationship with medicine is seldom noted.⁹³ In varying degrees, Boyle, Henshaw, Ashmole, Digby, Sir Robert Moray and others supported alchemical studies. They pursued it as a form of divine inspiration and a means to spiritual enlightenment. It was also an improving art, requiring systematic study, but too often debased by bogus projectors and medical practitioners. In 1664 the Royal Society set up a Chymical Committee, whose members included Boyle, Digby, Henshaw and, signalling the art's medical importance, "All the Physicians of the Society" and Nicaise Le Fèvre, the royal apothecary. It was chaired by Dr Jonathan Goddard, and scheduled to meet at his house fortnightly, though it seems not to have done so often, if ever.⁹⁴ Thomas Sprat's 1667 *History of the Royal Society* is often cited for his condemnation of "such [chymists], as search after riches, by transmutations, and the great Elixir". He also praised chymists who "look after the knowledge of nature in general" as well as chymists who "seek out, and prepare medicine", and from whose labours "the true philosophy is like to receive the noblest improvement".⁹⁵ Most famously, Boyle's *Sceptical chymist* is an apology for the right sort of chymical endeavour, and here too the medicinal virtues of chymical remedies are stressed.⁹⁶ In his early *Invitation to free communication* (1655), Boyle had argued for the dissemination of "Secrets and receipts in physick", at least some of which were chymical. By the

1660s Boyle had begun to reform alchemy, arguing that laboratory processes were not ends in themselves, but a means to producing philosophical principles. As he codified and promoted experimental philosophy, he developed strong views about medicine, but remained ambivalent in their expression.⁹⁷ Others, as we will see, were less restrained. Cooper's Index presents the chymical interests of the Royal Society refined to exclude chymical medicine and natural magic. This was alchemy rationalized and depoliticized.

When Cooper first compiled his *Catalogue* in 1673, chymical medicine had been hotly debated in books and pamphlets for a decade. This was the culmination of a century of medical conflict in London.⁹⁸ Some physicians had promoted alchemical and Paracelsian medicines, often reconciling them with Galenic therapeutics.⁹⁹ But the College of Physicians never conceded the authority to prescribe remedies, chymical or otherwise, to unlicensed practitioners. Self-styled chymical physicians, whether Paracelsian or later Helmontian, asserted a status equal to that of the members of the College. Like the established physicians, they positioned themselves against illiterate, cozening quacks. Chymical physicians advertised their expertise in books, and the physicians responded in kind.¹⁰⁰

With the political turmoil of the 1640s and '50s, the College had ceased to exercise its authority to regulate medicine, and instead fashioned itself as a learned society.¹⁰¹ In 1648, in a gesture towards reform, the College decided to establish its own laboratory and hired a chymist, William Johnson. Though the laboratory was not immediately realized, Johnson was soon making monthly batches of chymical remedies and writing books in the name of the College.¹⁰² In 1656 the College had won the support of the Lord Protector and attempted to reinstate its control over medical practice and medical printing. They soon became embroiled in a series of court cases, and their charter was deemed invalid. Before they could obtain another, Cromwell died and the institution faced collapse. They petitioned the King for a new one in the early 1660s, but by 1663 their efforts had failed. A number of books responded to this disarray, beginning with Marchamont Nedham's *Medela medicinae* (1665), a substantial work calling for the Helmontian reform of medicine. Robert Sprackling, a candidate of the College, replied, portraying Nedham's attack as a government conspiracy.¹⁰³ Within weeks, Thomas O'Dowde, a chymist and groom of the King's privy chamber, published *The poor man's physician*. This included an announcement that thirty-four chymical practitioners were seeking a patent from the King to establish a Society of Chymical Physicians. These included members of the College, Le Fèvre, Starkey and others. A document supporting the proposed Society was signed by thirty-eight lords and gentleman, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Buckingham. The Society was never founded, perhaps because the plague arrived in the summer of 1665, bringing death and disruption to London, perhaps because the College polemicists successfully tainted their chymical opponents with the hue of enthusiasm. The printed debates about the Society of Chymical Physicians nonetheless continued through the 1670s.¹⁰⁴

The Royal Society was implicated in this episode. In 1670 Henry Stubbe, a

vocal critic of the Royal Society and perhaps a mouthpiece of the College, accused the Royal Society of trying to take over the College of Physicians. From the start, members of the College had participated in the Royal Society, and the virtuosi had conducted chymical and physiological experiments. Some members sought to align the institutions, others to establish and maintain their autonomy. For instance, in the early 1660s when the fledgling Society sought a meeting place, the College declined the use of their hall. When both institutions lost their premises in the great fire, Christopher Merrett, a prominent physician and Fellow of the Royal Society, proposed that the Royal Society and the College build a common hall, but again the College resisted such cooperation. It was Merrett who later countered Stubbe's aspersions and denied that physicians had begun to withdraw their support from the Royal Society, though there was a lapse in the medical activity within the Royal Society from c. 1668 through to 1675. This is the period for which Cooper indexed the chymical content of the *Philosophical transactions*. In 1676 Charles Goodall, apologist for the College, defended it against accusations that it had hindered physic and chymistry, setting out the work that they had done to improve and promote the arts.¹⁰⁵ Alchemy — and the resultant chymical remedies — was one of the names given to the territory that the physicians and virtuosi contested.¹⁰⁶

COOPER'S *CATALOGUE OF CHYMICALL BOOKS*, OR A NATURAL HISTORY OF ENGLISH ALCHEMY

Cooper's *Catalogue* and Index can be read as interventions in these debates. Together they align alchemy with the new philosophy, while charting the history of the subject. The Index advertises the chymical content of the *Philosophical transactions*. The *Catalogue* collects English authors and retails two centuries of English alchemy. For a student of alchemy in Restoration England, this was a vast textual terrain. Cooper's *Catalogue* is like a natural history of English alchemy. His project was historical — the works dated from 1527 — and it was taxonomic — to include a book in the list was to define it as chymical. By documenting the history of English alchemy across two centuries, Cooper reflected on what it had come to mean in the 1670s and 1680s.

The *Catalogue*, as I noted at the outset, contained 422 titles. These represent a slight increase in production in the 1590s and a major rise from the 1650s, as plotted in Figure 1. Table 1 presents the numbers of titles printed each decade. For the purposes of the following analysis, the data for multiple editions and collected works are not included.

The numbers of titles that Cooper listed for any given year in part reflect the

TABLE 1. English alchemical books printed per decade.¹⁰⁷

| 1527 | 1550–59 | 1560–69 | 1570–79 | 1580–89 | 1590–99 | 1600–09 | 1610–19 | 1620–29 | 1630–39 | 1640–49 | 1650–59 | 1660–69 | 1670–79 | 1680–89 |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 97 | 93 | 88 | 40 |

currency of the subject, but they are not a direct measure of trends in its accessibility to, popularity of, or credibility with the general public. Throughout most of the period the numbers of titles are too low to be statistically significant. Moreover, printed books in English were a fraction of the alchemical texts available in any given period. These works also circulated second-hand, in manuscript, and were printed in Latin and other languages; remember that many of these books, not just the recently printed ones, were for sale in Cooper's shop. For more than a century, alchemists had wrangled over whether alchemical texts should be written in plain English and freely available in print. Cooper and his associates, prompted by a quest to recover and preserve the Philalethean corpus, adopted Boyle's ideals of disclosure.

I have classified each of the books in Cooper's *Catalogue* according to subject, and, though the numbers are small, an analysis of these across the period provides some impressions about the changing nature of alchemical books in early-modern England, as seen from the vantage point of Restoration London.¹⁰⁸ To begin with, several trends emerge in Cooper's pattern for collecting titles. When Cooper expanded the list in 1675 and 1688, he did more than update it with the latest publications. He does not tell us where he found these titles, but it is tempting to imagine him perusing the shelves of his friends and associations for relevant items. In 1675 he added a range of magical and magnetic titles as well as many works from the 1650s, including Hartlibean, Behmenist and Rosicrucian texts. In 1688, as well as listing sixty-nine works printed from 1674 to 1688, he added eighteen sixteenth-century titles, increasing the numbers of early works by half.

A comparison of the peak decades listed by Cooper — the 1590s, 1650s, 1660s and 1670s — highlights the variation in the subject. Of the twenty-one alchemical books listed for the 1590s, seven are typically transmutational and iatrochemical, including texts by Roger Bacon, Duchesne, Paracelsus and Ripley. Eight works are predominantly medical, though only one of these was authored in the 1590s. This was attributed to John Hester, the renowned distiller and prolific translator of chymical books. From this decade Cooper's list includes seven books of secrets, with other works containing specialized knowledge, for instance, of geomancy, the loadstone, liming and spices. Distillation was a theme throughout many of these books and others printed in the sixteenth century, and Cooper lists two titles from the 1590s devoted to this subject, plus a 1596 reprint of a work by Paracelsus first issued in 1580.¹⁰⁹

The ninety-seven titles listed for the 1650s represent a different set of categories. Twenty-two works can be classified as typically alchemical. They discuss the pursuit of the philosophers' stone and virtues of its ingredients and resulting products. Eighteen works dispute the merits of alchemy, of which almost half were exchanged between Vaughan and More who used alchemy and magic as a stage on which to debate the merits of Platonism, Cartesianism and the dangers of enthusiasm. Fifteen books are mystical and theosophical; five of these are by Boehme. The twelve medical books have considerable alchemical content; the eight books of natural history and seven books of magic do not. Eight more works relate to sympathetic cures such as the weapon salve. Single works focus on secrets, mining,

caballa, baths, aurum potable and chocolate.

The books listed as first printed in the 1660s fall into similar categories. Fifteen are typically alchemical, nineteen medical (most with an alchemical bent) and thirteen are histories (mostly natural, some moral and antiquarian). Five are books of secrets, three are works on mineral waters and four experimental philosophies. Two authors dominate this list: Boyle, with eleven works, and John Heydon, the royalist astrologer and Rosicrucian apologist, with eight. Again, the 1660s are marked with sixteen works devoted to disputes about alchemy in general and the merits of chymical medicine in particular. Controversy also dominated the 1670s, with a quarter of the books in Cooper's *Catalogue* for this decade responding directly to another work. Fourteen works are straightforwardly alchemical. Eighteen books are natural histories, eleven on medicine, six on experimental philosophy, plus nine more by Boyle.

What, then, was an alchemical book? Cooper's *Catalogue* answers this by presenting the history of the printing of English alchemical books across two centuries. Ordered by author, newly-printed works by alchemists of notable or legendary repute declined through the period, and with them conventional alchemical books describing the procedure to make the philosophers' stone, whether to transmute base metals into gold or to heal diseases. These works represent only a fraction of the books in the *Catalogue*, and they declined proportionally after the 1650s.¹¹⁰ For Cooper chymical books included works about mineral waters, books of secrets and natural histories, philosophical and medical disputes, magnetic cures and theosophical cosmologies. Distillation was an enduring theme. So too were spas, baths and mineral waters, with three dozen titles scattered from 1587 through a cluster in the 1680s, generated as part of the dispute about chymical medicine. Controversy had been a feature of English alchemical books since at least 1600, but it dominated the *Catalogue* from the 1650s. This decade too saw an increase in books on spiritual, medical and natural historical topics. From the 1660s onwards Cooper included fewer mystical works, with the exception of Heydon's books. At the same time, he recorded increasing numbers of books on mineral waters, metallurgy and experimental philosophy. For Cooper and his contemporaries, alchemy was a subject of natural philosophical inquiry and medical knowledge. These endeavours were documented, promoted and disputed in books.

William Cooper, a bookseller with a compulsion for list-making and a mission to publish alchemical books, took a stance on the politics of natural knowledge. His *Catalogue of chymicall books* quietly enacts ideas promoted within the Royal Society and pays tribute to its Fellows; his *Index of the chymical content of the Philosophical transactions* displays an allegiance to the institution, while stripping alchemy of its medically and religiously contentious subject matter. As the virtuosi had appropriated the notion of the alchemist's laboratory, opening it through plain description and printed books, so Cooper promoted, through books, the plausibility and utility of the chymists' art. Chymical secrets informed experimental philosophy. They also had medicinal applications. Chymical remedies, as many of the books in Cooper's *Catalogue* attest, had been at the crux of the printed debates about medical authority

that raged in the 1660s. Chymistry was the seat of debates about medicine in the Royal Society. By promoting the chymical interests of the Royal Society, Cooper aligned himself with the medical reformers. Behind him, I have suggested, lurked the furtive gestures of alchemical adepts and generous gentlemen, some of whom were perhaps also members of the Royal Society. With the help of these men, Cooper laid open the secrets of nature as never before. He invited the reader of his *Catalogue* to visit his shop and to peruse and purchase from his collection of chymical texts. Some of these books held the secret of the philosophers' stone and the promise of wealth and longevity. In others chymists and physicians exchanged fierce words and virtuosi conversed about the things they had seen abroad, books they had read, and the properties of salt peter or may dew.

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- pre-1689 that are not included in Cooper's *Catalogue*, plus an additional thirty-seven English works dating from 1689 to 1700 and twenty Latin works printed in London across the entire period. For further databases of alchemical books and manuscripts, see The Alchemy Website, Bibliography: <<http://www.levity.com/alchemy/bibliog.html>>. Note that alchemical books represent a small fraction of the output of the English presses: Joad Raymond, *Pamphlets and pamphleteers in early modern Britain* (Cambridge, 2003), chap. 5.
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6. On Newton, see esp. Betty Jo Teeter Dobbs, *The foundations of Newton's alchemy, or "The Hunting of the Greene Lyon"* (Cambridge, 1975); William R. Newman, *Gehennical fire: The lives of George Starkey, an American alchemist in the Scientific Revolution* (Cambridge, MA, 1994), chap. 7; and chapters by Newman and Karen Figala in I. Bernard Cohen and George E. Smith (eds), *The Cambridge companion to Newton* (Cambridge, 2002). On Boyle, see Antonio Clericuzio, "Robert Boyle and the English Helmontians", in *Alchemy revisited*, ed. by Z. R. W. M. von Martels (Leiden, 1990), 192–9; Clericuzio, "Carneades and the chemists: A study of 'The sceptical chymist' and its impact on seventeenth-century chemistry", in Michael Hunter (ed.), *Robert Boyle reconsidered* (Cambridge, 1994), 79–90; Michael Hunter, "Alchemy, magic and moralism in the thought of Robert Boyle", *The British journal for the history of science*, xxiii (1990), 387–410; William R. Newman and Lawrence M. Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire: Starkey, Boyle, and the fate of Helmontian chymistry* (Chicago, 2002); Principe, *The aspiring adept: Robert Boyle and his alchemical quest* (Princeton, 1998).
7. Newman and Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire* (ref. 6).
8. Eamon, *Science and the secrets of nature* (ref. 4), 299, 319; Golinski, "Noble spectacle" (ref. 5); Jan Golinski, "The secret life of an alchemist", in J. Fauvel, R. Flood, M. Shortland, and R. Wilson (eds), *Let Newton be!: A new perspective on his life and works* (Oxford, 1988), 147–68, esp. pp. 154–5; Hoppen, "Nature of the early Royal Society" (ref. 5); Adrian Johns, *The nature of the book: Print and knowledge in the making* (Chicago, 1998), 460–73 *passim*, 511; Long, *Openness, secrecy, authorship* (ref. 4), chap. 5; William T. Lynch, *Solomon's child: Method in the early Royal Society of London* (Stanford, CA, 2001), chap. 5; Roos, *Salt of the earth* (ref. 5), esp. chaps. 3 and 4; Steven Shapin, *A social history of truth: Civility and science in seventeenth century England* (Chicago, 1994), 104; Shapin and Simon Schaffer, *Leviathan and the air-pump: Hobbes, Boyle, and the experimental life* (Princeton, 1985), 39, 57, 335–6; Larry Stewart, *The rise of public science: Rhetoric, technology, and natural philosophy in Newtonian Britain, 1660–1750* (Cambridge, 1992), esp. chap. 10; Webster, *From Paracelsus to Newton* (ref. 3), 59.
9. An exception is Dobbs's brief survey of alchemical publishing, as evidenced through the libraries of Isaac Newton and John Winthrop Jr: *Foundations of Newton's alchemy* (ref. 6), 49–53.
10. See especially, Newman and Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire* (ref. 6); George Starkey, *Alchemical laboratory notebooks and correspondence*, ed. by William R. Newman and Lawrence M. Principe (Chicago, 2004); William R. Newman, *Atoms and alchemy: Chymistry and the experimental origins of the Scientific Revolution* (Chicago, 2006). Other major approaches to the subject include studies establishing the plurality of alchemical traditions (e.g. work by Leah deVun, Peter Grund, Didier Khan, Bruce Moran, Michela Pereira, Jennifer Rampling and Jole Shackelford); studies that focus on eschatological knowledge (e.g. work by Stephen Clucas, Hereward Tilton and Peter Forshaw); and studies of alchemy, credibility and artisanal knowledge (e.g. work by Vera Keller, Tara Nummedal and Pamela Smith). All of these approaches inform Bruce Moran's textbook, *Distilling knowledge: Alchemy, chemistry, and the Scientific Revolution* (Cambridge, MA, 2005).
11. For the continuing compulsion to collect alchemical books, see John Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: A catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books* (2 vols, Glasgow, 1906); Lynn Thorndike, "Alchemy during the first half of the sixteenth century", *Ambix*, ii (1938), 26–37; *Catalogue of the Ferguson Collection of Books* (Glasgow, 1943); Dennis Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica: An annotated catalogue of printed books on alchemy, chemistry and cognate subjects* (London, 1949); Rudolf Hirsch, "The invention of printing and the diffusion of alchemical and chemical knowledge", *Chymia*, iii (1950), 115–41; Alan Pritchard, *Alchemy: A bibliography of English-language writings* (London, 1980). A second edition of Pritchard's

- work has been prepared in an on-line format: <<http://www.alchemy-bibliography.co.uk/>>; The Alchemy Website, Bibliography: <<http://www.levity.com/alchemy/bibliog.html>>.
12. Elias Ashmole (ed.), *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum* (1652), Prolegomena.
 13. Peter Dear, "Totius in verba: Rhetoric and authority in the early Royal Society", *Isis*, lxxvi (1985), 144–61; Johns, *Nature of the book* (ref. 8); Tara Nummedal and Paula Findlen, "Words of nature: Scientific books in the seventeenth century", in Andrew Hunter (ed.), *Thornton and Tully's scientific books, libraries, and collectors: A study of bibliography and the book trade in relation to the history of science*, 4th edn, revised (Aldershot, 2000), 164–215; Shapin and Schaffer, *Leviathan and the air-pump* (ref. 8).
 14. William Cooper, *Catalogue* (1673), "Bookseller to the Reader", sig. [R4v].
 15. *Secrets reveal'd* lists Cooper's address as "Little St Bartholomews, near Little Britain", but his subsequent books were sold from the Pelican in Little Britain. Perhaps this was the same as the shop at the sign of the 'golden pelican' where John Shirley (or Sherley) sold books from at least 1644 to 1666: Henry Plomer, *A dictionary of the booksellers and printers who were at work in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641–1667* (Bibliographical Society, London, 1907), 163.
 16. Stanton Linden, "William Cooper", *Oxford dictionary of national biography* <<http://www.oxforddnb.com/>> (hereafter *ODNB*); Linden (ed.), *Cooper's Catalogue* (ref. 2), Introduction. Plomer's entry on Cooper is largely incorrect: Plomer, *Dictionary of the booksellers and printers* (ref. 15), 80–1. In 1684 Cooper was admitted to the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company: D. F. McKenzie and Maureen Bell, *A chronology and calendar of documents relating to the London book trade, 1641–1700* (3 vols, Oxford, 2005), ii, 406–7, 412.
 17. The count of books published by Cooper includes those which were funded by the author or another source, but for which Cooper, either alone or with others, was listed as the bookseller. These items are accordingly noted in Appendix 2, below. Between 1676 and 1688 Cooper conducted at least twenty-two book sales, advertising them in advance with printed catalogues. On Cooper's activities as an auctioneer, see Linden (ed.), *Cooper's Catalogue* (ref. 2), pp. xvi–xxi; John Lawler, *Book auctions in England in the seventeenth century (1667–1700)* (London, 1898), chap. 1. John Dunton briefly mentions Cooper along with other early auctioneers: *The life and errors of John Dunton* (New York and London, 1974), 316. See also James Raven, *The business of books: Booksellers and the English book trade 1450–1850* (London and New Haven, 2007), 106–7.
 18. British Library, MS Sloane 743, attributed to Cooper and dated 1676 according to the BL handwritten catalogue; Sloane 696, identified by me as a sister volume to Sloane 743, and dated to after 1685 according to internal evidence. A note to "see more of these in my Chymicall Catalogue in parts. Lond. 1675, 8^o" following a long entry on Thomas Vaughan, confirms that this is Cooper's (f. 35v).
 19. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1675), sig. [*3v–*4]. See also the advertisements that Cooper printed with William Simpson, *Zymologia physica, or, a brief philosophical discourse of fermentation, from a new hypothesis of acidum and sulphur... With an additional discourse of the sulfur-bath at Knarsbrough* (1675). Leona Rostenberg, *The library of Robert Hooke: The scientific book trade of Restoration England* (Santa Monica, 1986), 48, citing Robert Hooke, *Diary 1672–80*, ed. by H. W. Robinson and W. Adams (London, 1935), 419. These were Willebrord Snellius's *Cæli & siderum in eo errantium observationes Hassiacæ* (Leiden, 1618) and one of Christoph Scheiner's works on optics.
 20. *Introitus apertus ad oculum Regis palatium* was written between spring 1651 and 1654, and circulated in manuscript until it was printed in Amsterdam in 1667, two years after Starkey's death. The early years of Cooper's work as a publisher are somewhat muddled. On 1 January 1667 he registered William Rowland's translation of a work by John Schroder under the title "A chymical dispensative", but Richard [Robert?] Clavell would publish this work: *The compleat chymical dispensatory, in five books* (1669). For Cooper's entries in the Stationers' Register, see *A transcript of the registers of The Worshipful Company of Stationers from 1640–1708*, ed. by G.

- E. Briscoe Eyre *et al.* (3 vols, 1913–14), ii, 383, 390, 391, 423, 474; iii, 1, 79, 191, 192, 303, 326.
21. Cooper, *Catalogue*, sig. *2.
 22. *Transcript of the registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers* (ref. 20), iii, 192; also cited in Linden (ed.), *Cooper's Catalogue* (ref. 2), p. xxiii. This volume is mistakenly listed under the date 30 August 1683, instead of 1673.
 23. In the face of this evidence, Linden maintains that they are the same man and that Cooper listed Chamberlayne in the Stationers' Register as an *alter ego*: Linden, *Cooper's Catalogue* (ref. 2), Introduction. Cf. C. H. Josten (ed.), *Elias Ashmole, autobiographical and historical notes, correspondence, and other sources* (5 vols, Oxford, 1966), iii, 1289.
 24. Nicholas Jagger, "William Chamberlayne", *ODNB*. W. C. Esquire, however, dedicates *Secrets reveal'd* to John Lucas, Baron of Shenfield in Essex, claiming that though they did not know each other, they had been "neighbours in youthful years" (sig. A4r). Dorset and Essex are on opposite sides of London. Lucas (1606–71) was Margaret Cavendish's brother and an avid Royalist: John Walter, "John Lucas", *ODNB*.
 25. This designation also leaves open the possibility that Cooper constructed Chamberlayne as an *alter ego*.
 26. W. C. Esquire, *Philosophical epitaph*, sig. [F7].
 27. Cooper registered a translation of John Frederick Helvetius's *Golden calf*, originally printed in Latin at the Hague in 1666, in September 1668: *Transcript of the registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers*, ii, 391. The dedication to Ashmole is dated 16 July 1668; to the reader, 10 January 1670; and to Boyle, 1 April 1671.
 28. W. C. Esquire, *Philosophical epitaph*, sig. [A4v]. On 26 November 1672 Ashmole received a copy of *The philosophical epitaph*, noting this date in the flyleaf of the book (now Bodleian Library, Ashmole 1348): Josten (ed.), *Ashmole* (ref. 24), iii, 1281, 1289.
 29. W. C. Esquire, *Philosophical epitaph*, sigs A2ff. On 5 August 1665 William Chamberlayne wrote to Boyle seeking advice for one of his patients about the virtues of the mineral waters at Shaftsbury: *The correspondence of Robert Boyle*, ed. by Michael Hunter, Antonio Clericuzio and Lawrence M. Principe (London, 2001), ii, 501–2.
 30. *The golden calf, which the world adores, and desires* (1670), published by John Starkey. W. C. Esquire explains his original plan to issue his translation on its own and his subsequent decision to abbreviate, augment, and print it with three other works in 1673: *Philosophical epitaph*, sig. A2r–v.
 31. W. C. Esquire, *Philosophical epitaph*, sig. [C6].
 32. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1673), sig. [*3v].
 33. *Collectanea chymica*, [ed. by William Cooper], sigs a2r–v.
 34. On Jones, see below.
 35. On Hooke's knowledge of and scepticism towards alchemy, see Michael Hunter, "Hooke the natural philosopher", in Jim Bennett, Michael Cooper, Michael Hunter and Lisa Jardine (eds), *London's Leonardo: The life and work of Robert Hooke* (Oxford, 2003), 105–62, esp. p. 161, n. 104. Cooper printed Simpson's *Zymologia physica* and *A discourse of the sulphur-bath at Knarsbrough*. On Simpson, see Clericuzio, "From van Helmont to Boyle" (ref. 5), 305, 325ff; Noel Coley, "'Cures without care': 'Chymical physicians' and mineral waters in seventeenth-century English medicine", *Medical history*, xxiii (1979), 191–214; F. N. L. Poynter, "A seventeenth-century medical controversy: Robert Witty versus William Simpson", in E. A. Underwood (ed.), *Science, medicine and history* (Oxford, 1953), 72–81; Roos, *Salt of the earth* (ref. 5), chap. 4. Simpson is not included in the *ODNB* and his works merit more sustained attention.
 36. *The correspondence of Henry Oldenburg*, ed. by A. Rupert Hall and Marie Boas Hall, ix (Madison, 1973), letter no. 2132, cited in Rostenberg, *Library of Robert Hooke* (ref. 19), 44; Hooke, *Diary* (ref. 19), 119, cited in Rostenberg, *Library of Robert Hooke* (ref. 19), 42. It is possible that Cooper

associated with one John Allin, whose alchemical correspondence is sealed with a pelican stamp resembling Cooper's printer's mark. Donna Bilak is studying Allin's correspondence and has generously shared this information with me.

37. *The works of the highly experienced and famous chymist, John Rudolph Glauber*, transl. and ed. by Christopher Packe (1689). Cooper and Newman also sold the work that Packe used to promote this project, [Franciscus Mercurius van Helmont], *One hundred and fifty three chymical aphorisms*, transl. by Christopher Packe (1688).
38. For bibliographical references see Appendix 1, below. Cooper was not one of the publishers who had formal links with the Royal Society: Charles A. Rivington, "Early printers to the Royal Society, 1663–1708", *Notes and records of the Royal Society*, xxxix (1984), 187–201.
39. Newman's *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6) is now the standard work on Starkey and it includes a "Bibliography of Starkey's writings". See also Newman and Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire* (ref. 6).
40. Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 62–78; Newman, "George Starkey and the selling secrets", in Mark Greengrass, Michael Leslie and Timothy Raylor (eds), *Samuel Hartlib and universal reformation: Studies in intellectual communication* (Cambridge, 1995), 193–210; Newman and Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire* (ref. 6), 179–86.
41. [Eirenaeus Philalethes], "Sir George Ripley's Epistle to King Edward Unfolded", in Hartlib (ed.), *Chymical, medicinal, and chyrurgical addresses* (1655), 20.
42. Newman and Principe, *Alchemy tried in the fire* (ref. 6), 265–7, 271–2. On Starkey's early years in England, see Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), chap. 2.
43. There are striking, if circumstantial, parallels between Boyle's argument about medicinal secrets in *An Invitation to a free and generous communication of secrets and receipts in physick* and his arguments about chymical secrets in an undated, manuscript list of "The excuses of Philaletha for concealing the great Arcanum". Together these documents potentially suggest the extent to which Boyle's encounters with Starkey and his mythical master shaped his attitude to secrecy and disclosure. For "The excuses of Philaletha", see Royal Society, BP 19, 187v–188r, reproduced as Appendix IV in Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 254–5. On this list, see Hunter, "Alchemy, magic, and moralism" (ref. 6), 407; Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 62. Boyle wrote *Invitation to free communication* c. 1647–49, before meeting Starkey, and it was printed in Samuel Hartlib (ed.), *Chymical, medicinal, and chyrurgical addresses* (1655). This was Boyle's first printed work, but it went largely unnoticed until 1950. Thereafter it was read as a typical statement of Baconian concerns about the dissemination of useful information and as a precursor to Boyle's more developed attitude towards secrecy. See Michael Hunter and Edward B. Davis (eds), *The works of Robert Boyle* (14 vols, London, 1999), i, pp. cix–cxiv. This contains a judicious reading of the dating of this work by M. E. Rowbottom ("The earliest published writing of Robert Boyle", *Annals of science*, vi (1950), 376–89) and of a manuscript version by R. E. W. Maddison ("The earliest published writing of Robert Boyle", *Annals of science*, xvii (1961), 165–73). More recently, scholars have stressed that the *Invitation to free communication* should be read as one of a series of moral epistolary fictions that Boyle wrote in the 1640s, and that there is a disjuncture between his position on alchemical secrecy here and in his later writings: Antonio Clericuzio, "Cameades and the chemists" (ref. 6), 82–3; Hunter, "Alchemy, magic and moralism" (ref. 6), 399, 406; Michael Hunter, "The reluctant philanthropist: Robert Boyle and the 'Communication of secrets and receipts in physick'", in Ole Grell and Andrew Cunningham (eds), *Religio medici: Religion and medicine in seventeenth century England* (Aldershot, 1996), 247–71, esp. p. 247; Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 62–78 *passim*; Principe, *Aspiring adept* (ref. 6), 50, 148–9; Principe, "Robert Boyle's alchemical secrecy: Codes, ciphers, and concealments", *Ambix*, xxxix (1992), 63–74. See also Boyle, *Usefulness of natural philosophy* (1663), 169–70, cited in Rowbottom, "Earliest published writing of Robert Boyle" (ref. 43), 386. The *Invitation to free communication* is related to a larger work, "Of publicke-spiritednesse", that Boyle was working

- on in 1649–50: Hunter and Davis (eds), *Works of Boyle* (ref. 43), i, pp. cxiii–cxii. In Boyle’s later *Sceptical chymist* (1661), he rebukes chymists for writing in enigmatic riddles, while allowing for strictures on the open display of secrets: Robert Boyle, *Sceptical chymist* (1661) in Hunter and Davis (eds), *Works of Boyle* (ref. 43), ii, 291, 293, 314, 319–20, 373–4. See also Principe, *Aspiring adept* (ref. 6), chap. 2.
44. On the notion of a “Philalethes-school”, see Karin Figala, “Zwei Londoner Alchemisten um 1700: Sir Isaac Newton und Cleidophorus Mystagogus”, *Physis*, xviii (1976), 245–73; Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 229, 252–3.
45. Eirenaeus Philalethes, *Secrets reveal’d*, sig. [a8v]. For bibliographical details of the *Introitus*, see ref. 24 above and Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 263–7. Cooper’s edition is no. 17H. On the conventions for reading alchemical texts, see Kassel, “Reading for the philosophers’ stone” (ref. 4) and *Medicine and magic in Elizabethan London* (ref. 4), esp. chaps. 8 and 9.
46. Eirenaeus Philalethes, *Secrets reveal’d*, sigs A5r–v.
47. W. C. Esquire, *Philosophical epitaph*, Dedication to Ashmole, [p. 3]. On Helvetius, see Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 8–9.
48. Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 117ff, 234. For the complex bibliographical details of this work see also p. 268, no. 22. It does not contain consecutive pagination or signatures.
49. W. Cooper (ed.), *Ripley reviv’d* (1678), “An advertisement”, following sig. [*6].
50. *Ripley reviv’d*, following “An exposition upon Sir George Ripley’s vision”.
51. *Ripley reviv’d*, following “An exposition upon Sir George Ripley’s Epistle to King Edward IV”, 44–8, original italics.
52. *Ripley reviv’d*, following “An exposition upon Sir George Ripley’s Epistle to King Edward IV”, [45–6]. On *The marrow of alchemy* (1654), see Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 262, no. 15.
53. *Ripley reviv’d*, following “An exposition upon Sir George Ripley’s Epistle to King Edward IV”, [46]–48; Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 254. See also Cooper’s list of works by Philalethes at the end of *Opus tripartitum de philosophorum arcanis* (1678).
54. Biographical details for most of these men can be found in the *ODNB*. Cooper, it has sometimes been conjectured, supplied Newton with alchemical books: A. N. L. Munby, “The Keynes Collection of the works of Sir Isaac Newton at King’s College, Cambridge”, *Notes and records of the Royal Society*, x (1952), 40–50, p. 42; cf. Dobbs, *Foundations of Newton’s alchemy* (ref. 6), 22.
55. On the second-hand market in books and manuscripts, see Giles Mandelbrote, “Scientific books and their owners: A survey to c. 1720”, in *Thornton and Tully* (ref. 13), 333–91; Owen Morris, *The ‘Chymick bookes’ of Sir Owen Wynne of Gwydir, an annotated catalogue* (Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies, clxxviii; Tempe, AZ, 1997); William H. Sherman, *Used books: Marking readers in Renaissance England* (Philadelphia, PA, 2008); Webster, “Alchemical and Paracelsian medicine” (ref. 4).
56. *Opus tripartitum de philosophorum arcanis* (ref. 53). Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 268, no. 19. The first of these works was spuriously attributed to Philalethes. For Philalethean manuscripts that Cooper was asked to value, see McKenzie and Bell, *Chronology and calendar* (ref. 16), ii, 218.
57. *Collectanea chymica* (ref. 33), sigs a2r–v.
58. Eirenaeus Philalethes, “The secret of the immortal liquor called alkahest”, in *Collectanea chymica* (ref. 33), 2–23. A work with a similar title was attributed to Starkey (*Liquor alchahest, or a discourse of the immortal dissolvent of Paracelsus & Helmont*; Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 261, no. 14) but these seem to be different texts. This text is not listed in Newman. For Cooper’s account of the provenance of this text, see sig. a2v; for details about the provenance of the text by van Helmont also included in this volume, see pp. 89 [68]–69.
59. *Ripley reviv’d*, “Bookseller to the reader”, following “An exposition upon the first six gates of Sir George Ripley’s Compound of Alchymie”.

60. Ripley *reviv'd*, “Author’s Preface”, sigs *3v–*5.
61. Ripley *reviv'd*, sig. [*6].
62. Ripley *reviv'd*, sig. [*5r–v].
63. Most were quartos and octavos printed in London.
64. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1675), sigs *2r–v.
65. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1675), sigs *2v–3.
66. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1675), sig E2. Linden’s edition does not include this section.
67. The major English alchemical anthologies were E. Ashmole (ed.), *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum* (1652); W. Cooper (ed.), *Collectanea chymica* (1684); Cooper (ed.), *Ripley reviv'd* (ref. 49); S. Hartlib (ed.), *Chymical, medicinal and chyrurgical addresses* (1655); J. F. Houpreght (ed.), *Aurifontina chymica* (1680). Cooper published the Houpreght volume, and nothing is known about its editor except that he dedicated the work to Charles II. Thirty other volumes contained between two and five works. On Latin alchemical collections, see Dobbs, *Foundations of Newton’s alchemy* (ref. 6), 49–51.
68. Ann Blair, “Annotating and indexing in natural philosophy”, in Frasca Spada and Jardine (eds), *Books and the sciences in history* (ref. 5), 69–89; Blair, “Reading strategies for coping with information overload ca. 1550–1700”, *Journal of the history of ideas*, lxiv (2003), 11–28.
69. William Jaggard had previously planned to compile regular lists of English printed books: *A catalogue of such English bookes, as lately haue bene, and now are in printing for publication* (1618). Cooper did not mention Jaggard’s list or his neighbour and fellow publisher Robert Clavell’s *A catalogue of all the books printed in England since the dreadful fire of London, in 1666* (1673, 1675, 1680, 1696).
70. W. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (1658), sig. G3v.
71. For limited information about London’s life, see Plomer, *Dictionary of booksellers and printers* (ref. 15), 119–20; Marja Smolenaars, “William London”, *ODNB*.
72. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (ref. 70), sig. B4.
73. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (ref. 70), sigs C4v, D4r–v: citing Francis Bacon, *The proficience and advancement of learning* (1605).
74. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (ref. 70), sigs B2r–v, E3. 75. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (ref. 70), sigs E3, I2r–v.
76. London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England* (ref. 70), sig. C1v.
77. While many Restoration booksellers included proprietary medicines amongst their wares, there is no evidence that Cooper did so. See John Alden, “Pills and publishing: Some notes on the English book trade, 1660–1715”, *The library*, vii (1952), 21–30; Peter Isaac, “Pills and print”, in Robin Myers and Michael Harris (eds), *Medicine, mortality and the book trade* (Folkstone, 1998), 25–48.
78. W. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1673), “Bookseller to the Reader”, sig. [R4v].
79. Cooper, *Catalogue*, “Bookseller to the Reader”, sig. [R4v].
80. Cooper, *Catalogue*, sigs E2 (pertain), [*3] (depend).
81. Cooper, *Catalogue*, sig. [*3v].
82. Sloane 2575, f. 35. For Jones’s book lists see Sloane 2574 (manuscripts), 2575 (mostly sixteenth-century printed books), 2576 (mostly seventeenth-century printed books). I am grateful to William Newman for encouraging me to look at Jones’s papers. Jones published seven books from 1668 to 1685, working first out of the Golden Lion, then from c. 1679 the White Horse. His lists suggest that he was running his shop and studying alchemy until 1705. For the identification of him as the bookseller by this name who died c. 1723, see A. L. Munby and Lenore Coral, *British book sale catalogues, 1676–1800* (Mansall, 1977), cited in Newman, *Gehennical fire* (ref. 6), 252. In 1678 Jones informed the Stationers’ Company about the printing of seditious works in Southwark: McKenzie and Bell, *Chronology and calendar* (ref. 16), ii, 191, 192.

83. Cooper, *Catalogue* (1673), “Bookseller to the Reader”, sig. R3v. On authorship, see Roger Chartier, “Foucault’s chiasmus: Authorship between science and literature in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries”, in Mario Biagioli and Peter Galison (eds), *Scientific authorship: Credit and intellectual property in science* (New York and London, 2003), 13–31; Long, *Openness, secrecy, authorship* (ref. 4).
84. Cooper, *Catalogue*, sig. D*11r–v; see also Q1v.
85. Relatively few (sixteen) astronomical and astrological books are included, perhaps because they relate to the celestial realms, and almost certainly because their huge numbers would have overwhelmed the list.
86. These are listed in Linden (ed.), *Cooper’s Catalogue* (ref. 2), 16–22.
87. Plattes, “Caveat for alchemists”, in Hartlib (ed.), *Chymical, medicinal, and chyrurgical addresses* (ref. 67), 55. On commonplace books in general, see Ann Moss, *Printed common-place books and the structuring of Renaissance thought* (Oxford, 1996), and William H. Sherman, *John Dee: The politics of reading and writing in the Renaissance* (Amherst, MA, 1995), chap. 3.
88. Clucas, “Correspondence of a XVII-century ‘Chymical Gentleman’” (ref. 5), 158–9. On indexes, see ref. 68 above.
89. King’s College, Cambridge, MS Keynes 30/1–5. Work towards a critical edition of these texts is included in the Newton Project, <<http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/newton/mss/intro/ALCH00200>>.
90. Richard Jones, Cooper’s neighbouring bookseller with an interest in alchemy, similarly compiled an index to the *Philosophical transactions*. This is brief and restricted to mines and mineral baths. It seems to have been compiled without reference to Cooper’s Index. Its entries are sparse through 1683, then fuller through 1697, ending in 1701: Sloane 2577A, ff. 3–12.
91. See esp. Golinski, “Noble Spectacle” (ref. 5) and Roos, *Salt of the earth* (ref. 5), chaps. 3 and 4.
92. See ref. 5 above. See also Alan Taylor, “An episode with may-dew”, *History of science*, xxxii (1994), 163–84; Richard Yeo, “Classifying the sciences”, in Roy Porter (ed.), *Cambridge history of science*, iv: *Eighteenth-century science* (Cambridge, 2003), 241–66.
93. Studies of the medical aspects of Helmontianism are an exception, e.g. Clericuzio, “From van Helmont to Boyle” (ref. 5); Allen G. Debus, *The chymical philosophy: Paracelsian science and medicine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries* (2 vols, New York, 1977); Paulo Porto, “‘*Summa atque felicissimus slaium*’: The medical relevance of the *Liquor alchahest*”, *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, lxxvi (2002), 1–29.
94. Thomas Birch, *The history of the Royal Society of London for improving of natural knowledge* (4 vols, 1756–57), i, 406, 439; ii, 311; Michael Hunter, *Establishing the new science: The experience of the early Royal Society* (Woodbridge, 1989), chap. 3. Cf. Hoppen, “Nature of the early Royal Society” (ref. 5), 255.
95. Thomas Sprat, *The history of the Royal Society of London* (1667), 37, cited in Cook, *Decline of the old medical regime* (ref. 5), 170.
96. Boyle, *Sceptical chymist*, in Hunter and Davis (eds), *Works of Boyle* (ref. 43), e.g. ii, 309, 319–20, 339.
97. Michael Hunter, “Boyle versus the Galenists: A suppressed critique of seventeenth-century medical practice and its significance”, *Medical history*, xli (1997), 322–61; Hunter, “Reluctant philanthropist” (ref. 43).
98. Cook, *Decline of the old medical regime* (ref. 5); Margaret Pelling, *Medical conflicts in early modern London: Patronage, physicians, and irregular practitioners, 1550–1640* (Oxford, 2003).
99. Allen G. Debus, *The English Paracelsians* (London, 1965), 142–5; Webster, “Alchemical and Paracelsian medicine” (ref. 4).
100. See for instance the exchanges sparked by Francis Anthony’s *Medicinae chymicae, et veri potabilis auri assertio* (1610), John Evans’s *The universall medicine: Or, the virtues of the antimoniall*

- cup (1634), and Noah Biggs's *The vanity of the craft of physick, or, a new dispensatory* (1651).
101. Charles Webster, "The College of Physicians: 'Solomon's House' in Commonwealth England", *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, xli (1967), 393–412.
 102. Webster, *Great instauration* (ref. 5), 312; Cook, *Decline of the old medical regime* (ref. 5), 112.
 103. Marchamont Nedham, *Medela ignorantiae: or a just and plain vindication of Hippocrates and Galen ...* (1665).
 104. Cook, *Decline of the old medical regime* (ref. 5), chap. 4; Cook, "The Society of Chemical Physicians, the new philosophy, and the Restoration Court", *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, lxi (1987), 61–77; P. M. Rattansi, "The Helmontian–Galenist controversy in Restoration England", *Ambix*, xii (1964), 1–23; Henry Thomas, "The Society of Chymical Physicians: An echo of the Great Plague of London, 1665", in Underwood (ed.), *Science, medicine and history* (ref. 36), 56–71; Webster, "English medical reformers of the Puritan Revolution" (ref. 5). On Helmontian medicine in general, see esp. Clericuzio, "From van Helmont to Boyle" (ref. 5); Wear, *Knowledge and practice* (ref. 5), chap. 8. See also Michael Hunter, "Boyle versus the Galenists" (ref. 97).
 105. Charles Goodall, *The College of Physicians vindicated* (1676), 116–56.
 106. Cook, *Decline of the old medical regime* (ref. 5), chap. 4, esp. pp. 154, 163–4, 178–9.
 107. As with Figure 1, I have counted the earliest edition of a work listed by Cooper. The distribution of multiple editions amplifies these trends. Sixty-seven works together resulted in 115 additional editions, distributed as follows: 1560s, 3; 1570s, 1; 1580s, 2; 1590s, 3; 1600s, 3; 1610s, 1; 1620s, 2; 1630s, 5; 1640s, 2; 1650s, 19; 1660s, 21; 1670s, 27; 1680s, 26.
 108. Linden also classifies the books in Cooper's list: Linden (ed.), *Cooper's Catalogue* (ref. 2), Index.
 109. The works noted here and in the following paragraphs are listed by year in Appendix 1, below.
 110. Twenty-two were first printed in the 1650s, fifteen in the 1660s, fourteen in the 1670s and twelve in the 1680s; that is, 63 out of a total of 318 books printed 1650–88.

APPENDIX 1: A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF TITLES INCLUDED IN COOPER'S *CATALOGUE OF CHYMICALL BOOKS* (1673, 1675, 1688)

Works are listed under the earliest year recorded by Cooper. Cooper's records of multiple editions have not been noted, except where he included a separate entry for the title. This usually indicates that it has been substantially revised or augmented. The title given here is the corresponding version in the ESTC, except where the work that Cooper listed could not be matched. The ESTC citation number follows each entry. I have noted where Cooper's details differ from those given in the ESTC. For a list of the contents of the *Catalogue* by author, see Stanton Linden (ed.), *William Cooper's A catalogue of chymicall books, 1673–88: A verified edition* (New York, 1987). Spelling in this Appendix follows the ESTC or Cooper. Titles are full in order to indicate the contents of the works, making, as London suggests, a "walking library" (London, *Catalog of the most vendible books in England*, sig. C1v).

1527

Braunschweig, Hieronimus von, *The vertuose boke of distyllacyon of the waters of all maner of herbes, with the fygures of the stylatoryes, fyrst made and compyled by the thyrte yeres study and labour of the moste co[n]nyng and famous master of phisyke*, transl. Laurence Andrew, S106740

1551

[Vesalius, Andreas], *A compendious declaration of the excellent uertues of a certain lateli inuentid oile, callid for the uorthines thereof oile imperial. With the maner hou the same is to be usid, to the benefite of mankind, against innumerable diseases*, ed. and transl. Thomas Raynalde, S115648

1559

Alessio, Piemontese

The secretes of the reuerende Mayster Alexis of Piemount. Conteyning many excelle[n]t remedies agaynst dyuers diseases, woundes, and other accidentes, with the manner to make distillations, parfumes, confitures, dynges, colours, fusions, and meltynges, transl. William Ward, S100098

1563

Fulke, William, *A goodly gallerye with a most pleasaunt prospect, into the garden of naturall contemplation, to behold the naturall causes of all kynde of meteors, as wel fyery and ayery, as watry and earthly, of whiche sort be blasing sterres, shooting starres, flames in the ayre &c. tho[n]der, lightning, earthquakes, &c. rayne dewe, snowe, cloudes, springes &c. stones, metalles, earthes &c. to the glory of God, and the profit of his creaturs*, S102684

1565

Gesner, Conrad, *A new booke of destillatyon of waters, called the Treasure of Euonymus, containing the wonderful hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt formes to prepare [and] destill medicines, for the conseruation of helth ... Whereunto are ioyned the forms of sondry apt furnaces, and vessels required in this act*, transl. Peter Morwen [Morwyng], S4026

1566

Turner, William, *A new boke of the natures and properties of all wines that are commonly vsed here in England, with a confutation of an error of some men, that holde, that Rhemish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue, or are in daunger of the stone, the revine, and diuers other diseases ... Whereunto is annexed the booke of the natures and vertues of triacles, newly corrected and set forth againe*. The earliest edition in the ESTC is 1568: S103034.

1567

Maplet, John, *A greene forest, or A naturall historie, wherein may bee seene first the most sufferaigne vertues in all the whole kinde of stones & mettals: next of plants, as of herbes, trees, [and] shrubs, lastly of brute beastes, foules, fishes, creeping wormes [and] serpents, and that alphabetically: so that a table*

shall not neede, S109788
1568

Thevet, Andre, *The new found worlde, or Antarctike, wherin is contained wo[n]derful and strange things, as well of humaine creatures, as beastes, fishes, foules, and serpents, trées, plants, mines of golde and siluer*, transl. Thomas Hacket, S111418

1569

[Boaistuau, Pierre], *Certaine secrete wonders of nature, containing a descriptio[n] of sundry strange things, seming monstrous in our eyes and iudgement, bicause we are not priuie to the reasons of them*, transl. Edward Fenton, S105563

1574

The composition or making of the moste excellent and pretious oil called oleum magistrale. First published by the commaundement of the King of Spain, with the maner how to apply it particulerly. The which oyl cureth these diseases folowi[n]g ... Also the third book of Galen of curing of prickes and wounds of sinowes. A method for curing of wounds in the ioynts, and the maner how to place them. Abreef [sic] gathering together of certain errours which the common chirurgians dayly vse, ed. and transl. George Baker, S100526

Jones, John, *A briefe, excellent, and profitable discourse, of the naturall beginning of all growing and liuing things, heate, generation, effects of the spirits, gouernment, vse and abuse of phisicke, preseruatiou, &c. no lesse pleasant and acceptable to the students of philosophie and phisicke, then beneficiall and necessarie for all others, desirous either of knowledge, health, youth, and long life: collected and tradused as wel forth of the best olde wryters, as out of the new, and most approued in our daies: in the ende wherof is shewed, the order and composition of a most heauenly water; for the preseruatiou of mans lyfe ... herevnto is anexed, a right learned, and profitable work, entituled, Galens booke of elements ... in the ende wherof is adioyned two other bookes, containing the nature, proprietie and effects of al the bathes in England, aswel the bathes of the citie of Bathes, as the bathes or wells at Buckstone in Darbyshyre*, S2161

1575

[Paracelsus], *The true and perfect order to distill oyles out of al maner of spices seedes, rootes, and gummes with their perfect taste, smel, and sauour: where vnto is added some of their vertues gathered out of sundry aucthors. As Gualterius, Riffius, Guinthery Andernaty, Phillipus, Hermanus, Leonardo, Phirauante, Phollopious, Cardanus*, transl. John Hester, S94591

Clowes, William, *A short and profitable treatise touching the cure of the disease called morbus Gallicus by vnctions*. The earliest edition in the ESTC is 1579: S125536.

Cox, Francis, *Treatise of the making and use of diuerse Oyls, &c. and stilled waters*, missing

Taisnier, Joannes, *A very necessarie and profitable booke concerning nauigation ... named a treatise of continuall motions*, transl. Richard Eden, S101247

1576

Gesner, Conrad, *The newe iewell of health, wherein is contayned the most excellent secretes of phisicke and philosophie, deuided into fower bookes*, transl. Thomas Hill? and enl. John Baker, S103060

1577

Monardes, Nicolas, *Ioyfull newes out of the newe founde worlde, wherein is declared the rare and singular vertues of diuerse and sundrie hearbes, trees, oyles, plantes, and stones, with their applications, aswell for phisicke as chirurgie, the saied beyng well applied bryngeth suche presen remedie for all deseases, as maie seme altogether incredible: notwithstanding by practize founde out, to bee true: also the portrature of the saied hearbes, very aptly described*, transl. John Frampton, S122011

1579

Fioravanti, Leonard. *A ioyfull iewell. Contayning aswell such excellent orders, preseruatiues and precious practises for the plague, as also such meruelous medcins for diuers maladies*, ed. and transl. John Hester, S118891

1580

Fioravanti, Leonardo, *A short discours ... vpon chirurgerie. With a declaration of many thinges, necessarie to be knowne ... whervnto is added a number of notable secretes*, S105601

[Paracelsus], *First part of the key of philosophie*, transl. John Hester, S94592

1582

Fioravanti, Leonardo, *A compendium of the rationall secretes ... deuided into three bookes. In the first is shewed many secretes apperteinyng vnto physicke. In the seconde is shewed man secretes apperteining vnto chirurgerie, with their vses. In the third is shewed diuers compositions, apperteinyng bothe to physicke and chirurgerie, with the hidden vertues of sondrie vegetables, animalles, and minerals*, transl. John Hester, S102062

1583

Harvey, Richard, *An astrological discourse vpon the great and notable coniunction of the two superiour planets, Saturne & Iupiter*, S92875

1584

Chaloner, Thomas, *A shorte discourse of the most rare and excellent vertue of nitre*, S116718

1585

Bostock, Richard, *The difference betwene the auncient phisicke, first taught by the godly forefathers, consisting in vnitie peace and concord: and the latter phisicke proceeding from idolaters, ethnicks, and heathen*, S104447

1586

W., I., *The copie of a letter sent by a learned physician to his friend, wherein are detected the manifold errors vsed hitherto of the apothecaries, in preparing their compositions, as sirropes, condites, conserues, pilles, potions, electuaries, losinges, &c: wherein also the reader shall finde a farre better manner how to preserue and correct the same ...*, S104450

1587

Baily, Walter, *A brieve discours of certain bathes or medicinall waters in the Countie of Warwicke neere vnto a village called Newnam Regis*, S115260

Betholdus, Andrew, *The wonderfull and strange effect and vertues of a new Terra sigillata lately found out in Germanie, with the right order of the applying and administring of it*, transl. George Barnabe, S110682

Levens, Peter, *A right profitable booke for all diseases. Called The path-way to health. Wherein are to be found most excellent and approoued medicines, of great vertue: as also notable potions and drinks, and for the distilling of diuers precious waters, and making of oyles, and othe comfortable receipts for the health of the body*, S125070

Pliny, the Elder, *The secrets and wonders of the world. A booke right rare and straunge, containing many excellent properties, giuen to man, beastes, foules, fishes and serpents, plants &c. Abstracted out of that excellent naturall historiographer Plinie*, transl. J. A. [John Alday?], S110483

Turner, William, *The Englishmans treasure, or treasure for Englishmen: with the true anatomye of mans body, compiled by that excellent chirurgion Maister Thomas Vicary ... Whereunto are annexed many secretes appertaining to chirurgery, with diuers excellent approoued remedies for all diseases ... Also*

the rare treasure of the English bathes, written by William Turner [Cooper only lists the final item], ed. William Bremer, S111543

1588

Praepositi, Nicolaus, *A compendious treatise ... of medicines*, transl. L. Mascal, S94771

1590

Clever, William, *The flower of phisicke. Wherein is perfectlie comprehended a true introduction and method for mans assured health: with three bookes of philosophie for the due temperature of mans life. In which easily may be perceiued the high & wonderful workes of God in the gouernance of all things*, S105107. Cooper records this as printed in 1540.

Colonna, Francesco, *Hypnerotomachia, or the strife of loue in a dreame ... being accounted a treatise of the philosophers stone*, transl. R. D. [Robert Dallington?]. Earliest edition in ESTC is 1592: S2560.

Duchesne, Joseph, *The Sclopotarie of Iosephus Quercetanus ... Or His booke containing the cure of wounds receiued by shot of gunne ... Whereunto is added his spagericke antidotary of medicines against the aforesayd woundes*, transl. John Hester, S116126

Paracelsus, *An excellent treatise teaching howe to cure the French-pockes: with all other diseases arising and growing thereof, and in a manner all other sicknesses*, ed. Philippus Hermanni, transl. John Hester, S108576

1591

Cattan, Christopher, *The geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan Gentleman. A booke ... to knowe all things, past present, and to come. Whereunto is annexed the whéele of Pythagoras*, transl. Francis Sparry, S107917

Duchesne, Joseph, *A breefe aunswere of Iosephus Quercetanus ... to the exposition of Iacobus Aubertus Vindonis, concerning the original, and causes of metallis. Set foorth against chimists. Another exquisite and plaine treatise of the same Iosephus, concerning the spagericall preparations, and vse of minerall, animall, and vegitable medicines. Whereunto is added diuers rare secretes, not heeretofore knowne of many*, transl. John Hester, S109966

Partridge, John, *The treasure of commodious conceits, and hidden secretes. Commonlie called The good huswiues closet of prouision, for the health of her houshold ... newly corrected, and enlarged, with diuers necessary phisicke helpes*, S100351

Ripley, George, *The compound of alchymy. Or The ancient hidden art of archemie: contening the right & perfectest meanes to make the philosophers stone, aurum potable, with other excellent experiments ... Whereunto is adioyned his epistle to the King, his vision, his wheele, & other his workes, neuer before published: with certaine briefe additions of other notable writers*, ed. Ralph Rabbards, S115988

A profitable discourse, composed by diuers Grocers against the bad garbellling of spices vsed in these dayes. Possibly related to *A profitable and necessarie discourse, for the meeting with the bad garbellling of spices*, by 'diuers grocers of London' (1592): S108793.

1594

Hester, John, *The pearle of practise, or Practisers pearle, for phisicke and chirurgerie*, ed. James Fourestier, S118051

Platt, Hugh, *The iewell house of art and nature. Contening diuers rare and profitable inuentions, together with sundry new experimentes in the art of husbandry, distillation, and moulding*, S110434

1596

A booke of secrets: shewing diuers waies to make and prepare all sorts of inke, and colours: as blacke, white, blew, greene, red, yellow, and other colours. Also to write with gold and siluer, or any kind of mettall out of the pen: with many other profitable secrets, as to colour quilts and parchment of any colour: and to graue with strong water in steele and iron. ... Hereunto is annexed a little treatise, intituled, instructions for ordering of wines, transl. William Phillip [Cooper lists: *Little book of secrets for liquifying and using of gold and silver*], S103623

Borough, William, *A discourse of the variation of the compasse, or magneticall needle*, S110229

A profitable booke declaring dyuers approued remedies, to take out spotts and staines, in silkes, veluets, linnen, and wollen clothes, transl. Leonard Mascall, S112386

Norman, Robert, *The new attractiue. Containing a short discourse of the magnes or loadstone: and amongst other his vertues, of a new discovered secret and subtile propertie, concerning the declination of the needle, touched therewith vnder the plaine of the horizon*, ed. William Borough, S110229

Paracelsus, *A hundred and foureteene experiments and cures of the famous physitian Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus ... Whereunto is added certaine excellent and profitable workes by B.G. a Portu Aquitano. Also certaine secret of Isacke Hollandus concerning the vegetall and animall worke. Also the spagericke antidotarie for gunne-shot of Iosephus Quirsitanus*, ed. and transl. John Hester, S120733

Platt, Hugh, *Sundrie new and artificall remedies against famine*, S114752

A very proper treatise, wherein is breiefely set forth the art of limming ..., S112388

1597

Bacon, Roger [Simon of Cologne], *The mirror of alchemy ... Also a most excellent and learned discourse of the admirable force and efficacie of art and nature ... With certaine other worthie treatises of the like argument*, S100517

1599

Gesner, Conrad, *The practise of the new and old phisicke, wherein is contained the most excellent secrets of phisicke and philosophie, deuided into foure bookes. In the which are the best approued remedies for the diseases as well inward as outward, of al the parts of mans body: treatin very amplie of al distillations of waters, of oyles, balmes, quintessences, with the extraction of artificall saltes, the vse and preparation of antimony, and potable gold ... Also the pictures and maner to make the vessels, furnaces, and other instruments therevnto belonging*, enl. George Baker, transl. Thomas Hill?, S103092

The key to vnknowne knowledge ... Consisting of fve necessarie treatises: Namely, 1 The iudgement of vrines. 2 Iudiciall rules of physike. 3 Questions of oyles. 4 Opinions for curing of harquebush-shot. 5 A discourse of humane nature, S107958

1600

The lawes and statutes of the stannarie of Deuon, S116588

1602

Russel, Thomas, *Diacatholicon aureum; or a general powder of gold*, S101643

1605

Duchesne, Joseph, *Practise of chymicall and hermeticall phisicke*, transl. Thomas Tymme, S109967

1612

Cotta, John, *A short discouerie of the vnobserued dangers of seuerall sorts of ignorant and vnconsiderate practisers of physicke in England*, S113907

Sturtevant, Simon, *Metallica. Or The treatise of metallica. Briefly comprehending the doctrine of diuerse new metalllicall inuentions, but especially, how to neale, melt, and worke all kinde of mettles-oares, irons and steeles with sea-coale, pit-coale, earth-coale and brush-fewell. Also a transcript of his Maiesties letters pattents of priuiledge, granted vnto Simon Sturteuant for the said metalllicall businesses, for one and thirty yeares*, S117936

A theological and philosophical treatise of the nature and goodnesse of salt, out of the Holy Scriptures, learned writers, and approued practise: wherein the old vulgar conceit that salt makes earth barren, is examined; and the much more ancient truth, that salt is the great fructifier of the earth, is established, S118598

Tymme, Thomas, *A dialogue philosophical. Wherein natures secret closet is opened, and the cause of all motion in nature shewed, out of matter and forme, tending to mount mans minde from nature to supernaturall and celestially promotion: and how all things exist in the number of three. Together with the wittie inuention of an artificially perpetuall motion*, S95612

1613

Ridley, Mark, *A short treatise of magneticall bodies and motions*, S123258

Rouenzon, John, *A treatise of metallica. But not that which was published by Mr. Simon Sturteuant vpon his patent, which is now by order cancelled and made voyd, by reason of his standing out-lawed at the time of the grant ... Whereupon priuiledge, by patent, is granted by the Kings most excellent Maiesty, to Iohn Rouenzon ...*, S104560 [Cooper records 1673]

1615

Gedde, Walter, *A booke of sundry draughtes, principaly serving for glasiars: and not impertinent for plasterers, and gardeners ... Whereunto is annexed the manner how to anniel in glas: and also the true forme of the furnace*, S102996

1616

Anthonic, Francis, *The apologie, or defence of a verity heretofore published concerning a medicine called aurum potable, that is, the pure substance of gold, prepared, and made potable and medicinable without corrosiues, helpfully giuen for the health of man in most diseases, but especially auailable for the strengning [sic] and comforting of the heart and vitall spirits the perfomers of health: as an vniversall medicine. Together with the plaine, and true reasons ... confirming the vniversalitie thereof. And lastly, the manner and order of administration or vse of this medicine in sundrie infirmities*, S100187

Barlow, William, *Magneticall aduertisements: or Diuers pertinent obseruations, and approued experiments concerning the nature and properties of the load-stone*, S104534

Willis, Timothy, *The search of causes. Containing a theophysicall inuestigation of the possibilitie of transmutatorie alchemie*, S114195

1617

Albertus Magnus [Albertus de Saxonia?], *The secrets of Albertus Magnus. Of the vertues of hearbs, stones, and certaine beasts. Wherunto is newly added, a short discourse of the seauen planets gouerning the natiuities of children. Also a booke of the same author, of the merueilous things of the world*, S116655

Ridley, Mark, *Magneticall animadversions ... Upon certaine Magneticall aduertisements, lately published*,

from Maister William Barlow [Barlow], S1115

1618

Barlow, William, *A breife discouery of the idle animaduersions of Marke Ridley ... vpon a treatise entituled, Magneticall aduertisements*, S114795

1623

Cotta, John, *Cotta contra Antonium: or An Ant-Antony: or An Ant-apology, manifesting Doctor Antony his apologie for aurum potable, in true and equall ballance of right reason, to be false and counterfeit*, S117112

Lamb, John (Agnello, Giovan Battista), *A reuelation of the secret spirit. Declaring the most concealed secret of alchymie*, transl. Robert Napier, S121240

Scot, Patrick, *The tillage of light. Or, A true discouerie of the philosophicall elixir, commonly called the philosophers stone*, S116882

1624

Flamel, Nicholas, *Nicholas Flammel, his exposition of the hieroglyphicall figures which he caused to bee painted vpon an arch in St. Innocents Church-yard, in Paris. Together with the secret booke of Artephius, and the epistle of Iohn Pontanus: concerning both the theoricke and the practicke o the philosophers stone*, transl. Eirenaeus Ordanus, S102276

1626

Deane, Edmund, *Spadacrene Anglica. Or, the English spaw-fountaine. Being a briefe treatise of the acide, or tart fountaine in the forest of Knaresborow, in the west-riding of Yorkshire. As also a relation of other medicinall waters in the said forest*, S113477

1627

The free exchanger: or, The mint for vncurrant coyne, S880

Lupton, Thomas, *A thousand notable things of sundrie sortes: whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, diuers necessary, a great sort profitable, and many very precious*, S126801

Stanhope, Michael, *Newes out of York-shire: or, an account of a iovrney, in the true discovery of a soueraigne minerall, medicinall water; in the West-Riding of Yorke-shire, neere an ancient towne called Knaresbrough, not inferiour to the spa in Germany. Also a taste of other minerall water of seuerall natures adioyning*, S100969

1628

Venner, Tobias, *The baths of Bathe: or, A necessary compendious treatise concerning the nature, vse and efficacie of those famous hot waters: published for the benefit of all such, as yeerely for their health, resort to those baths: with an aduertisement of the great vilitie that commeth to mans body, by the taking of physick in the spring, inferred vpon a question mooued, concerning the frequence of sicknesse, and death of people more in that season, then in any other. Whereunto is also annexed a censure, concerning the water of Saint Vincents rocks neere Bristoll, which begins to grow in great request and vse against the stone*, S101770

1631

Foster, William, *Hoplocrisma-spongus: or, A sponge to wipe away the weapon-salve. A treatise, wherein is proved, that the cure late-taken up amongst us, by applying the salve to the weapon, is magicall and unlawfull*, S102476

Fludd, Robert, *Doctor Fludds answer vnto M. Foster or, The squeezing of Parson Fosters sponge, ordained by him for the wiping away of the weapon-salve*, S102376

Jorden, Edward, *A discourse of naturall bathes, and minerall waters. Wherein first the originall of fountaines in generall is declared. Then the nature and differences of minerals, with examples of particular bathes from most of them. Next the generation of minerals in the earth, from whence both the actuall heate of bathes, and their vertues are proued to proceede. Also by what meanes minerall waters are to be examined and discovered. And lastly, of the nature and vses of bathes, but especially of our bathes at Bathe in Sommersetshire*, S107880

Scribonius, Gulielmus Adolphus, *Naturall philosophy: or A description of the world, and of the severall creatures therein contained*, transl. and abr. Daniel Woodhouse or Widdowes, S107191

1632

Jorden, Edward, *A discourse of naturall bathes, and minerall waters. Wherein first the originall of fountaines in generall, is declared. Then the nature and differences of minerals, with examples of particular bathes from most of them. Next the generation of minerals in the earth, from whence both the actuall heat of bathes, and their vertues are proued to proceed. Also by what meanes minerall waters are to bee examined and discovered. And lastly, of the nature and vses of bathes, but especially of our bathes at Bathe in Sommerset-shire. The second edition in many points enlarged*, S107884

Stanhope, Michael, *Cures without care, or A summons to all such who finde little or no helpe by the use of ordinary physick to repaire to the northerne Spaw ... neare Knaresborow in the West-riding of Yorkshire*, S117787

1634

Evans, John, *The vniversall medicine: or The vertues of the antimoniall cup*, S120503

Paré, Ambroise, *The workes of that famous chirurgion Ambrose Parey*, transl. Thomas Johnson and George Baker (Book 29), S115392

[Whitaker, Tobias] or [Wecker, Johann Jacob], *Peri ydroposias: or, a discourse of waters: their qualities, and effects dieteticall, pathologicalall, and pharmacaiticall*, S101856

1635

Du Plessis [Dupleix], Scipion, *The resoluier; or Curiosities of nature*, S111096

Gellibrand, Henry, *A discourse mathematical on the variation of the magneticall needle*, S117951

Person, David, *Varieties: or, A surueigh of rare and excellent matters, necessary and delectable for all sorts of persons. Wherein the principall heads of diverse sciences are illustrated, rare secrets of naturall things unfoulded, &c.*, S114573

1638

Bacon, Francis, *History naturall and experimentall, of life and death. Or of the prolongation of life*, transl. William Rawley, S100506

Whitaker, Tobias, *The tree of humane life, or, The bloud of the grape. Prouing the possibilitie of maintaining humane life from infancy to extreme old age without any sicknesse by the use of wine*, S119853

1639

Plattes, Gabriel, *A discovery of infinite treasvre, hidden since the worlds beginning*, S114836

Plattes, Gabriel, *A discovery of subterraneall treasure, viz. of all manner of mines and mineralls, from the gold to the coale; with plaine directions and rules for the finding of them in all kingdoms and countries. And also the art of melting, refining, and assaying of them is plainly declared, so that every ordinary man,*

that is indifferently capacious, may with small change presently try the value of such oares as shall be found either by rule or by accident. Whereunto is added a reall experiment whereby every ignorant man may presently try whether any peece of gold that shal come to his hands be true or comterfeit [sic] ... Also a perfect way to try what colour any berry, leafe, flower, stalke, root, fruit, seed, barke, or wood will give: with a perfect way to make colours that they shall not stayne nor fade like ordinary colours, S100866

1640

Colmenero de Ledesma, Antonio, *A curious treatise of the nature and quality of chocolate*, transl. Don Diego de Vades-forte (i.e. James Wadsworth), S108510

Ward, Samuel, *The wonders of the load-stone. Or; The load-stone newly reduc't into a divine and morall vse*, transl. Harb. Grimeston, S119467

1642

More, Henry, *Psychdia platonica: or A platonickall song of the soul, consisting of foure severall poems; viz. Psychozia. Psychathanasia. Antipsychopannychia. Antimonopsychia. Hereto is added a paraphrasticall interpretation of the answer of Apollo consulted by Amelius, about Plotinus soul departed this life, R7962*

1646

A full relation concerning the wonderfull and wholsome fountain. At first discovered in Germany, two miles from the city of Halberstadt, by a certaine youth upon the fifth of March 1646, as he was comming from schoole. And now dispersed into fifteen severall springs. With a specification of those persons, which (as certaine letters do informe) through Gods assistance and blessing, were in a very short time cured by use of these waters. A list of the diseases, how long the diseased had them, with the place of their birth and abode. And the forme of the prayer, which daily after the sermon, and set houres of devotion is usually said, R201150

1648

Alston, Sir Edward et al, *A paper delivered in by Dr. Alston. Dr. Hamens Dr. Bates. Dr. Micklethwait. On Monday the 16. of October, 1648. To the Honorable Committee for bathes and bath-stoves. From the Colledge of Physitians in London. Together, with an answer thereunto. By Peter Chamberlen: Dr. in Physick, and Fell. of the said Colledge, R35975*

Chamberlen, Peter, *A vindication of publick artificiall baths & bath-stoves from the objections and scandalls obruded on them, by those that do not, or will not know their great benefit to the publick, R35976*

Wilkins, John, *Mathematicall magick. Or, The wonders that may be performed by mechanicall geometry, R6164*

1649

Vigenere, Blaise de, *A discourse of fire and salt, discovering many secret mysteries, as well philosophicall, as theologicall*, transl. Edward Stephens, R230043

1650

Boehme, Jacob, *The third booke of the authour being The high and deepe searching out of the threefold life of man through or according to the three principles*, transl. John Sparrow, R17609

Dee, Arthur, *Fasciculus chemicus: or Chymical collections. Expressing the ingress, progress, and egress, of the secret hermetick science, out of the choisest and most famous authors ... Whereunto is added, the Arcanum or grand secret of hermetick philosophy*, transl. James Hasolle [Elias Ashmole], R209088

Gaffarel, Jacques, *Vnheard-of curiosities: concerning the talismanical sculpture of the Persians; the horoscope of the patriarkes; and the reading of the stars*, transl. Edmund Chilmead, R202160

Helmont, Jean Baptiste van, *Deliramenta catarrhi: or, The incongruities, impossibilities, and absurdities couched under the vulgar opinion of defluxions*, transl. Walter Charleton, R202434

Helmont, Jean Baptiste van, *A ternary of paradoxes. The magnetick cure of wounds. Nativity of tartar in wine. Image of God in man*, transl. Walter Charleton, R202397

Hermes Trismegistus, *The divine Pymander*, transl. John Everard, R202412

Hotham, Charles, *An introduction to the Teutonick philosophie. Being a determination concerning the original of the soul: viz. Whether it be immediately created by God, and infus'd into the body; or transmitted from the parent ... At the clos of the dispute held in the publique schooles of the University of Cambridge, at the Commencement, March 3. 1646*, transl. D. F. [Durant Hotham], R11445

Khrypffs, Nicolaus [Nicholas of Cusa], *The idiot in four books. The first and second of wisdom. The third of the minde. The fourth of statick experiments, or experiments of the ballance*, R202666

[More, Henry] Alazonomastix Philalethes, *Observations upon Anthroposophia theomagica, and Anima magica abscondita*, R2776

Sendivogius, Michael et al, *A new light of alchymie: taken out of the fountaine of nature, and manuell experience. To which is added a treatise of sulphur ... Also nine books of the nature of things, written by Paracelsus, viz. Of the generations growthes conservations life: death renewing transmutation separation signatures of naturall things. Also a chymicall dictionary explaining hard places and words met withall in the writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure authors*, transl. John French, R203736

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *Anima magica abscondita: or A discourse of the universall spirit of nature, with his strange, abstruse, miraculous ascent, and descent*, R3720

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *Anthroposophia theomagica: or A discourse of the nature of man and his state after death; grounded on his creator's proto-chemistry, and verifi'd by a practicall examination of principles in the great world*, R203871

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *Magia adamica: or The antiquitie of magic, and the descent thereof from Adam downwards, proved. Whereunto is added a perfect, and full discoverie of the true cælum terræ, or the magician's heavenly chaos, and first matter of all things*, R203905

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *The man-mouse taken in a trap, and tortur'd to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes*, R203907

1651

Agrippa von Nettesheim, Heinrich Cornelius, *Three books of occult philosophy*, transl. John French, R11002

Biggs, Noah, *Matæotechnia medicinæ praxes. The vanity of the craft of physick. Or, A new dispensatory. Wherein is dissected the errors, ignorance, impostures and supinities of the schools, in their main pillars of purges, blood-letting, fontanels or issues, and diet, &c. and the particular medicines of the shops. With an humble motion for the reformation of the universities, and the whole landscap of physick, and discovering the terra incognita of chymistrie*, R206509

Boehme, Jacob, *A description of the three principles of the divine essence viz., of the un-originall eternall birth of the Holy Trinity of God ... : of man, of what he was created and to what end, and how he fell from his first glory into the angry wrathfulness ... : what the anger of God, sinne, death the Devill, and hell are ...* transl. John Sparrow. The closest item in ESTC is dated 1648: R19134.

Boehme, Jacob, *The second booke. Concerning the three principles of the divine essence of the eternall,*

dark, light, and temporary world. Shewing what the soule, the image and the spirit of the soule are; as also what angels, heaven, and paradise are. How Adam was before the fall, in the fall, and after the fall. And what the wrath of God, sinne, death, the devils and hell are; how all things have been, now are, and how they shall be at the last, transl. John Sparrow. The closest item in ESTC is dated 1648: R17042.

Boehme, Jacob, *Signatura rerum: or The signature of all things: shewing the sign, and signification of the severall forms and shapes in the creation: and what the beginning, ruin, and cure of every thing is; it proceeds out of eternity into time, and again out of time into eternity, and comprizeth all mysteries,* transl. J. Ellistone, R19165

Border, Daniel, *Polypharmakos kai chymists: or, The English unparalell'd physitian and chyrurgian: shewing the true use of all manner of plants and minerals. In which is explained, the whole art and secreisy of physick and chyrurgery. Wherein is contained, 1. The cure of any internal disease, which hath taken effect, and brought forth symptoms, ... 2. The making of diverse rare and excellent balsames, oyls, plaisters, and waters, with the effects thereof. 3. The making, and use of purges, vomits, drinks, and clisters ... 4. The nature and temperarure [sic] of herbs, plants, and vegetables, ... 5. The way to extract the spirits and quintaessences of several sorts of herbs and minerals, and the rare operations they have. 6. The making of salt of wormwood, balm, or any other herb. 7. The cure of any wound, contusion, puncture, or ulcer in any part of the body,* R4185

Comenius, Johann Amos, *Naturall philosophie reformed by divine light: or, A synopsis of physicks ... With a briefe appendix touching the diseases of the body, mind, and soul; with their generall remedies,* R7224

Espaget, Jean d', *Enchyridion physicae restituta; or, The summary of physicks recovered,* transl. John Everard, R36574

French, John, *The art of distillation, or A treatise of the choisest spagyricall preparations performed by way of distillation ... together with the description of the chiefest furnaces and vessels used by ancient, and moderne chymists: also, a discourse of divers spagyricall experiments and curiosities, and of the anatomy of gold and silver with the chiefest preparations,* R202026

Glauber, John Rudolph, *A description of new philosophical furnaces, or A new art of distilling, divided into five parts. Whereunto is added a description of the tincture of gold, or the true aurum potable; also, the first part of the mineral work,* transl. John French, R202215

Highmore, Nathaniel, *The history of generation. Examining the several opinions of divers authors, especially that of Sir Kenelm Digby, in his discourse of bodies. With a general relation of the manner of generation, as well in plants as animals: with some figures delineating the first originals of some creatures, evidently demonstrating the rest. To which is joyned a discourse of the cure of wounds by sympathy, or without any real applicacon of medicines to the part affected, but especially by that powder, known chiefly by the name of Sir Gilbert Talbots powder,* R11065

[More, Henry] Alazonomastix, *The second lash of Alazonomastix laid on in mercie upon that stubborn youth Eugenius Philaethes: or a sober reply to a very uncivill answer to certain observations upon Anthroposphia theomagica, and Anima magica abscondita,* R33604

Primrose, James, *Popular errorrs. Or The errorrs of the people in physick ... Divided into foure bookes. viz. 1. The first treating concerning physicians. 2. The second of the errorrs about some diseases, and the knowledge of them. 3. The third of the errorrs about the diet; as well of the sound as of the sick. 4. The fourth of the errorrs of the people about the use of remedies. Profitable and necessary to be read of all. To which is added by the same authour his verdict concerning the antimoniall cuppe,* transl. Robert Wittie, R203210

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philaethes, *Lumen de lumine: or a new magicall light discovered, and*

communicated to the world, R146

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *The second wash: or The Moore scour'd once more, being a charitable cure for the distractions of Alazonomastix*, R33720

Warren, Hardick, *Magick & astrology vindicated from those false aspersions and calumnies, which the ignorance of some hath cast upon them. In which is contained true definitions of the said arts, and the justification of their practise, proved by the authority of Scripture, and the experience of ancient and modern authors ...*, R206369

Williams, Ralph, *Physical rarities, containing the most choice receipts of physick, and chyrurgerie, for the cure of all diseases incident to mans body*, R221056

1652

[Andrea, Johann Valentin], *The fame and confession of the fraternity of R: C: Commonly, of the Rosie Cross*, transl. Eugenius Philalethes [Thomas Vaughan], R200745

Ashmole, Elias, *Theatrum chemicum Britannicum. Containing severall poetickal pieces of our famous English philosophers, who have written the hermetique mysteries in their owne ancient language*, R205904

Boate, Gerard, *Irelands naturall history*, ed. Samuel Hartlib?, R14821

Carpenter, Agricola, *Pseuchographia anthropomagica: or, A magicall description of the soul: wherein is set forth the nature, genesis and exodus of it*, R209319

Colmenero de Ledesma, Antonio, *Chocolate: or, An Indian drinke. By the wise and moderate use whereof, health is preserved, sickness diverted, and cured, especially the plague of the guts; vulgarly called the new disease; fluxes, consumptions, & coughs of the lungs, with sundry other desperate diseases. By it also, conception is caused, the birth hastened and facilitated, beauty gain'd and continued*, transl. James Wadsworth, R4428

Fioravanti, Leonardo et al. *Three exact pieces of Leonard Phioravant Knight, and Doctor in Physick, viz. his Rationall secrets, and Chirurgery, reviewed and revived. Together with a book of excellent Experiments and secrets, collected out of the practises of severall expert men in both faculties. Whereunto is annexed Paracelsus his One hundred and fourteen experiments: with certain excellent works of B.G. à Portu Aquitano. Also Isaac Hollandus his Secrets concerning his vegetall and animall work. With Quercetanus his Spagyrick antidotary for gun-shot*, R211011

A hermetickal banquet, drest by a spagiricall cook: for the better preservation of the microcosme, R6717 [attributed to Thomas Vaughan or James Howell]

Nicols, Thomas, *A lapidary: or, The history of pretious stones*, R483403

[P., H.], *Five treatises of the philosophers stone. Two of Alphonso King of Portugall, as it was written with his own hand, and taken out of his closset: translated out of the Portuguez into English. One of John Sawtre a Monke ... Another written by Florianus Raudorff, a German philosopher ... Also a treatise of the names of the philosophers stone, by William Gratacolle ... To which is added the Smaragdine Table*, R205924

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *Aula lucis, or, The house of light*, R210754

1653

John French, *The art of distillation: or, A treatise of the choicest spagiricall preparations performed by way of distillation. Together with the description of the chiefest furnaces & vessels used by ancient and moderne chymists. Also, a discourse of divers spagiricall experiment: and curiosities: and the anatomy of gold and silver, with the chiefest preparations and curiosities thereof; together with their virtues ... To*

which is added, the London-distiller: exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious characters and figures) to draw all sorts of spirits and strong-waters: to which is added their virtues: with the additions of other excellent waters, R5348

More, Henry, *Conjectura cabbalistica. Or, A conjectural essay of interpreting the minde of Moses, according to a threefold cabbala*, R202930

Manlove, Edward, *Treatise of Darbyshire Miners, a poem*. Unidentified. Possibly *The liberties and customes of the lead-mines within the wapentake of Wirksworth in the county of Derby, part thereof appearing by extracts from the bundels of the exchequer ... Composed in meeter* (1657), R180284

Platt, Hugh, *The Garden of Eden. Or, An accurate description of all flowers and fruits now growing in England, with particular rules how to advance their nature and growth, as well in seeds and herbs, as the secret ordering of trees and plants*, ed. Charles Bellingham, R203174

Saunders, Richard, *Physiognomie, and chiromancie, metoposcopie, the symmetrical proportions and signal moles of the body, fully and accurately handled; with their natural-predictive-significations. The subject of dreams; divinative, steganographical, and Lullian sciences. Whereunto is added the art of memorie*, R10039

Paracelsus, *Medicina diastatica or Sympatheticall mumie: containing, many mysterious and hidden secrets in philosophy and physick. By the construction extraction transplantation and application of microcosmical & spiritual mumie. Teaching the magneticall cure of diseases at distance, &c.*, ed. Andrea Tentzel, transl. Ferdinando Parkhurst, R41864

1654

Phaedro, George [Fedro von Rodach], *Physicall and chymicall works ... 1. His physicall and chymicall practise. 2. His physicall and chymicall cure of the plague. 3. His lesser chirurgery. 4. His chymicall fornace. Being the chymicall way and manner of cure of the most difficile and incurable diseases: as also the preparing those secrets; with the elucidation of the characteristicall caelestiall physick*, transl. John Andreas Schenckius, R208635

French, John, *The York-shire spaw, or A treatise of foure famous medicinal wells viz the spaw, or vitrioline-well; the stinking, or sulphur-well; the dropping, or petrifying-well; and S. Mugnus-well, near Knare borow in York-shire*, R42037

Maier, Michael, *Lusus serius: or, serious passe-time. A philosophical discourse concerning the superiority of creatures under man*, transl. J. de la Salle [John Hall], R7027

Partlitz, Simeon von Spitzberg, *A new method of physick: or, A short view of Paracelsus and Galen's practice; in 3. treatises. I. Opening the nature of physick and alchymy. II. Shewing what things are requisite to a physitian and alchymist. III. Containing an harmonical systeme of physick*, transl. Nicholas Culpeper, R203157

[Starkey, George] Eirenaeus Philalethes, *The marrow of alchemy, being an experimental treatise, discovering the secret and most hidden mystery of the philosophers elixer*, R565. This is Part 2; Cooper notes Part 1 separately.

1655

Agrippa von Nettesheim, Heinrich Cornelius, *Fourth book of occult philosophy. Of geomancy. Magical elements of Peter de Abano. Astronomical geomancy. The nature of spirits. Arbatel of magick*, transl. Robert Turner, R6621

Anthropologie abstracted: or The idea of humane nature reflected in briefe philosophical, and anatomical collections, R8560

Bunworth, Richard, *Homotropia naturæ. A physical discourse, exhibiting the cure of diseases by signature. Whereunto is annexed, a philosophical discourse vindicating the soul's prerogative in discerning the truths of Christian religion with the eye of reason*, R215065 or R176545

Chymical, medicinal, and chyrurgical addresses: made to Samuel Hartlib, Esquire. Viz. 1. Whether the Vrim and Thummin were given in the Mount, or perfected by art. 2. Sir George Ripley's epistle, to King Edward unfolded. 3. Gabriel Plats caveat for alchymists. 4. A conference concerning the phylosophers stone. 5. An invitation to a free and generous communication of secrets and receipts in physick. 6 Whether or no, each several disease hath a particular remedy? 7. A new and easie method of chirurgery, for the curing of all fresh wounds or other hurts. 8. A discourse about the essence or existence of metals. 9. The new postilions, pretended propheticall prognostication, of what whall happen to physitians, chyrurgeons, apothecaries, alchymists, and miners, R209495

N., N., *America: or An exact description of the West-Indies: more especially of those provinces which are under the dominion of the King of Spain*, R224357

Natura exenterata: or Nature unbowelled by the most exquisite anatomizers of her. Wherein are contained, her choicest secrets digested into receipts, fitted for the cure of all sorts of infirmities, whether internal or external, acute or chronical, that are incident to the body of man. Collected and preserved by several persons of quality and great experience in the art of medicine, whose names are prefixed to the book. Containing in the whole, one thousand seven hundred and twenty ... transl. Philiatros, R202976

Nolle, Heinrich, *Hermetical physick: or, the right way to preserve, and to restore health*, transl. Henry Vaughan, R209619

[Vaughan, Thomas] Eugenius Philalethes, *Euphrates, or The waters of the east; being a short discourse of that secret fountain, whose water flows from fire; and carries in it the beams of the sun and moon*, R208995

1656

Boehme, Jacob, *Aurora. That is, the day-spring. Or dawning of the day in the Orient or morning-rednesse in the rising of the sun. That is the root or mother of philosophie, astrologie & theologie from the true ground. Or a description of nature*, transl. John Sparrow, R16924

Boulton, Samuel, *Medicina magica tamen physica=magical, but natural physick. Or A methodical tractate of diastatical physick. Containing the general cures of all infirmities: and of the most radical, fixed, and malignant diseases belonging, not only to the body of man, but to all other animal and domestick creatures whatsoever, and that by way of transplantation. With a description of a most excellent cordial out of gold*, R209147

B., R. [Richard Bunworth or Richard Browne], *Coral and steel: a most compendious method of preserving and restoring health. Or, a rational discourse, grounded upon experience; practically shewing how most diseases may be both prevented and cured, either solely or chiefly by two common medicaments*, R5439

Culpeper, Nicholas, *Treatise of aurum potabile. Being a description of the three-fold world. Viz. elementary, celestiall, intellectuall containing the knowledge necessary to the study of hermetick philosophy. To which is added: Mr. Culpepper's Ghost*, R9218

Irvine, Christopher, *Medicina magnetica: or, The rare and wonderful art of curing by sympathy*, R202607

Maier, Michael, *Themis aurea. The laws of the fraternity of the Rosie Crosse ... Where to is annexed an epistle to the fraternity in Latine, from some here in England*, R21726

[Paracelsus], *Dispensatory and chirurgery. The dispensatory contains the choisest of his physical remedies.*

And all that can be desired of his chirurgery, you have in the treatises of wounds, ulcers, and aposthumes, transl. W. D., R208971

[Paracelsus], *Of the supreme mysteries of nature. Of the spirits of the planets. Occult philosophy. The magical, sympathetical, and antipathetical cure of wounds and diseases. The mysteries of the twelve signs of the zodiack,* transl. Robert Turner, R209187

Sennert, Daniel, *The institutions or fundamentals of the whole art, both of physick and chirurgery, divided into five books. Plainly discovering all that is to be known in both; as the subject and end of physick; the nature of all diseases, their causes, signs, differences, events and cures. Also the grounds of chymistry, and the way of making all sorts of salves, and preparing of medicines according to art,* transl. N.D.B.P 'late of Trinity College [Cantab.]', R209195

Valentine, Basil, *The triumphant chariot of antimony; being a conscientious discovery of the many reall transcendent excellencies included in that mineral,* transl. 'I. H. Oxon'. Earliest edition in ESTC is 1660: R37084.

1657

Apollonius, Tyaneus, *Ars notoria: the notory art of Solomon, shewing the cabalistical key of magical operations, the liberal sciences, divine revelation, and the art of memory. Whereunto is added An astrological catechism, fully demonstrating the art of judicial astrology. Together with a rare natural secret, necessary to be learn'd by all persons; especially sea-men, merchants, and travellers. An excellent invention, done in the magnetick vertue of the load-stone,* transl. Robert Turner, R22366

[Brown, Thomas], *Nature's cabinet unlock'd. Wherein is discovered the natural causes of metals, stones, precious earths, juyces, humors, and spirits, the nature of plants in general; their affections, parts, and kinds in particular. Together with a description of the individual parts and species of all animate bodies, similar and dissimilar; median and organical, perfect and imperfect. With a compendious anatomy of the body of man, as also the manner of his formation in the womb,* R16043

Combach, Ludwig, *Fundamenta chymica: or, A sure guide into the high and rare mysteries of alchymie.* First recorded edition in ESTC is 1658: R174111.

Croll, Oswald, *Philosophy reformed & improved in four profound tractates. The I. discovering the great and deep mysteries of nature... The other III. discovering the wonderfull mysteries of the creation by Paracelsus: being his philosophy to the Athenians,* transl. Henry Pinnell, R208771

Hermes Trismegistus, *Divine pymander ... Together with his second book, called Asclepius,* transl. John Everard, R25427

Hestean, Clovis, *Sieur de Nuysement, Sal, lumen, & spiritus mundi philosophici: or, the dawning of the day, discovered by the beams of light: shewing, the true salt and secret of the philosophers. The first and universal spirit of the world,* transl. Robert Turner, R218525

Jonstonus, Joannes, *An history of the constancy of nature. Wherein, by comparing the latter age with the former; it is maintained that the world doth not decay universally, in respect of it self, or the heavens, elements, mixt bodies, meteors, minerals, plants, animals, nor man in his age, stature, strength, or faculties of his minde, as relating to all arts and science,* transl. John Rowland, R11015

Jonstonus, Joannes, *An history of the wonderful things of nature: set forth in ten severall classes. Wherein are contained I. The wonders of the heavens. II. Of the elements. III. Of meteors. IV. Of minerals. V. Of plants. VI. Of birds. VII. Of four-footed beasts. VIII. Of insects, and things wanting blood. IX. Of fishes. X. Of man,* transl. John Rowland, R1444

Naudé, Gabriel, *The history of magick by way of apology, for all the wise men who have unjustly been reputed magicians, from the Creation, to the present age*, transl. John Davies, R202977

Nolle, Heinrich, *The chymists key to shut, and to open: or The true doctrin of corruption and generation, in ten brief aphorisms*, transl. Eugenius Philalethes [Thomas Vaughan], R32153

Paracelsus, *Of the chymical transmutation, genealogy and generation of metals & minerals. Also, of the urim and thummim of the Jews. With an appendix, of the vertues and use of an excellent water made by Dr. Trigge. The second part of the mumial treatise. Whereunto is added philosophical and chymical experiments of that famous philosopher Raymvnd Lvlly; containing, the right and due composition of both elixirs. The admirable and perfect way of making the great stone of the philosophers, as it was truely taught in Paris, and sometimes practised in England, by the said Raymund Lully, in the time of King Edw. 3*, transl. Robert Turner, R208833

Renou, Joannes de, *A medicinal dispensatory, containing the whole body of physick: discovering the natures, properties, and vertues of vegetables, minerals, & animals: the manner of compounding medicaments, and the way to administer them. Methodically digested in five books of philosophica and pharmaceutical institutions; three books of physical materials galenical and chymical. Together with a most perfect and absolute pharmacopoea or apothecaries shop*, transl. Richard Tomlinson, R34553 or R226885

Starkey, George, *Natures explication and Helmont's vindication. Or A short and sure way to a long and sound life: being a necessary and full apology for chymical medicaments, and a vindication of their excellency against those unworthy reproaches cast on the art and its professors (such as were Paracelsus and Helmont) by Galenists, usually called Methodists. Whose method so adored, is examined, and their art weighed in the ballance of sound reason and true philosophy, and are found too light in referrence to their promises, and their patients expectation. The remedy of which defects is taught, and effectual medicaments discovered for the effectual cure of all both acute and chronical diseases*, R13346

Thompson, James, *Helmont disguised, or, The vulgar errors of impericall and unskillfull practisers of physick confuted more especially as they concern the cures of the feavers, stone, plague and other diseases: in a dialogue between philiatrus, and pyrosophilus*, R2900

Valentine, Basil, *[H]is last will and testament. Which he himself, being alone, hid under a table of marble behinde the high-altar of the cathedral church, in the imperial city of Erford: leaving it there to be found of him, whom Gods providence should make worthy of it. Wherein he sufficiently declareth the wayes he wrought to obtain the philosophers stone: whereby not onely the leproous bodies of the impure, and inferior metals are reduced unto the pure and perfect body of gold and silver; but also all manner of diseases whatsoever are cured in the bodies of unhealthful men, and kept thereby in perfect health unto the prolonging of their lives*, R214342

1658

[Everard, John], *The way to bliss*, transl. Elias Ashmole, R207555

Digby, Kenelm, *A late discourse made in a soleme assembly of nobles and learned men at Montpellier in France ... Touching the cure of wounds by the powder of sympathy; with instructions how to make the said powder; whereby many other secrets of nature ar unfolded*, transl. R. White, R27859

Heydon, John, *A new method of Rosie Crucian physick: wherein is shewed the cause; and therewith their experienced medicines for the cure of all diseases, theoparadota*, R207604

Lemnius, Levinus, *The secret miracles of nature: in four books. Learnedly and moderately treating of generation, and the parts thereof; the soul, and its immortality; of plants and living creatures; of diseases, their symptoms and cures, and many other rarities not treated of by any autho extant; whereof see more in the table of contents. Whereunto is added one book containing philosophical and prudential rules how man shall*

become excellent in all conditions, whether high or low, and lead his life with health of body and mind, R8382
 Porta, Giovanni Battista della, *Natural magick ... in twenty books: 1 Of the causes of wonderful things. 2 Of the generation of animals. 3 Of the production of new plants. 4 Of increasing household-stuff. 5 Of changing metals. 6 Of counterfeiting gold. 7 Of the wonders o the load-stone. 8 Of strange cures. 9 Of beautifying women. 10 Of distillation. 11 Of perfuning. 12 Of artificial fires. 13 Of tempering steel. 14 Of cookery. 15 Of fishing, fowling, hunting, &c. 16 Of invisible writing. 17 Of strange glasses. 18 Of statick experiments. 19 Of pneumatick experiments. 20 Of the Chaos. Wherein are set forth all the riches and delights of the natural sciences*, R33476

Robinson, John, *Endoxa, or, Some probable inquiries into truth, both divine and humane: together with a stone to the altar: or, short disquisitions on a few difficult places of Scripture; as also, a calm ventilation of Pseudo-doxia epidemica*, transl. John Robinson, R203377

Starkey, George, *Pyrotechny asserted and illustrated, to be the surest and safest means for art's triumph over nature's infirmities. Being a full and free discovery of the medicinal mysteries studiously concealed by all artists, and only discoverable by fire. With an appendix concerning the nature, preparation, and virtue of several specifick medicaments, which are noble and succedaneous to the great arcana*, R469840

1659

Bacon, Roger, *Frier Bacon his discovery of the miracles of art, nature, and magick*, transl. T. M., R10803

Culpeper, Nicholas, *Culpeper's school of physick. Or The experimental practice of the whole art. Wherein are contained all inward diseases from the head to the foot, with their proper and effectuall cures, such diet set down as ought to be observed in sickness or in health. With other safe wayes for preserving of life, in excellent aphorismes, and approved medicines, so plainly and easily treated of, that the free-born student rightly understanding this method, may judge of the practice of physick, so far as it concerns himself, or the cure of others ... The narrative of the authors life is prefixed, with his nativity calculated, together with the testimony of his late wife, Mrs. Alice Culpeper, and others*, R9312

Fludd, Robert, *Mosaicall philosophy: grounded upon the essentiall truth or eternall sapience*, R6980

Lovell, Robert, *Pambotanologia. Sive Enchiridion botanicum. Or a compleat herball containing the summe of what hath hitherto been published either by ancient or moderne authors both Galenicall and chymicall, touching trees, shrubs, plants, fruits, flowers, &c. In an alphabeticall order: wherein all that are not in the physick garden in Oxford are noted with asterisks. Shewing their place, time, names, kindes, temperature, vertues, use, dose, danger and antidotes. Together with an introduction to herbarisme, &c. appendix of exoticks. Universall index of plants: shewing what grow wild in England*, R202783

Paracelsus, *Aurora, & treasure of the philosophers. As also the water-stone of the wise men; describing the matter of, and manner how to attain the universal tincture*, ed. J. H. Oxon [John Harding?], R211463

Thornley, George, *Cheiragogia heliana. A manuduction to the philosopher's magical gold: out of which profound, and subtile discourse; two of the particular tinctures, that of Saturn and Jupiter conflate; and of Jupiter single, are recommended as short and profitable works, by the restorer o it to the light. To which is added; Antron Mitras; Zoroaster's cave: or, An intellectuall echo, &c. Together with the famous Catholic epistle of John Pontanus upon the minerall fire*, R209984

1660

Boyle, Robert, *New experiments physico-mechanicall, touching the spring of the air, and its effects, (made, for the most part, in a new pneumatical engine)*, R19421

Bacon, Francis, *An extract by Mr. Bushell of his late abridgment of the Lord chancellor Bacons philosophical theory in mineral prosecutions*, ed. Thomas Bushell, R25904

Heydon, John, *The idea of the law charactered from Moses to King Charles. Whereunto is added the idea of government and tyranny*, R210015

Heydon, John, *The Rosie Crucian infallible axiomata, or, generall rules to know all things past, present, and to come. Usefull, pleasant and profitable to all, and fitted to the understanding of mean capacities*, R18931

Mathews, Richard, *The unlearned alchymist his antidote: or, A more full and ample explanation of the use, virtue and benefit of my pill, entituled, and effectual diaphoretick, diuretick, purgeth by sweating, urine. Whereunto is added, sundry cures and experiences, with particular directio unto particular diseases and distempers. Also, sundry plain and easie receipts, which the ingenious may prepare for their own health*, R180455

Paracelsus, *Archidoxes: comprised in ten books, disclosing the genuine way of making quintessences, arcanums, magisteries, elixirs, &c. Together with his books of renovation & restauration. Of the tincture of the philosophers. Of the manual of the philosophical medicinal stone, Of the virtues of the members. Of the three principles. And finally his seven books, of the degrees and compositions of receipts, and natural things*, transl. and ed. J. H. Oxon [John Harding], R209639

Sharrock, Robert, *The history of the propagation & improvement of vegetables by the concurrence of art and nature: shewing the several ways for the propagation of plants usually cultivated in England, as they are increased by seed, off-sets, suckers, truncheons, cuttings, slips, laying, circumposition, the several ways of graftings and inoculations; as likewise the methods for improvement and best culture of field, orchard, and garden plants, the means used for remedy of annoyances incident to them; with the effect of nature, and her manner of working upon the several endeavors and operations of the artist*, R200918

Starkey, George, *The admirable efficacy, and almost incredible virtue of true oyl*, R184591

Wecker, Johann Jacob, *Eighteen books of the secrets of art & nature, being the summe and substance of naturall philosophy*, ed. R. Read, R12839

Williams, William, *Occult physick, or The three principles in nature anatomized by a philosophical operation [sic], taken from experience, in three books. The first of beasts, trees, herbs, and their magical and physical vertues. The second book containeth most excellent and rare medicines for all diseases happening to the bodies of both men and women, which never yet saw the light; an incomparable piece. The third and last book, is a denarian tract, shewing how to cure all diseases with ten medicaments; and the mystery of the quarternary, and quinary number opened; with a table shewing the suns rising, setting, hours of the day, hours of the night, and how many minutes are contained in a planetary hour both day and night; with a table of the signs continuance on the ascendent, fitted for magical uses; as gathering of herbs, roots, and the like, with their uses. Whereunto is added a necessary [sic] tract, shewing how to judge of a disease by the affliction of the moon, upon the sight of the patients urine, with an example; also you are taught how to erect a figure of heaven for any time given*, R228281

Wine, Richard, *The poor mans mite cast into the treasury. Or endeavours to the discovery of a conceal'd renew*, R186743

Wittie, Robert, *Scarborough Spaw, or, A description of the nature and vertues of the spaw at Scarborough in Yorkshire. Also a treatise of the nature and use of water in general, and the several sorts thereof, as sea, rain, snow, pond, lake, spring, and river water; with the original causes and qualities. Where more largely the controversie among learned writers about the original of springs, is discussed. To which is added, a short discourse concerning mineral waters, especially that of the spaw*, R204108

1661

Boyle, Robert, *The sceptical chymist: or, Chymico-physical doubts & paradoxes, touching the spagyrist's principles commonly call'd hypostatical, [a]s they are wont to be propos'd and defended by the generality*

of alchymists. Whereunto is præmis'd part of another discourse relating to the same subject, R37449
 Childrey, Joshua, *Britannia Baconica: or, The natural rarities of England, Scotland, & Wales ... Historically related, according to the precepts of the Lord Bacon; methodically digested; and the causes of many of them philosophically attempted. With observations upon them, and deductions from them, whereby divers secrets in nature are discovered, and some things hitherto reckoned prodigies, are fain to confess the cause whence they proceed, R171311*

Digby, Kenelm, *A discourse concerning the vegetation of plants, R31325*

Lovell, Robert, *Panzoryktologia. Sive Panzologicomineralogia. Or a compleat history of animals and minerals, containing the summe of all authors, both ancient and modern, Galenicall and chymicall, touching animals, viz. beasts, birds, fishes, serpents, insects, and man, as to their place, meat, name, temperature, vertues, use in meat and medicine, description, kinds, generation, sympathie, antipathie, diseases, cures, hurts, and remedies &c. With the anatomy of man, his diseases, with their definitions, causes, signes, cures, remedies: and use of the London dispensatory, ... as also a history of minerals, viz. earths, mettals, semimettals, their naturall and artificiall excrements, salts, sulphurs, and stones, with their place, matter, names, kinds, temperature, vertues, use, choice, dose, danger, and antidotes. Also an introduction to zoography and mineralogy, R30507*

[Powell, Thomas] or [Anonymous], *Humane industry: or, A history of most manual arts, deducing the original, progress, and improvement of them. Furnished with variety of instances and examples, shewing forth the excellency of humane wit, R8532*

Sennert, Daniel, *Thirteen books of natural philosophy: viz. I. Of the principles, and common adjuncts of all natural bodies. II. Of the heavens, the world, and elements. III. Of action, passion, generation, and corruption. IV. Of meteors. V. Of minerals and metals. VI. Of the soul in general, and of things vegetable. VII. Of animals or living creatures. VIII. Of man. Unto which is added five books more of natural philosophy in several discourses. Discourses IX. Of the principles of natural things. X. Concerning the occult and hidden qualities. XI. Of atomes and mixture. XII. O the generation of live things. XIII. Concerning the spontaneous generation of live things, transl. Nicholas Culpeper and Abdiah Cole, R221068*

Walwyn, William, *Health's new store-house opened, offering to familiar use such supplies as are most wanting and really needful to humane frailty, R219279*

1662

Boyle, Robert, *New experiments physico-mechanical, touching the spring of the air, and its effects, (made, for the most part, in a new pneumatical engine), R26549*

Faber, Albertus Otto, *Paradoxon de morbo gallico libr. II. or, a paradox, concerning the shameful disease. For a warning to all against deceitful cures, transl. Johan Kauffman, R41246*

Le Fèvre, Nicaise, *A compendious body of chymistry, which will serve as a guide and introduction, R232152*

Fuller, Thomas, *The history of the worthies of England, R37357*

Helmont, Jean Baptiste van, *Oriatrike or, Physick refined. The common errors therein refuted, and the whole art reformed & rectified: being a new rise and progress of phylosophy and medicine, for the destruction of diseases and prolongation of life, transl. John Chandler, R15308*

Heydon, John, *The English physitiains guide: or a holy-guide, leading the way to know all things, past, present and to come, to resolve all manner of questions, viz. of pleasure, long-life, health, youth, blessednes, wisdom and vertue; and teaching the way to change, cure, and remedy all diseases in young and old, fitted for the easie understanding, plain practise, use and benefit of the meanest capacities, R15809*

Heydon, John, *The harmony of the world: being a discourse wherein the phenomena of nature are consonantly salved and adapted to inferiour intellects*, R16451

Neri, Antonio, *The art of glass, wherein are shown the ways to make and colour glass, pastes, enamels, lakes, and other curiosities ... Whereunto is added an account of the glass drops, made by the Royal Society, meeting at Gresham College*, transl. Christopher Merret, R5202

Poleman, Joachim, *Novum lumen medicum; wherein the excellent and most necessary doctrine of the highly-gifted philosopher Helmont concerning the great mystery of the pholosophers sulphur*, transl. 'F. H. a German', R218989

Sennert, Daniel, with Nicholas Culpeper and Abdiah Cole, *Chymistry made easie and useful. Or, The agreement and disagreement of the chymists and galenists*, R183723

Sennert, Daniel, with Nicholas Culpeper and Abdiah Cole, *The sixth book of Practical physick. Of occult or hidden diseases; in nine parts Part I. Of diseases from occult qualities in general. Part. II. Of occult, malignant, and venemous diseases arising from the internal fault of the humors. Part III. Of occult diseases from water, air, and infections, and of infectious diseases. Part IV. Of the venereal pox. Part V. Of outward poysons in general Part VI. Of poysons from minerals and metals. Part. VII. Of poysons from plants. Part VIII. Of poysons that come from living creatures. Part IX. Of diseases by witchcraft, incantation, and charmes*, R221050

Stanley, Thomas, *The history of the Chaldaick philosophy*, transl. Thomas Stanley, R12160

Stubbe, Henry, *The Indian nectar, or A discourse concerning chocolata: wherein the nature of cacao-nut, and the other ingredients of that composition, is examined, and stated according to the judgment and experience of the Indians, and Spanish writers, who lived in the Indies, and others; with sundry additional observations made in England: the ways of compounding and preparing chocolata are enquired into; its effects, as to its alimental and venereal quality, as well as medicinal (especially in hypochondriacal melancholy) are fully debated. Together with a spagyricall analysis of the cacao-nut, performed by that excellent chymist, Monsieur le Febure, chymist to His Majesty*, R32737

1663

Boyle, Robert, *Some considerations touching the usefulness of experimental naturall philosophy*, ed. Roger Sharrock, R19249

Kendall, George, *An appendix to The unlearned alchemist; wherein is contained the true receipt of that excellent diaphoretick and diuretick pill, purging by sweat and urine; commonly known by the name of Matthew's pill*, R8493

1664

Boyle, Robert, *Experiments and considerations touching colours*, R19422

[Burggrav, Johannes E.] Philagatho, *The method of chemical philosophie and physick. Being a brief introduction to the one, and a true discovery of the other. Namely, of diseases, their qualities, causes, symptoms, and certain cures*, R214177

Le Fèvre, Nicaise, *A discourse upon Sr Walter Rawleigh's great cordial*, transl. Peter Belon, R8971

Le Fèvre, Nicaise, *A compleat body of chymistry: wherein is contained whatsoever is necessary for the attaining to the curious knowledge of this art; Comprehending in general the whole practice thereof; and teaching the most exact preparation of animals, vegetables and minerals, so as to preserve their essential virtues*, transl. P. D. C., R8807

Henshaw, Nathaniel, *Ae[r]Jo-chalinos: or, A register for the air; in five chapters. 1. Of fermentation. 2. Of chylification. 3. Of respiration. 4. Of sanguification. 5. That often changing the air, is a friend to health. Also a discovery of a new method of doing it, without removing from one place to another, by means of a domicil, or air-chamber, fitted to that purpose. For the better preservation of health, and cure of diseases, after a new method, R24982*

Heydon, John, *The wise-mans crown: or, The glory of the rosie-cross. Shewing the wonderful power of nature, with the full discovery of the true cælum terræ, or first matter of metals, and their preparations into incredible medicines or elixirs that cure all diseases in young or old: with the regio lucis, and holy household of Rosie Crucian philosophers, R4690*

Heydon, John, *Theomagia, or, The temple of wisdom. In three parts, spiritual, celestial, and elemental: containing the occult powers of the angels of astromancy in the telesmatical sculpture of the Persians and Ægyptians. The mysterious vertues of the characters of the stars with the genii, idea's and figures of geomancy, upon the Gamabes, &c. To which is added the resolution of all manner of questions, past, present and to come. The knowledge of the Rosie Crucian physick, and the miraculous secrets in nature, which have preformed incredible, extraordinary things; all verified by a practical examination of principles in the great world, and fitted to mean capacities, R8331*

Mackaile, Matthew, *Moffet-well: or, A topographico-spagyricall description of the mineral wells, at Moffet in Annandale of Scotland ... As also, The oyle-well: or, A topographico-spagyricall description of the oyle-well, at St. Catharines Chappel in the paroch of Libberton. To these is subjoynd, A character of Mr. Culpeper and his writings, transl. Matthew Mackaile, R17306*

Power, Henry, *Experimental philosophy, in three books: containing new experiments microscopical, mercurial, magnetical. With some deductions, and probable hypotheses, raised from them, in avouchment and illustration of the now famous atomical hypothesis, R19395*

Rodocanaces, Constantinos, *Alexicacus spirit of salt of the world, which vulgarly prepar'd is call'd the spirit of salt. Or, The transcendent virtue of the true spirit of salt long look'd for, and now philosophically prepared and purified from all hurtfull or corroding qualities, far beyond any thin yet known to the world: being both safe and pleasant for the use of all men, women, and children, R182688*

Rodocanaces, Constantinos, *A discourse in the praise of antimonie, and the vertues thereof, R229938*

Starkey, George, *A brief examination and censure of several medicines, of late years extol'd for universal remedies, and arcana's of the highest preparation; being indeed some of the trivial toys, by mistake cryed up for what they are not, others dangerous virulent venoms falsely commended for rare wonder-working mysteries; namely, Lockyers pill, Hughes powder, Constantines spirit of salt, with several other of that kind, by which the art of pyrotechny is in danger of being brought into reproach and contempt. From the injury of which the pretenders true chymistry is vindicated, and the disguise pluckt off from counterfeit artists, who are discovered to be a pack of ignorant sciolists, an vain-glorious boasters of what they know not, nor can perform, R457*

Starkey, George, *A smart scourge for a silly, sawcy fool. Being an answer to a letter, at the end of a pamphlet of Lionell Lockyer, (quondam and lately) Botcher ..., R770*

1665

Bolnest, Edward, *Medicina instavrata, or; A brief account of the true grounds and principles of the art of physick. With the insufficiency of the vulgar way of preparing medicines, and the excellency of such as are made by chymical operation. Whereto is added, a short, but plain discourse, as a light to the true preparation of animal and vegetable arcana's. Together with a discovery of the true subject of the philosophick mineral mercury, and that from the authorities of the most famous of philosophers. As also some small light to the preparation and use of the said mercury, in the dissolution of minerals and metals, for a physical use ...*

Also an epistolary discourse upon the whole, by the author of *Medela medicinae*, R33237
Boyle, Robert, *Experimental History and Observations of Gold*. Possibly a misrecording of *Historical account of the degradation of gold by an anti-elixir* (1678), R25940.

Boyle, Robert, *New experiments and observations touching cold, or An experimental history of cold, begun. To which are added an examen of antiperistasis, and an examen of Mr. Hobs's doctrine about cold. By the Honorable Robert Boyle, Fellow of the Royal Society. Whereunto is annexed An account of freezing, brought in to the Royal Society, by the learned Dr. C. Merret*, R16750

Dud, Dudley, *Metallum martis, or, Iron made with pit-coale, sea-coale, &c. and with the same fuel to melt and fine imperfect mettals and refine perfect mettals*, R41932

Heydon, John, *Elhavarevna or the English physitians tutor in the astrobolismes of mettals Rosie Cruican [sic], miraculous saphiric medicines of the sun and moon, the astrolasmes of Saturne, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Zazel, Hismael, Barzabel, Sorah, Kedemel, Taphthartharath and Hasmodai: all harmoniously united and operated by astronomy and geomancy, in so easie a method that a fine Lady may practice and compleat incredible extraordinary telesmes (and read her gallants devises without disturbing her fancy) and cure all diseases in yong or old. Whereunto is added Psonthonphanchia for information and satisfaction of the world, the books being also an appeal to the natural faculties of the mind of man, whether there be not a god*, R8694

Heydon, John, *The wise-mans crown: or, The glory of the rosie-cross. Shewing the wonderful power of nature, with the full discovery of the true cælum terræ, or first matter of metals, and their preparations into incredible medicines or elixirs that cure all diseases in young or old: with the regio lucis, and holy household of Rosie Crucian philosophers*. Listed in ESTC as 1664: R4690.

Hooke, Robert, *Micrographia: or some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses*, R188909

[M., T.] or [Merret, Christopher], *A letter concerning the present state of physick, and the regulation of the practice of it in this kingdom*, R32085

Nedham, Marchamont, *Medela medicinae. A plea for the free profession, and a renovation of the art of the physick, out of the noblest and most authentick writers. Shewing The publick advantage of its liberty. The disadvantage that comes to the publick by any sort of physicians, imposing upon the studies and practise of others. The alteration of diseases from their old state and condition. The causes of that alteration. The insufficiency and uselessness of meer scholastick methods and medicines, with a necessity of new. Tending to the rescue of mankind from the tyranny of diseases; and of physicians themselves, from the pedantism of old authors and present dictators*, R19741

O'Dowde, Thomas, *The poor man's physician, or The true art of medicine, as it is chymically prepared and administred [sic], for healing the several diseases incident to mankind*, R181175

Royal Society, *Philosophical Transactions*, P6614

Thomson, George, *Galeno-pale: or, A chymical trial of the Galenists, that their dross in physick may be discovered. With the grand abuses and disrepute they have brought upon the whole art of physick and chirurgery, in their method touching phlebotomy and purgation. Their vain curiosity in anatomy reprehended; and their false rule of contraries in the cure of diseases manifested. Also, a full answer to the objections charged by the Galenists against the chymists, and chymical medicines vindicated. To which is added an appendix, De litho-colo: or, an history of three large stones excluded the colon by chymical remedies*, R33830

Thomson, George, *Plano-pnigmos, or, A gag for Johnson that published animadversions upon Galeno-*

pale. And, a scourge for that pitiful fellow Mr. Galen. R24128

Willsford, Thomas, *Natures secrets. Or, The admirable and wonderfull history of the generation of meteors. Particularly describing, the temperatures and qualities of the four elements, the heights, magnitudes, and influences of the fixt and wandring stars: the efficient and finall causes of comets, earthquakes, deluges, epidemicall diseases, and prodigies of precedent times; registered by the students of nature. Their conjecturall presages of the weather, from the planets mutuall aspects, and sublunary bodies: with the proportions and observations on the weather-glass, with philosophicall paraphrases rendred explicitelly, usefull at sea and land.* R232219

Wilson, George, *Sal est bonum Dei donum &c. or the admirable, universal, not in ESTC.* Possibly an earlier edition of *Gaza chimica: or, A magazine, or store-house of choice chymical medicines. Faithfully prepared, in my laboratory ...* (1672), R187756.

1666

Boyle, Robert, *Hydrostatical paradoxes, made out by new experiments.* R17464

Boyle, Robert, *The origine of formes and qualities, (according to the corpuscular philosophy), illustrated by considerations and experiments, (written formerly by way of notes upon an essay about nitre).* R18303

Maynwaringe, Everard, *Nova medendi ratio, a short and easie method of curing. Exemplified by a ternary of radical medicines, universal in their respective classes. Viz. purgation, transpiration, roboration. Compleating these three grand operations for cure in all diseases. Directing the disease in their gentle and efficacious workings, for relief in the most deplorable infirmities.* R43004

Thomson, George, *Loimotomia: or The pest anatomized in these following particulars, viz. 1. The material cause 2. The efficient cause 3. The subject part 4. The signs of the pest. 5. An historical account of the dissections of a pestilential body by the author; and the consequences thereof. 6. Reflections and observations on the fore-said dissection. 7. Directions preservative and curative against the pest. Together with the authors apology against the calumnies of the Galenists: and a word to Mr. Nath: Hodges, concerning his late Vindiciæ medicinæ.* R1148

1667

Castle, George, *The chymical Galenist: a treatise, wherein the practise of the ancients is reconcil'd to the new discoveries in the theory of physick; shewing, that many of their rules, methods, and medicins, are usefull for the curing of diseases in this age, and in the northern parts o the world. In which are some reflections upon a book, intituled, Medela medicinæ.* R21752

H., J., *A treatise of the great antidote of Van Helmont, Paracelsus and Crollius; by them called the elixir proprietatis: known by all physicians to be the greatest cordial and onely medicine in the world for long and sound life, restoring nature even at the point of death, and effectually taking away the seeds of all diseases. And an examination of authors concerning its true preparation: as also, a ready way to volatile salt of tartar, by which this elixir is truly prepared.* R35446

Sprat, Thomas, *The history of the Royal Society of London, for the improving of natural knowledge.* R16577

1668

Acton, George, *Physical reflections upon a letter written by J. Denis, professor of philosophy and mathematicks, to Monsieur de Montmor, counsellor to the French King, and Master of Requests concerning a new way of curing sundry diseases by transfusion of blood.* R21309

Digby, Kenelm, *Choice and experimented receipts in physick and chirurgery, as also cordial and distilled waters and spirits, perfumes, and other curiosities,* transl. G. H., R29364

The distiller of London. Compiled and set forth by special licence and command of the King's most

Excellent Majesty: for the sole use of the Company of Distillers of London, R171787
 Faber, Albertus Otto, *Some kindling sparks in matters of physick, to satisfie some physicians, who are of opinion, that spirits (which they call hot things) do burn and inflame the body*, R37760

L[awrence], T[homas], *Mercurius centralis: or, A discourse of subterranean cockle, muscle, and oyster-shells, found in the digging of a well at Sir William Doyle's in Norfolk, many foot under ground, and at considerable distance from the sea*, R26836

Maynwaringe, Everard, *Medicus absolutus. Adespotos. The compleat physitian, qualified and dignified. The rise and progress of physick, historically, chronologically, and philosophically illustrated. Physitians of different sects and judgements, characted and distinguished. The abuse of medicines; imposture of empericks, and illegal practisers detected. Cautioning the diseased, in the use of medicines; and informing them in the choice of a good physitian*, R32063

Philosophia maturata: an exact piece of philosophy, containing the practick and operative part thereof in gaining the philosophers stone; with the wayes how to make the mineral stone, and the calcination of mettals. Whereunto is added, a work compiled by St. Dunstan, concerning the philosophers stone, and the experiments of Rumelius and preparations of Angelo Sala, ed. Lancelot Colson, R29967

Prynne, William, *Aurum reginae; or A compendious tractate, and chronological collection of records in the Tower, and Court of Exchequer concerning queen-gold: evidencing the quiddity, quantity, quality, antiquity, legality of this golden prerogative, duty and revenue of the queen-consorts of England ... With an addition of some records concerning our royal mines of gold and silver, and four patents of K. Henry the 6. by authority of Parliament, for finding the philosophers stone, to transubstantiate baser metals into solid real gold and silver*, R4976

Thibaut, Pierre, *The art of chymistry: as it is now practiced*, transl. 'A Fellow of the Royal Society', R203760
 1669

Béguin, Jean, *Tyrocinium chymicum: or, Chymical essays, acquired from the fountain of nature, and manual experience*, transl. Richard Russell, R4020

Boyle, Robert, *Certain physiological essays, written at distant times, and on several occasions*, R17579

Boyle, Robert, *A continuation of new experiments physico-mechanical, touching the spring and weight of the air, and their effects ... Where to is annex a short discourse of the atmospheres o consistent bodies*, R34411

Brevis responsio, being a short replication in answer to the late discourse of Dan. Coxe and his complices, against the Society of Apothecaries, in English Verse, unidentified

Coxe, Thomas, *A discourse, wherein the interest of the patient in reference to physick and physicians is soberly debated. Many abuses of the apothecaries in the preparing their medicines are detected, and their unfitness for practice discovered. Together with the reasons and advantage of physicians preparing their own medicines*, R225419

Goddard, Jonathan, *A discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physick in London, and offering some means to put it into a better*, R18769

Guidott, Thomas, *Antiquities of the city of Bathe*, R177730

Maynwaringe, Everard, *Vita sana & longa. The preservation of health, and prolongation of life*, R41734

Merret, Christopher, *A short view of the frauds, and abuses committed by apothecaries; as well in relation*

to patients, as physicians: and of the only remedy thereof by physicians making their own medicines, R4693
 Schroeder, Johann, *The compleat chymical dispensatory, in five books: treating of all sorts of metals, precious stones, and minerals, of all vegetables and animals, and things that are taken from them, as musk, civet, &c. how rightly to know them, and how they are to be used in physick; with their several doses*, transl. William Rowland, R33737

Schroeder, Johann, *Zoologia: or, The history of animals as they are useful in physick and chirurgery. Divided into four parts; the first treateth of the more perfect terrestrial creatures. Second third fourth of birds, fishes, insects*, R209749

Simpson, William, *Hydrologia chymica: or, The chymical anatomy of the Scarbrough, and other spaws in York-Shire. Wherein are interspersed, some animadversions upon Dr. Wittie's lately published treatise of the Scarbrough-spaw. Also, a short description of the spaws at Malton and Knarsbrough And a discourse concerning the original of hot springs and other fountains: with the causes and cures of most of the stubbornest diseases (either chronicall or acute) incident to the body of man. Also, a vindication of chymical physick; where a probable way is propounded for the improvement of experimental philosophy: with a digression concerning an universal character. Likewise a short account of the principles of all concretes, whether vegetable, animal or mineral. Lastly, is subjoynd an appendix of the original of springs; with the author's ternary of medicines: and the epilogue to the whole, of the essence of the Scarbrough-spaw*, R24544

[Starkey, George] Eirenaeus Philalethes, *Secrets reveal'd: or, An open entrance to the shut-palace of the King: containing, the greatest treasure in chymistry, never yet so plainly discovered*, R18468

Thrasher [Thraster], William, *The marrow of chymical physick; or, The practice of making chymical medicines. Divided in three books: viz. Shewing the true and perfect order to distil, or draw forth from vegetables, minerals, and metals, their spirits, oyls, vinegars, salts, extracts, or tinctures, essences and magisteries, flowers, and salts, &c. Whereunto is added at the end of every such preparation, its most excellent vertue and medicinal use, for the preservation of health, and restoring the diseased to sanity. A rare way of making metaline glass of any colour whatsoever*, R217453

Walwyn, William, *Physick for families, discovering a safe way, and ready means, whereby every one at sea or land, may with Gods assistance be in a capacity of curing themselves, or their relations, in all distempers or extremities, without any the hazards, troubles, or dangers, over usual, in all other ways of cure*, R15165

Wittie, Robert, *Pyrologia mimica, or, An answer to Hydrologia chymica of William Sympson, phylo-chymico-medicus; in defence of Scarbrough-Spaw. Wherein the five mineral principles of the said spaw are defended against all his objections by plain reason and experiments ... Also a vindication of the rational method and practice of physick called Galenical, and a reconciliation betwixt that and the chymical. Likewise a further discourse about the original of springs*, R1749

1670

Acton, George, *A letter in answer to certain quæries and objections made by a learned Galenist, against the theorie and practice of chymical physick. Wherein the right method of curing of diseases is demonstrated: the possibility of an universal medicine evinced; and chymical physick vindicated*, R6585

Bacon, Francis, *Sylva sylvarum, or, A natural history, in ten centuries. Whereunto is newly added, the history natural and experimental of life and death, or of the prolongation of life ... Whereunto is added articles of enquiry, touching metals and minerals. And the new Atlantis*, R227991 or R9057

Barba, Alvaro Alonso, *The first book of the art of mettals, in which is declared the manner of their generation; and the concomitants of them*, transl. Edward Earl of Sandwich, R29504

Borlase, Edmund, *Latham Spaw in Lancashire: with some remarkable cases and cures effected by it*, R17414

Clarke, William, *The natural history of nitre*, R23174

C[lerke], T[imothy] or [Terne, Christopher], *Some papers writ in the year 1664. In answer to a letter, concerning the practice of physick in England*, R220666

Colly, Anthony, *Natures champion, sounding a challenge to her stoutest assailants: or, a more ample explanation of the virtue and use of my pilulæ aureæ purgantes, whose operation is hemetick, purgative, diaphoretick, diuretick, anodyne, and narcotick. Whereunto is added a plain and short method, whereby every one of an indifferent capacity, (by the signs and causes of most of the diseases incident to humane bodies) may know under what distemper they labour, and how, and by what means, my pill works their cure and deliverance. Also, a catalogue of cures performed by this pill ... Likewise, an account of twenty four eminent cures performed by an eminent doctor ...*, R174092

Croll, Oswald, *Bazilica chymica, & Praxis chymiatricæ or Royal and practical chymistry in three treatises. Wherein all those excellent medicines and chymical preparations are fully discovered, from whence all our modern chymists have drawn their choicest remedies ... To which is added his Treatise of signatures of internal things, or a true and lively anatomy of the greater and lesser world. As also, The practice of chymistry of John Hartman M.D. augmented and enlarged by his son*, R881

Le Fèvre, Nicaise, *A compleat body of chymistry: vvherein is contained whatsoever is necessary for the attaining to the curious knowledge of this art; comprehending in general the whole practice thereof: and teaching the most exact preparation of animals, vegetables and minerals, so as to preserve their essential virtues... Part. I. with additions*, transl. 'P.D.C. Esq. one of the gentlemen of his Majesties privy chamber', R477860

[Harvey, Gideon or Merrett, Christopher], *The accomplisht physician, the honest apothecary, and the skilful chyrurgeon, detecting their necessary connexion, and dependence on each other. Withall a discovery of the frauds of the quacking empirick, the præscribing surgeon, and the practicing apothecary. Whereunto is added the physicians circuit, the history of physick; and a lash for Lex talionis*, R26201

Helvetius, Johann Friedrich, *The golden calf, which the world adores, and desires: in which is handled the most rare and incomparable wonder of nature, in transmuting metals; viz. how the intire substance of lead, was in one moment transmuted into gold-obrizon, with an exceeding small particle of the true philosophick stone. At the Hague. In the year 1666*, R9279

Marshall, William, *Answers upon several heads in philosophy first drawn up for the private satisfaction of some friends*, R32413

Merret, Christopher, *Self-conviction; or An enumeration of the absurdities, railings, against the College, and physicians in general; (but more especially, the writers against the apothecaries) non-sence, irrational conclusions, falsities in matters of fact, and in quotations, concessions, &c. of a nameless person. And also an answer to the rest of Lex talionis*, R1984

Merret, Christopher, *A short reply to the postscript, &c. of H.S. Shewing his many falsities in matters of fact; the impertinencies of his promised answers to some physicians that have written against the apothecaries: his conspiracy with apothecaries to defame them, the R.S. and many learne men of our nation*, R221822

Pettus, John, *Fodinæ regales. Or The history, laws and places of the chief mines and mineral works in England, Wales, and the English pale in Ireland. As also of the mint and mony*, R190

Rowazee, Lodowick, *The queens wellles. That is, [A] treatise of the nature and vertues of Tunbridge water.*

Together, [wi]th an enumeration of the chiefest [d]iseases, which it is good for, and against which it may be used, and the manner [a]nd order of taking it, R233413

Simpson, William, *Hydrological essayes: or, A vindication of hydrologia chymica: being a further discovery of the Scarbrough spaw, and of the right use thereof. And of the sweet spaw and sulphur-well at Knarsbrough. With a brief account of the allom works at Whitby. Together with a return to some queries, propounded by the ingenious Dr. Dan. Foot, concerning mineral waters. To which is annexed, an answer to Dr. Tunstals book, concerning the Scarbrough spaw. With an appendix of the anatomy of the German-spaw. And, lastly, observations on the dissection of a woman who died of the jaundice, R15471*

[Stubbe, Henry], *Lex talionis; sive Vindiciæ pharmacoporum [sic]: or a short reply to Dr Merrett's book; and others, written against the apothecaries: wherein may be discovered the frauds and abuses committed by doctors professing and practising pharmacy, R26266*

Stubbe, Henry, *Legends no histories: or, A specimen of some animadversions upon the History of the Royal Society. Wherein, besides the several errors against common literature, sundry mistakes about the making of salt-petre and gun-powder are detected, and rectified: whereunto are added two discourses, one of Pietro Sardi, and another of Nicolas Tartaglia relating to that subject ... With a brief account of those passages of the authors life, which the virtuosi intended most to censure, and expatiate upon ... Together with the Plus ultra of Mr. Joseph Glanwill reduced to a non-plus, &c., R21316*

Suchten, Alexander von, *Of the secrets of antimony: in two treatises ... To which is added B. Valentine's salt of antimony, transl. Daniel Cable, R218852*

Thomson, George, *Aimatiasis: or, The true way of preserving the bloud in its integrity, and rectifying it, if at any time polluted and degenerate: wherein Dr. Willis his error of bleeding is reprehended, and offered to be confuted by practice and frequent experiments: and certain opinions of Dr. Betts in physick rejected and proved dangerously false: phlebotomy also which he stands up for, declared by just tryals to be destructive: whereunto are added A stomachical spirit commended to the world. Diætical instructions. The nature and cure of the griping of the guts, R40675*

Valentine, Basil, *Last testament, treating of the universal work in the whole world, with a perfect declaration of the XII keys: wherein is signigicantly expressed the name of the great matter, R233084*

1671

Boyle, Robert, *Tracts written by the Honourable Robert Boyle. About the cosmicall qualities of things. Cosmicall suspitions. The temperature of the subteraneall regions. The temperature of the submarine regions. The bottom of the sea. To which is præfixt, An introduction to the history o particular qualities, R29050*

Boyle, Robert, *Some considerations touching the usefulness of experimental naturall philosophy [Part 3], ed. Robert Sharrock, R212093. Parts 1–2 printed in 1663 and 1664 and not listed in Cooper.*

Boyle, Robert, *Tracts written by the Honourable Robert Boyle ... Of a discovery of the admirable rarefaction of the air. New observations about the duration of the spring of the air. New experiments touching the condensation of the air by meer cold; and its compressio without mechanical engins. The admirably differing extension of the same quantity of air rarefied and compressed, R37126*

Chappuzeau, Samuel, *The history of jewels, and of the principal riches of the East and West ... Attended with fair discoveries, conducing to the knowledge of the universe and trade, R19832*

Grew, Nehemiah, *The anatomy of vegetables begun, R30321*

Maynwaringe, Everard, *Praxis medicorum antiqua & nova: the ancient and modern practice of physick*

examined, stated, and compared, R26195

C., W., *Reflections on a libel, intituled, A plea for the apothecaries*, R8003

Salmon, William, *Synopsis medicinae, or; A compendium of astrological, Galenical, & chymical physick philosophically deduced from the principles of Hermes and Hippocrates, in three books: the first, laying down signs and rules how the disease may be known, the second, how to judge whether it be curable or not, or may end in life or death, the third, shewing the way of curing according to the precepts of Galen and Paracelsus*, R4806

Shirley, Thomas, *A philosophical essay: declaring the probable causes whence stones are produced in the greater world. From which occasion is taken to search into the origin of all bodies, discovering them to proceed from water, and seeds. Being a prodromus to a medicinal tract concernin the causes, and cure of the stone in the kidneys, and bladders of men*, R10626

[Stubbe, Henry], *Medice cura teipsum! Or The apothecaries plea in some short and modest animadversions, upon a late tract entitled A short view of the frauds and abuses of the apothecaries, and the only remedy by physicans making their own medicines, by Christopher Merret*, R8209

Thomson, George, *Misochumias 'elenchos: or; A check given to the insolent garrulity of Henry Stubbe: in vindication of my Lord Bacon, and the author; with an assertion of experimental philosophy: also some practical observations exhibited for the credit of the true chymical science. Lastly a brief contest between the Thomsons and the Merrets, who are the best physicians*, R1275

Tonstall, George, *Scarborough spaw spagyrically anatomized ... with a New Years guift, in verse, to Dr Whitty*. Only edition in ESTC is 1670: R4765.

[Valentine, Basil], *Of natural & supernatural things. Also, of the first tincture, root, and spirit of metals and minerals, how the same are conceived, generated, brought forth, changed, and augmented. Whereunto is added, Frier Roger Bacon, of the medicine or tincture of antimony; Mr. John Isaac Holland, his work of Saturn; and Alex. Van Suchten, of the secrets of antimony*, transl. Daniel Cable, R29247

Webster, John, *Metallographia: or; An history of metals. Wherein is declared the signs of ores and minerals both before and after digging, the causes and manner of their generations, their kinds, sorts, and differences; with the description of sundry new metals, or semi metals, and many other things pertaing to mineral knowledge. As also, the handling and shewing of their vegetability, and the discussion of the most difficult questions belonging to mystical chymistry, as of the philosophers gold, their mercury, the liquor alkahest, auram potabile, and such like*, R34737

1672

Bolnest, Edward, *Aurora chymica: or A rational way of preparing animals, vegetables, and minerals, for a physical use; by which preparations they are made most efficacious, safe, pleasant medicines for the preservation and restoration of the life of man*, R16822

Boyle, Robert, *An essay about the origine & virtues of gems*, R18997

Boyle, Robert, *Tracts ... containing new experiments, touching the relation betwixt flame and air. And about explosions. An hydrostatical discourse occasion'd by some objections of Dr. Henry More against some explications of new experiments made by the author of these tracts: to which is annex't, an hydrostatical letter, dilucidating an experiment about a way of weighing water in water. New experiments, of the positive or relative levity of bodies under water. Of the air's spring on bodies under water. About the differing pressure of heavy solid and fluids*, R10383

Hughes, William, *The American physitian; or; A treatise of the roots, plants, trees, shrubs, fruit, herbs, &c. growing in the English plantations in America. Describing the place, time, names, kindes, temperature,*

vertues and uses of them, either for diet, physick, &c. Whereunto is added a discourse of the cacao-nut-tree, and the use of its fruit; with all the ways of making of chocolate, R16182

Josselyn, John, *New-Englands rarities discovered: in birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, and plants of that country. Together with the physical and chyrurgical remedies wherewith the natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds, and sores. Also a perfect description of an Indian squa, in all her bravery; with a poem not improperly conferr'd upon her. Lastly a chronological table of the most remarkable passages in that country amongst the English, R20038*

Thomson, George, *A letter sent to Mr. Henry Stubbe, wherein the Galenical method & medicaments, as likewise blood-letting in particular, are offered to be proved ineffectual, or destructive, to mankind; by experimental demonstrations. Also, his answer thereunto by letter; on which animadversions are made by Geo. Thomson, Dr. of physick, by whom is added a vindication of his stomach-essence, or alexi-stomachon, and other really-powerful remedies, from the malicious slanders and active ignorance of the Galenists, R32804*

Wittie, Robert, *Scarboroughs spagyric anatomizer dissected. Or An answer to all that Dr. Tonstal hath objected in his book against Scarborough Spaw. The innocency and excellency of that spaw is further asserted. 1. Concerning the rise and growth of the art of physick. 2. Touching the causes of the petrifying property that is in some springs, and more especially that of the dropping well at Knaresbrough. 3. About the signs, symptoms and cures of diseases. As also reflections upon a late piece, called a Vindication of hydrologia chymica, R38727*

1673

Boyle, Robert, *Essays of the strange subtilty determinate nature great efficacy of effluvioms. To which are annex New experiments to make fire and flame ponderable: together with A discovery of the perviousness of glass, R173031*

Boyle, Robert, *Tracts consisting of observations about the saltness of the sea: an account of a statical hygroscope and its uses: together with an appendix about the force of the air's moisture: a fragment about the natural and preternatural state of bodies ... To all which is premis'd a sceptical dialogue about the positive or privative nature of cold, R17503*

Browne, Edward, *A brief account of some travels in Hungaria, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli. As also some observations on the gold, silver, copper, quick-silver mines, baths, and mineral waters in those parts, R35409*

Cooper, William, *The philosophical epitaph of W.C. Esquire ... A brief of the golden calf (the worlds idol.) discovering the rarest miracle in nature, how by the smallest proportion of the Philosophers-Stone a great piece of common lead was totally transmuted into the purest transplendent gold at the Hague 1666. by Jo. Fr. Helvetius and, The golden ass well managed, and Midas restor'd to reason; or, a new chymical light, demonstrating ... that good gold may be ... profitably extracted out of sand, stones, gravel, and flints ... Written by Jo. Rod. Glauber. With Jehior. aurora sapientiae, or, the day-dawning or light of wisdom, containing the three principles or original of all things; whereby are discovered the great and many mysteries in God, nature, and the elements, hitherto hid, now revealed, R6283*

An essay for the regvlation of the practice of physick. Upon which regulation are grounded the composure of all differences between physicians and apothecaries ... To which is added a brief discourse concerning arcanas or nostrums, and another of the deportment of physicians towards the sick, R41373

Grew, Nehemiah, *An idea of a phytological history propounded. Together with a continuation of the anatomy of vegetables, particularly prosecuted upon roots. And an account of the vegetation of roots grounded chiefly thereupon, R37408*

[Hale, Sir Matthew], *An essay touching the gravitation, or non-gravitation of fluid bodies*, R16205

Jorden, Edward, *A discourse of natural bathes, and mineral waters. Wherein, the original of fountains in general is declared. The nature and difference of minerals, with examples of particular bathes. The generation of minerals in the earth, from whence both the actual heat of bathes, and their virtues proceed. By what means mineral waters are to be discover'd. And lastly, of the nature, and uses of bathes, but especially, of our bathes at Bathe in Somerset-shire ... And in this fourth edition, a quære concerning drinking bath-water at bathe, is resolved. To which is added, an appendix concerning Bathe, wherein the antiquity, both of the bathes and city, is more fully discours'd; with a brief account of the nature, and the virtues of the hot waters there*, ed. Thomas Guidot, R19762

Keyser, Johann von Breda, *Batavia's Pracipitatum, or East-India Mercury unexpected praecipitatum, or the death of all deluded Philosophers and Seekers of the Lapis Philosophorum; with a Concept or Compositio Saturni to make and know the true Mercurium, the Argentum Vivum; with the knowledge and cocent of PP. sent from the Island of Java to Amsterdam*, missing

1674

[Hale, Sir Matthew], *Difficiles nugæ: or, Observations touching the Torricellian experiment, and the various solutions of the same, especially touching the weight and elasticity of the air*, R228007

Boyle, Robert, *Tracts: containing I. Suspitions about some hidden qualities of the air; with an appendix touching celestial magnets, and some other particulars. II. Animadversions upon Mr. Hobbes's Problemata de vacuo. III. A discourse of the cause of attraction by suction*, R17545

Godfrey, Robert, *Various injuries & abuses in chymical and Galenical physick: committed both by physicians & apothecaries, detected*, R21846

Ray, John, *A collection of English words not generally used, with their significations and original, in two alphabetical catalogues, the one of such as are proper to the northern, the other to the southern counties. With catalogues of English birds and fishes: and an account of th preparing and refining such metals and minerals as are gotten in England*, R5328

1675

Bellon, Peter, *The potable balsome of life. Being a collection of the choicest preservatives that are extant within the three natural families of minerals, vegetables and animals, reduced into such essences and tinctures by the scientifick art of chymie, which constitute a radical and cordial balsamick liquor*, R4899

Cooper, William, *A catalogue of chymicall books. In three parts. In the first and second parts are contained such chymical books as have been written originally, or translated into English: with a large account of their titles, several editions and volumes. Likewise in the third part is contained a collection of such things published in the Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society (for ten years together) as pertain to Chymistry, or the study of nature by art in the animal, vegetal, and mineral kingdoms*, R20346

Grew, Nehemiah, *The comparative anatomy of trunks, together with an account of their vegetation grounded thereupon*, R218849

Grew, Nehemiah, *A discourse made before the Royal Society, Decemb. 10. 1674. Concerning the nature, causes, and power of mixture*, R29458

Simpson, William, *Zymologia physica, or a brief philosophical discourse of fermentation, from a new hypothesis of acidum and sulphur: Whereby the phænomena of all natural hot-baths, the generation of minerals, the production of many acidule or spaw-waters, the grand apparances [sic] of hea fire, and light, throughout the triplicity of natures dominions, in the productions of bodies, are solv'd from the intestine duellings and inward collisions of the foresaid principles. Whereby also various other subterranean phænomena, as damps, earth-quakes, eruptions, &c. likewise the apparance [sic] of meteors, &c. and*

divers other no less remarkable then entertaining, are from the same doctrine of fermentation genuinely solv'd. With an additional discourse of the sulfur-bath at Knarsbrough, R38923

Starkey, George, *Liquor alchahest, or A discourse of that immortal dissolvent of Paracelsus & Helmont*, ed. J. Astell, R15014

Thomson, George, *Ortho-methodoz itro-chymik: or the direct method of curing chymically. Wherein is conteined [sic] the original matter, and principal agent of all natural bodies. Also the efficient and material cause of diseases in general. ... To which is added, The art of midwifery chymically asserted. The character of an ortho-cymist, and pseudochymist. A description of the sanative virtues of our stomach-essence. Also, giawo-mempisz: or a just complaint of the method of the Galenists, R222195*

Trye, Mary, *Medicatrix, or The woman-physician: vindicating Thomas O'Dowde, a chymical physician, and royal licentiate; and chymistry, against the calumnies and abusive reflections of Henry Stubbe a physician at Warwick ... A medicinal challenge to Mr. Stubbe, proffering by experiment to confute his avo in phlebotomy. And to cure by chymical medicines, the gout, stone, agnes, dropsies, falling-sickness, consumptions, griping of the cuts, venereal lues or Ilmal Francose, &c. and those chymical remedies, R25832*

Wilson, Edward, *Spadacrene Dunelmensis: or A short treatise of an ancient medicinal fountain or vitrioline spaw near the city of Durham, R38665*

1676

Boyle, Robert, *Experiments, notes, &c. about the mechanical origine or production of divers particular qualities: among which is inserted a discourse of the imperfection of the chymist's doctrine of qualities; together with some reflections upon the hypothesis of alcali and acidum, R22966*

Evelyn, John, *A philosophical discourse of earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, and the propagation of plants, &c. as it was presented to the Royal Society, April 29. 1675, R21425*

Garencieres, Theophilus de, *The admirable virtues, and wonderful effects of the true and genuine tincture of coral, in physick; grounded upon reason, established by experience, and confirmed by authentical authors in all ages, R213757*

Guidott, Thomas, *A discourse of Bathe, and the hot waters there. Also, some enquiries into the nature of the water of St. Vincent's rock, near Bristol; and that of Castle-Cary. To which is added, a century of observations, more fully declaring the nature, property, and distinction of the Baths. With an account of the lives, and character, of the physicians of Bathe, R10888*

Moellenbrock, Valentin Andreas, *Cochlearia curiosa: or The curiosities of scurvygrass. Being an exact scrutiny and careful description of the nature and medicinal vertue of scurvygrass. In which is exhibited to publick use the most and best preparations of medicines, both Galenical and chymical; either for internal and external use, in which that plant, or any part thereof is employed, transl. Thomas Sherley, R214205*

Plot, Robert, *The natural history of Oxford-shire, R231542*

The principles of the chymists of London stated, with the reasons of their dissent from the colledge of physicians, R233409

1677

Badcock, William, *A touch-stone for gold and silver wares. Or, A manual for goldsmiths, and all other persons, whether buyers, sellers, or wearers of any manner of goldsmiths work, R7697*

Brown, Edward, *An account of several travels through a great part of Germany: in four journeys I. From*

Norwich to Colen. II. From Colen to Vienna, with a particular description of that imperial city. III. From Vienna to Hamburg. IV. From Colen to London. Wherein the mines, baths, and other curiosities of those parts are treated of, R19778

Elsholtz, Johann Sigismund, *The curious distillatory: or The art of distilling coloured liquors, spirits, oyls, &c. from vegetables, animals, minerals and metals ... Together with several experiments upon the blood (and its serum) of diseased persons,* transl. Thomas Sherley, R16178

Glaser, Christophe, *The compleat chymist, or, A new treatise of chymistry,* R34445

Lémery, Nicolas, *A course of chymistry. Containing the easiest manner of performing those operations that are in use in physick,* transl. Walter Harris, R12682

Simpson, William, *Philosophical dialogues concerning the principles of natural bodies: wherein the principles of the old and new philosophy are stated, and the new demonstrated, more agreeable to reason, from mechanical experiments and its usefulness to the benefit of man-kind,* R25204

Tachenius, Otto, *Hippocrates chymicus, which discovers the ancient foundations of the late viperine salt,* R39114

1678

Charas, Moise (Moysé), *The royal pharmacopœa, galenical and chymical, according to the practice of the most eminent and learned physitiens of France,* R17659

Fletcher, Richard, *A character of a true physician; or A true chymist compared with a goose-quill pedant,* R376

Fletcher, Richard, *Starkey revived, or, Collections out of nature's explication. Part I and Helmont's vindication: being a short examination of the state of physick as now practiced,* R37832. Only edition in ESTC is 1676.

[pseudo-] Geber, *The works of Geber,* transl. Richard Russell, R204210

Marshall, William, *Philosophy delineated, containing a resolution of divers knotty questions upon suddry [sic] philosophical notions: viz. Concerning the original of springs, and of their irregular ebbings and flowings. Of chymical multiplications or the increasing of quantity of liquors of distillation. Of the possibility of a persons learning in an hour or two to write his mind in a language he is ignorant of. Concerning sympathy between several parts of animal bodies, fresh water springs are asserted at the bottom of the sea. Of the sutures in the skul. Of the consistency of immense volatility with immense ponderousness of the motion of the celestial bodies about their particular axes. Concerning angles of contact. With a large cut of brass explaining divers problems,* R217463

Simpson, William, *Two small treatises the first, a further essay towards the history of this present fever, with its two products, the morbus cholera, and the gripes: wherein are propos'd some effectual methods for the cure thereof: the second, A medico-philosophical analogy betwixt the juyce of the grape, with other fermentable liquors, and the blood of humane bodies, in order to fermentation and the tight understanding of fevers,* R38247

Eirenaeus Philalethes [Starkey, George], *Ripley reviv'd: or, an exposition upon Sir George Ripley's hermetico-poetical works,* R825

1679

Bacon, Francis, *Baconiana. Or Certain genuine remains of Sr. Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount of St. Albans; in arguments civil and moral, natural, medical, theological, and bibliographical,*

R9006. In a separate entry Cooper notes that this contains *Dr Meverell's Answers to the Lord Bacon's Questions, concerning the compounding, incorporating, separation, variation, and restitution of metals and minerals.*

Simpson, William, *The history of Scarbrough-Spaw, or, A further discovery of the excellent vertues thereof in the cure of the scurvy, hypochond. melancholy, stone, gonorrhœa, agues, jaundies, dropsie, womens diseases ... Also a discourse of an artificial sulphur-bath, and each of sea-water, with the uses thereof in the cure of many diseases. Together with a short account of other rarities of nature observable at Scarbrough,* R217885

1680

Aurifontina chymica: or, a collection of fourteen small treatises concerning the first matter of philosophers, for the discovery of their (hitherto so much concealed) mercury, ed. John Frederick Houprecht, R31127

Boyle, Robert, *The aerial noctiluca: or Some new phænomena, and a process of a factitious self-shining substance,* R22714

Lémery, Nicolas, *An appendix to a course of chymistry. Being additional remarks to the former operations. Together with the process of the volatile salt of tartar, and some other useful preparations,* transl. Walter Harris, R8860

Peter, John, *A treatise of Lewisham (but vulgarly miscalled Dulwich) wells in Kent. Shewing the time and manner of their discovery, the minerals with which they are impregnated, the several diseases experience hath found them good for; with directions for the use of them,* R13465

1681

Becher, Johann Joachim, *Magnalia naturæ: or, The philosophers-stone lately expos'd to publick sight and sale. Being a true and exact account of the manner how Wenceslaus Seilerus the late famous projection-maker, at the emperours court, at Vienna, came by, and made away with a very great quantity of powder of projection,* R28897

Boyle, Robert, *New experiments, and observations, made upon the icy noctiluca ... To which is annexed a chymical paradox,* R13447

Houghton, Thomas, *Rara avis in terris: or The compleat miner,* R3824

1682

Bacon, William, *A key to Helmont. Or, A short introduction to the better understanding of the theory and method of the most profound chymical physicians,* R28334

Case, John, *The wards of the key to Helmont proved unfit for the lock, or, The principles of Mr. William Bacon examined and refuted and the honour and value of true chymistry asserted,* R37527

Collins, John, *Salt and fishery, a discourse thereof insisting on the following heads. 1. The several ways of making salt in England, and foreign parts. 2. The character and qualities good and bad, of these several sorts of salt, English refin'd asserted to be much better than any foreign. 3. The catching and curing, or salting of the most eminent or staple sorts of fish, for long or short keeping. 4. The salting of flesh. 5. The cookery of fish and flesh. 6. Extraordinary experiments in preserving butter, flesh, fish, fowl, fruit, and roots, fresh and sweet for long keeping. 7. The case and sufferings of the saltworkers. 8. Proposals for their relief, and for the advancement of the fishery, the woollen, tin, and divers other manufactures,* R43111

Digby, Kenelm, *A choice collection of rare chymical secrets and experiments in philosophy. As also rare and unheard-of medicines, menstruums, and alkahests; with the true secret of volatilizing the fixt salt of tartar,* ed. George Hartman, R747

Hemont, Franciscus Mercurius van, *A cabbalistical dialogue in answer to the opinion of a learned doctor in philosophy and theology, that the world was made of nothing. As it is contained in the second part of the Cabbala denudata*, R6303

1683

Bacon, Roger, *The cure of old age, and preservation of youth ... Also a physical account of the tree of life*, by Edw. Madeira Arrais, ed. and transl. Richard Browne, R30749

Ercker, Lasarus, *Fleta minor. The laws of art and nature, in knowing, judging, assaying, fining, refining and inlarging the bodies of confin'd metals*, R5570

Harris, Walter, *Pharmacologia anti-empirica: or A rational discourse of remedies both chymical and Galenical. Wherein chymistry is impartially represented, the goodness of natural remedies vindicated, and the most celebrated preparations of art proved incapable of curing diseases without judicious and methodical administration. Together with some remarks on the causes and cure of the gout, the universal use of the Cortex, or Jesuits powder, and the most notorious impostures of divers empiricks and mountebanks*, R688

Mackaile, Matthew, *The diversitie of salts and spirits mantained. Or. The imaginary volatility of some salts and non-entiy of the alcali, before cremation, and identity of all alcalies, all volatil salts, and all vinous spirits, by an onely lamp-furnace resolved into real improbability. B way of animadversions, upon Dr. D C. his 3 papers, communicated to the R.S. and insert in the 9. vol. of the P.T. Together; with a new system, of the order and gradation, in the worlds creation. As also, Scurvie alchymie discovered*, R231921

1684

Bellon, Peter, *The Irish spaw; being a short discourse on mineral waters in general. With a way of improving by art weakly impregnated mineral waters. And a brief account of the mineral waters at Chappel-Izod near Dublin. With directions for the taking of mineral waters, either strong, weak, by themselves, or with additions*, R14765

Blankaart, Stephen, *A physical dictionary; in which, all the terms relating either to anatomy, chirurgery, pharmacy, or chymistry, are very accurately explain'd*, R24203

Boyle, Robert, *Experiments and considerations about the porosity of bodies, in two essays*, R17645

Boyle, Robert, *Short memoirs for the natural experimental history of mineral waters*, R15100

Byfield, Timothy, *The artificial spaw, or, Mineral-waters to drink imitating the German spaw-water in its delightful and medicinal operations on humane bodies*, R24245

Collectanea chymica: a collection of ten several treatises in chymistry, concerning the liquor alkahest, the mercury of philosophers, and other curiosities, ed. William Cooper, R5297

Du Clos, Samuel Cotreau, *Observations on the mineral waters of France, made in the Royal Academy of the Sciences*, R24302

Essayes of natural experiments made in the Academie del cemento, ed. Richard Waller, R6541

Russell, William, *A physical treatise, grounded, not upon tradition, nor phancy, but experience, consisting of three parts. The first, a manuduction, discovering the true foundation of the art of medicine. Second, an explanation of the general natures of diseases. Third, a proof of the former positions by practice*, R218554

Starkey, George, *George Starkey's pill vindicated from the unlearned alchymist and all other pretenders*,

with a brief account of other excellent, specifick remedies of extraordinary virtue. Cooper lists this work as 1684. In this year it was issued as part of *Collectanea chymica* (see above). The work was originally issued in 1660?: R292.

1685

Boyle, Robert, *Of the reconcileableness of specifick medicines to the corpuscular philosophy. To which is annexed a discourse about the advantages of the use of simple medicines*, R7218

[Cyranus, King of Persia], *The magick of Kirani King of Persia, and of Harpocracion; containing the magical and medicinal vertues of stones, herbs, fishes, beasts, and birds*, R14291

Derham, Samuel, *Hydrologia philosophica or, An account of Ilmington waters in Warwick-shire; with directions for the drinking of the same. Together with some experimental observations touching the original of compound bodies*, R13324

Helmont, Franciscus Mercurius van, *The paradoxal discourses of F.M. Van Helmont, concerning the macrocosm and microcosm, or The greater and lesser world, and their union*, transl. J. B., R9542

Lemnius, Levinus, *The secret miracles of nature: in four books. Learnedly and moderately treating of generation, and the parts thereof; the soul, and its immortality; of plants and living creatures; of diseases, their symptoms and cures, and many other rarities not treated of by any autho extant ... Whereunto is added one book containing philosophical and prudential rules how man shall become excellent in all conditions, whether high or low, and lead his life with health of body and mind*, R8382

Rivière, Lazare, *The secrets of the famous Lazarus Riverius*, transl. Ellis Prat, R12068

Salmon, William, *Polygraphice: or The arts of drawing, engraving, etching, limning, painting, washing, varnishing, gilding, colouring, dying, beautifying and perfuming ... The whole doctrine of perfumes ... and a discourse of perspective, chiromancy and alchymy. To which also is added, I. The one hundred and twelve chymical arcanums of Petrus Johannes Faber ... II. An abstract of choice chymical preparations, fitted for vulgar use, for curing most diseases incident to humane bodies*, R16667

[Spon, Jacob] Dufour, Sylvestre, *The manner of making of coffee, tea, and chocolate*, transl. John Chamberlayne, R4072

Weidenfield, Johan Seger von, *Four books ... concerning the secrets of the adepts; or, of the use of Lully's spirit of wine: a practical work. With very great study collected out of the ancient as well as modern fathers of adept philosophy, reconciled together, by comparing them one with another, otherwise disagreeing, and in the newest method so aptly digested, that even young practitioners may be able to discern the counterfeit or sophistical preparations of animals, vegetables and minerals, whether for medicines or metals, from true; and so avoid vagabond impostors, and imaginary processes, together with the ruine of estates*, transl. G. C., R12745

1688

Cooper, William, *The continuation or appendix to The second part of the catalogue of chymical books, printed with the philosophical epitaph, being either corrections, rectifications, or additions to the editions of the old books; and a continuation of such new books as have been preinted since the year 1675. to this present year 1688*, R236291

[Helmont, Franciscus Mercurius van], *One hundred fifty three chymical aphorisms. Briefly containing whatsoever belongs to the chymical science ... To which are added, some other phylosophick canons or rules pertaining to the hermetick science*, transl. Christopher Packe, R9172

Houghton, Thomas, *The compleat miner: or A collection of the laws, liberties, ancient customs, rules,*

orders, articles and privileges of the several mines and miners in the counties of Derby, Gloucester and Somerset: together with the art of dialling, and levelling groves, R215379

White, John, *Arts treasury: or, A profitable and pleasing invitation to the lovers of ingenuity. Contained in many extraordinary experiments, rareties, and curious inventions. In two parts. Part I. Containing the mystery of dying cloths, silks stuffs, hair, feather; bone, horn, ivory, leather, &c. ... Part II. Containing the quality, generation and product of metals and minerals, natural and artificial; directions to harden or soften them for use*, R230882

1689

Glauber, John Rudolph, *The works of the highly experienced and famous chymist, John Rudolph Glauber: containing, great variety of choice secrets in medicine and alchymy in the working of metallick mines, and the separation of metals*, transl. Christopher Packe, R21872

Undated, unidentified works

C[oooper], W[illiam], *Secrets of alchimy*

Magnetical Philosophy

Bacon, Roger, *Art of Chymistry*. Possibly a missing translation of *Sanioris medicinae magnistri D. Rogeri Baconis Angli, De arte chymiae scripta. Cui accesserunt opuscula alia ejusdem authoris* (1603)

APPENDIX 2: A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM COOPER

1669 Philalethes Eirenaeus, *Secrets reveal'd, or, An open entrance to the shut-palace of the King*, R18468

1670 William Barton, *Two centuries of select hymns and spiritual songs*, R37081

1671 William Barton, *A catalogue of virtuous women recorded in the Old & New Testament*, R232424

1672 William Barton, *Two centuries of select hymns collected out of the Psalms* (for Francis Tyton and Will. Cooper), R37082

1672 Francis Mauriceau, *The diseases of women with child, and in child-bed: as also, the best directions how to help them in natural and unnatural labours*, transl. and enlarged by Hugh Chamberlen (to be sold by Robert Clavel, William Cooper, Benjamin Billingsly, William Cadman), R202898

1673 *The Philosophical epitaph of W.C. Esquire ...* containing Cooper, *A catalogue of chymical books*, R6283

1674 *Defensio legis, or, The Whole state of England inquisited and defended for general satisfaction*, R33438

1674 Paul Festeau, *A French grammar*, R40216

1675 *The Philosophical epitaph of W.C. Esquire ...* containing Cooper, *A catalogue of chymical books*, R224625

1675 William Jenkyn, *Exodus, or, The decease of holy men and ministers* (printed for Cooper and Edward Brewster), R18544

1675 William Simpson, *Zymologia physica, or, A brief philosophical discourse of fermentation, from a new hypothesis of acidum and sulphur*, R38923

1675 William Simpson, *A discourse of the sulphur-bath at Knarsbrough in York-shire* (this and the above item were issued together), R221487

1677 Eirenaeus Philalethes [George Starkey], *An exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Epistle to King Edward IV*, R184593 and R8174

1677 Eirenaeus Philalethes [George Starkey], *An exposition upon Sir George Ripley's vision*, R218806

1678 Eirenaeus Philalethes [George Starkey], *A breviary of alchemy, or, A commentary upon Sir George Ripley's recapitulation*, R825 and R567

1678 Eirenaeus Philalethes [George Starkey], *Opus tripartitum de philosophorum arcanis*, sometimes only with the title *Enarratio methodici trium Gebri medicinarum*, R13484

1678 Eirenaeus Philalethes [George Starkey], *Ripley reviv'd, or, An exposition upon Sir George Ripley's hermetico-poetical works* (containing the previous items), R825

1678 Henry Stubbe, *A caveat for the Protestant clergy, or, A true account of the sufferings of the English clergy upon the restitution of popery in the days of Queen Mary*, R41152 and R184746?

1680 John Frederick Houpreght, *Aurifontina chymica, or, A collection of fourteen small treatises concerning the first matter of philosophers for the discovery of their (hitherto so much concealed) mercury*, R31127

1681 John Dowell, *The clergies honour: or, the lives of St. Basil the Great, Archbishop of Neo-caesarea, and St. Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople*, R223910 and R174721

1681 Thomas Houghton, *Rara avis in terris, or, The compleat miner; in two books*, R3824

1681 Quirin Kuhlmann, *A. Z. Quirini Kuhlmanni Kircheriana de arte magna sciendi sive combinatorial* (for the author, to be sold by Cooper), R217233

1681 Quirin Kuhlmann, *Responsaria de sapientia* (for the author, to be sold by Cooper), R179218

1682 Kenelm Digby, *A choice collection of rare secrets and experiments in philosophy*, Wing D1426A (printed for the author (sic), and to be sold by Cooper, Henry Faithorne and John Kersey)

1683 Kenelm Digby, *Chymical secrets and rare experiments in physick & philosophy with figures collected and experimented*, (printed for the author (sic), and to be sold by Cooper, Henry Faithorne and John Kersey), R20409

1683 Jean Baptiste van Helmont, *Praecipiolum: or The immature-mineral-electrum*, R221905

1683 Quirin Kuhlmann, *A. Z! Quirini Kuhlmanni Testimonia humana* (for the author, to be sold by Cooper), R179219 and R217266

1684 Gabriel Plattes, *A discovery of subterranean treasure* (Reissue of Peter Parkers 1679 edition), R181834

1684 William Cooper, ed. *Collectanea chymica: a collection of ten several treatises in chymistry*, R5297

1686 Edmond Halley, *Ephemeris ad annum a nativitate Domini, 1686 et ad longitudinem urbis Londinensis ex novis hypothesibus exactissime supputata et Regiae Societati dicata*, R30572

1686 [Jabir ibn Hayyan], *The works of Geber, the most famous Arabian prince and philosopher of the investigation and perfection of the philosophers-stone*, R1196

1687 Miners of the Forest, *The laws and customs of the Miners in the Forrest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester*, R29441

1687 *The Ancient laws, customs, and orders of the miners in the King's forrest of Mendipp, in the county of Somerset*, R12879

1687 Edmond Halley, *Ephemeris ad annum a nativitate Domini 1687 et ad longitudinem urbis Londinensis ex novis hypothesibus exactissime supputata et regi societati dicata*, R28987

1688 William Barton, *Six centuries of select hymns and spiritual songs collected out of the Holy Bible*, R10099

1688 Franciscus Mercurius van Helmont, *One hundred fifty three chymical aphorisms briefly containing whatsoever belongs to the chymical science*, transl. Christopher Packe (printed for the author and to be sold by Cooper and Dorman Newman), R9172

1688 Thomas Houghton, *The compleat miner: or A collection of the laws, liberties, ancient customs, rules, orders, articles and privileges of the several mines and miners in the counties of Derby, Gloucester and Somerset*, R215379

1688 Edmond Halley, *Ephemeris ad annum a nativitate Domini 1687 et ad longitudinem urbis Londinensis ex novis hypothesibus exactissimé supputata, et regiae societati dicata*, R28987

1689 John Rudolph Glauber, *The works of the highly experienced and famous chymist, John Rudolph Glauber*, transl. and pub. Christopher Packe (to be sold by Thomas Milbourn, Dorman Newman, and Cooper), R21872