

## XIV. An Account of Books.

- I. *Basis Botanica ; seu, Brevis ad rem Herbariam Manductio, omnes Plantarum partes, una cum earundem Virtutibus secundum novissima Botanicorum Fundamenta generali quadam Methodo commonstrans edita a D. Christiano Ludovico Welschio Lips. 1697. 12mo.*

**T**HE Author of this Treatise, who was a Disciple of Dr. *Herman's*, professes to follow chiefly *Jungius*, *Hermannus*, *Rivinus*, and Mr. *Ray* in it. After giving an Account of the Usefulness of the Study of Herbs, he divides Plants into Trees, Shrubs and Plants. He treats afterwards of their Root, *Fundus*, Stalk, Leaf, Flower and Fruit : From the Two last of which he thinks the Plant ought to have its place. He has likewise some Rules concerning the Virtues of Plants. But the greatest part of the Book is a Catalogue of the most part of the Plants growing in their Climate, whether Wild or in Gardens.

2. *Jule*

2. *Juli Pflugk equitis Saxonici epistola ad perillustrem atq; Generosissimum Virum Ludovicum à Seckendorff Virum de utraq; republica meritissimum, præter fata bibliothecæ Budensis, librorum quoq; in ultima expugnatione reperorum catalogum exhibens. Jen. 1688. in 8vo.*

**T**His Letter (which has about 112 pages) was intended to be published at the Request of *Daniel Georgius Morhofius* sooner, had not the Author thought *Tollius* would have undertook this Task. This Library was first gathered by *Matthias Corvinus* (who died An 1490.) from all parts of the World, consisting both of Printed Books and Manuscripts; Printing being then Young, he kept Writers in many Places to enrich his Library in what it wanted from Greek, he got many Hebrew, Greek and Latin Books from *Constantinople* and *Greece*, when those Places were taken; 40 or 50000 Books were said to be in the Library, of Printed and Manuscript. *Bosmannus Cardinalis* offer'd the *Turks* for them 200000 *Nummi Imperiales*. When *Buda* was taken by the *Turks*, this Library was pillag'd by the Soldiers, *Busbeckius* bought many of them, and brought them to *Vienna*; *Johannes Sambucus* purchased many of them, which are now also the Emperor's. *Billibaldus Birckheimerus*, got some which now belong to the Royal Society. The Remainder which was at *Buda* when it was taken, are here given an Account of in a Catalogue taken by a Missionary Jesuit. At the Close of the Book is a Catalogue of some Manuscripts formerly belonging to this Library, which are now in that of the Duke of *Wolfenbutell*.

3. *Dissertatione epistolare del fosforo minerale o sia della pietra illuminabile Bolognese, à Sapianti ed eruditi signori Collettori degli acta eruditorum di Lipsia, scritta da Luigi Ferdinando Conte Marfigli, &c. Lips. 1698. in 4to.*

**T**His Dissertation which has 31 Pages, was designed to be presented from the Author to Mr. *Boyle*, but has been laid aside since his Death till now. This *Bononian-Stone* is found Three Miles from *Bononia* in the Mountain *Paderno*, or Eight Miles westward from thence, in that Hill called *Predalbino*. There are found with it Red-bole, Efflorescences of Salt, round and square *Marcasites*, and *Plaster Gypsum* or *Gesso*.

He describes the Fibres of the Stone which many times run to a common Center, which is some Earth. To make it shine, it is prepared by grating the Stone smooth with a File, dipping it in Brandy; after which it is rouled in some fine Powder of the same Stone, and calcin'd in an open Furnace, being plac'd in the middle of live Charcoal. When the Stone is calcin'd the Crust is taken off, and the Surface of the Stone, which is become Yellowish, when expos'd to the Light Air, imbibes the Light, and Shines like a Coal in the Dark. It will not be calcin'd into Lime. The Stone shines in Water, and receives the Light in Oyl of Nats, but will not emit it till it be out of it.

At the End of this Treatise is an Account of *Plaster* or *Gesso*, of the several Kinds of it, and where they are dug. He tells us, That the Workers in it, in some Days time, are cured of the Itch, either by means of its adstringent Quality or Sulphur.

The whole Treatise is illustrated with variety of Figures.