Bibliography’s Place in Modern Humanities Research: A Case Study from *The Chymistry of Isaac Newton* project

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bibliography, n.

Pronunciation: /bɪbliˈɒɡrəfi/

†1. The writing of books. Obs.

1678 in E. Phillips New World of Words (ed. 4) List Barbarous Words.

2. The systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.

1814 T. F. DIBDIN Bibli. Spencer. I. Pref. 5 The Study of Bibliography in this country is perhaps in its infancy.
1854 S. A. ALLIBONE Crit. Dict. Eng. Lit. Pref. 5 Some other manuals of a similar character are very defective in bibliography.
1870 R. W. EMERSON Society & Solitude viii. 168 The annals of bibliography afford many examples of the delirious extent to which book-fancying can go.
RELATION
DE CE QUI S'EST PASSE'
EN LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE,
EN L'ANNEE 1634.
Envoyee au
R. PERE PROVINCIAL
de la Compagnie de Iesus
en la Province de France.
Parle P. Paul le Jeune de la meme Compagnie,
Superieur de la residence de Kebec.
A PARIS,
Chez Sebastien Cramoisy, Imprimeur
ordinaire du Roy, rue S. Jacques, aux Cieognes.
MDC. XXXV.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.
THE FAMOUS "JESUIT RELATIONS."

A Translation of Them to be Printed in Cleveland in Fifty Volumes.

Students of early American history are much interested in the edition of the "Jesuit Relations," which the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland has undertaken to bring out. Few historical documents pertaining to Canada and our northern frontier are more valued. They comprise letters written from the interior by Jesuit missionaries among the Indians two and three centuries ago, and, although used by Parkman, Bancroft, and many other writers, have never been translated before. It has remained for the Cleveland firm to undertake to make the work accessible to general readers of English for the first time.
The utility of bibliography cannot be contested, and even a degree of bibliomania may, in many respects, be justified. We are not speaking of that book-gluttony (aetno literorum) which lays its hands without method or selection on every thing that has the reputation of rarity; but of that enlightened taste which directs its possessor to aim at uniting in a book the fair and the good, and to collect fine copies of standard works. Bibliomania is in this point of view an honourable passion, which to explain is to justify.

The merit of a book depends chiefly on its matter—that is on the importance or interest of its subject, and on the talent or learning with which it is executed; and partly on its form, that is, on the elegance or correctness of the edition, on the beauty of the paper, or the luxury of the binding. In general, a good book is to be prized even when its form is disagreeable; sometimes the form causes an insignificant or middling book to be valued, but all such attachments are suspicious and precarious. Perfection in this pursuit, consists in appreciating aright both these qualities; and then the merit of a book is great in proportion, as the subject is well treated, and the edition well chosen. To these qualities may be added rarity; which though founded on a less positive sort of merit, has a certain piquancy among the rich and the idle, and frequently gives an occasion to an extravagant rage for exclusively possessing that which is uncommon. A good copy of
Crab’s Eyes / krab’s ahys /: Calcareous concretions found in the bodies of crayfish, composed mostly of calcium carbonate and used medicinally. The liquor of crabs’ eyes is produced by dissolving these concretions in vinegar.

Isaac Newton, like Albert Einstein, is a quintessential symbol of the human intellect and its ability to decode the secrets of nature. Newton’s fundamental contributions to science include the quantification of gravitational attraction, the discovery that white light is actually a mixture of immutable spectral colors, and the formulation of the calculus. Yet there is another, more mysterious side to Newton that is imperfectly known, a realm of activity that spanned some thirty years of his life, although he kept it largely hidden from his contemporaries and colleagues. We refer to Newton’s involvement in the discipline of alchemy, or as it was often called in seventeenth-century England, “chemistry.” Newton wrote and transcribed about a million words on the subject of alchemy. Newton’s alchemical manuscripts include a rich and diverse set of document types, including laboratory notebooks, indices of alchemical substances, and Newton’s transcriptions from other sources.
La Luminar, I stress the Embers.

Chapter 1.2.3.4. The Philosophic work consists of creation of a world, being made out of the sum matter and matter contains all things necessary to the world. This matter is a living universal nature, charged with an animal vapour perpetually proceeds from heaven to earth to fill its poverty and give life. Form impure sulphur is given passage from a body. It is afterwards from among impure sulphur is given passage from a body. It is afterwards.

Chapter 2.

These words on a second of words, work as vulgar gods to maneuver the thinking is free if it is a slow fire. But if in a breath of the earth is the true agent and spirit or spirit 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or spirit or spiritual

Chapter 3.

In another manner, God of God. Hermes speaks, a manner manifold out of a mine being required itself is no more than a dead or immovable body.

Chapter 4.

Or Chima, logiur. The rich is Chima, artifex, perfissius, curi

Chapter 5.

Ur Hebrae, in Chaldeum, 0 or
Crab’s Eyes / krab’s ahys /: Calcareous concretions found in the bodies of crayfish, composed mostly of calcium carbonate and used medicinally. The liquor of crabs’ eyes is produced by dissolving these concretions in vinegar.

Isaac Newton, like Albert Einstein, is a quintessential symbol of the human intellect and its ability to decode the secrets of nature. Newton’s fundamental contributions to science include the quantification of gravitational attraction, the discovery that white light is actually a mixture of immutable spectral colors, and the formulation of the calculus. Yet there is another, more mysterious side to Newton that is imperfectly known, a realm of activity that spanned some thirty years of his life, although he kept it largely hidden from his contemporaries and colleagues. We refer to Newton’s involvement in the discipline of alchemy, or as it was often called in seventeenth-century England, “chemystry.” Newton wrote and transcribed about a million words on the subject of alchemy. Newton’s alchemical manuscripts include a rich and diverse set of document types, including laboratory notebooks, indices of alchemical substances, and Newton’s transcriptions from other sources.

It is important to see how chemical technology and medicines were connected to Newton’s involvement in the “Great Work,” just as it is important to see how his chemistry was related to his other intellectual and technical pursuits. Newton & Alchemy

Computational tools to aid analysis of the language and projects encompassed in Newton’s alchemical manuscripts. Latent Semantic Analysis

66 The poulcers of Pelticod body is white soe is a cluster of small bubes of aire, y\textsuperscript{th} scraping of black or cleare home. &c. because of y\textsuperscript{th} multitude of reflecting surface soe are bodies w\textsuperscript{th} are full of flaws, or those whose parts y\textsuperscript{th} ye not very close together (as Metals, Marble, y\textsuperscript{th} Oculus Mundi Stone &c.) whose pores between their parts admit a grosser Aether into y\textsuperscript{12} y\textsuperscript{th} pores in their parts, hence

57 Most Bodies (viz. those into which water will soake as paper, wood, Marble, y\textsuperscript{th} Oculus Mundi Stone, &c.) become more darke & transparent by being soaked in water [for y\textsuperscript{th} water fills up y\textsuperscript{th} reflecting pores]

58 I tooke a bodkin gh & put it between my eye & y\textsuperscript{th} bone as neare to y\textsuperscript{th} end of backside of my eye as I could & pressing my eye w\textsuperscript{th} y\textsuperscript{th} end of it (soe as to make y\textsuperscript{th} curvature a bodkin in my eye) ther appeared several white darke & coloured circles r. s. t. &c. Which circles were plainest when I continued to rub my eye w\textsuperscript{th} y\textsuperscript{th} point of y\textsuperscript{th} bodkin, but if I held my eye & y\textsuperscript{th} bodkin still, though I continued to press my eye w\textsuperscript{th} it, yet y\textsuperscript{th} coloured circles would grow faine & often disappeare untill I renewed y\textsuperscript{th} by moving my eye or y\textsuperscript{th} bodkin.

59 If y\textsuperscript{th} experiment were done in a light room so y\textsuperscript{th} though my eyes were shut some light would get through their lidds there appeared a blow

or redish spot in y\textsuperscript{th} midst at a\textsubscript{r} great broade blowish darke circle outersla (as is) & w\textsuperscript{th}in that another light spot ers whose colour was much like y\textsuperscript{th} in y\textsuperscript{th} rest of y\textsuperscript{th} eye as k. Within w\textsuperscript{th} spot appeared still another blow spot r.
Index Chemicus.


Philal. in Ripl. p. 180. Introit apert p. 82.


Acetum qui sepius sublimatus Philal in Ripl. port. p. 46, 53, 58.

Acetum, ignis Pontani, aqua Mercurialis et permanens aqua sicca sal album naturae Rosar p. 225, 226.


Acetum ἵπτεσις sublimatus Philal in Ripl. port. p. 46, 53, 58.

Achates


Valent Clav. p. 39

Adamas

Adeps, spiritus rubrus Aristot p 235.

Adonis Sol philosophicus Maier embl. p 81, 121.


THEATRUM CHEMICUM,
PRÆCIPUOS
SELECTORUM AUCTORUM TRACTATUS DE CHEMIÆ ET LAPIDIS PHILOSOPHICI
Antiquitatem, veritatem, usum, praeventias, & operationibus, continens:

In gratiam Veræ Chemiae, & medicina Chemica studiorum (ut qui uberrimam & de optimorum remediorum medicam seorsum potius) conscrītum, & ad eandem partem sua volumina digestum;

SINGULIS VOLUMINIBUS,
SUO AUCTORUM ET LIBRORUM
Catalogo primum pagellis, rerum verò & verborum locis, peregrinorum, anno 1659.

VOLUMEN PRIMUM.

ARGENTORATI,
Sumbibis HEREDUM EB. H. ZETZNERI
M. D. L. IX.
THEATRUM CHEMICUM, |PRÆCIPUOS |SELECTORUM
AUCTORUM | RUM TRACTATUS DE CHEMÆ ET LAPIDIS
PHILOSOPHICI | Antiquitate, veritate, jure, præstantia, & ope-
rationibus, continens: | In gratiam Veræ Chemiæ, & medicinæ Che-
micæ studiosorum (ut qui uberrimam inde optimorum re-
messem facere poterunt) congestum, & in Sex | partes seu volumina
digestum; | SINGULIS VOLUMINIBUS,| SUO AUCTORUM ET
LIBRORUM | Catalogo primis pagellis: rerum verò & verbo-
Indice postremis annexo. | VOLUMEN PRIMUM. | [ Printer's Mark]
| ARGENTORATI, | Sumptibus HEREDUM EBERH. ZETZNERI |
[Rule] | M DC. LIX.
April 1669.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lent to Mr. Wedley</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 yards of Stuffe for a suit</td>
<td>2.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for making &amp;c</td>
<td>1.13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For turning a Cloth suit</td>
<td>3.0 [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For shoe strings &amp;c</td>
<td>0.2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Glasses in Cambridge</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Glasses at London</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Aqua (orris, sublimate, oyle (y) erbe, fine silver, Antimony, vinegar Spirit of Wine, White lead, Allorne Niter, Tartar, Salt of Tartar, 9</td>
<td>[Illeg] 2. [Illeg] 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Crucifix</td>
<td>[Illeg] 0. 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tin Crucifix</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theatrum Chemicum                                        | 8.0   |

Lent Wardwell 3s & to his wife [Illeg] 2s 9

Carriage of ye oyle                                       | 0.2.0 |

Paid I Stagg                                             | 18.6  |

Paid ye Chandler                                        | [Illeg] 8.0 |

A Table cloth                                            | 10.0  |

Six Napkins                                             | 6.0   |