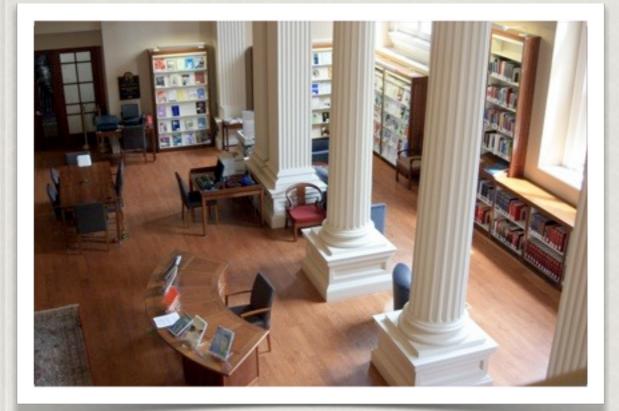
AL - CHEMYA: THE GREAT SECRET A History of Alchemy and its Influence on Chemistry

by David V. Black and the Chemistry Students at Walden School of Liberal Arts

Seurces



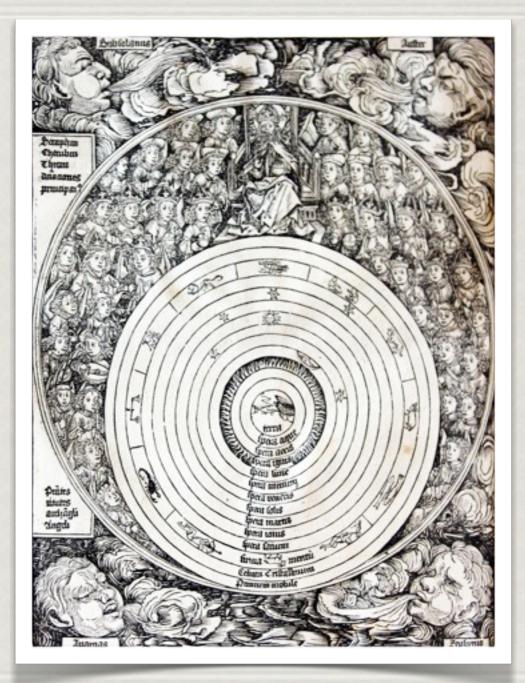
Many of the images in this presentation are photos taken by David V. Black as part of a Research Fellowship sponsored by the Société de Chimie Industrielle (American Section) at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia; Summer, 2009

CHF has an extensive collection of books on alchemy and the history of chemistry; visit them at:

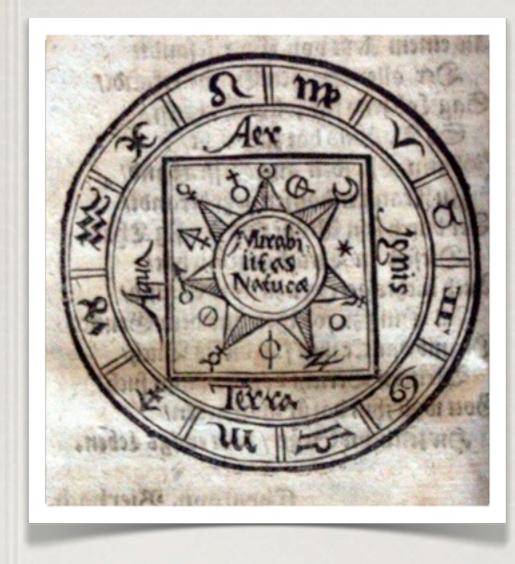
http://www.chemheritage.org/

BRIGINS OF ALCHENY

- Aristotle's conception of the four terrestrial elements (Earth, Water, Air, and Fire):
 - Metals can mature and transmute into each other
 - Base metals such as lead will convert into gold
 - Some substance (stone, tincture, or material) could be found to speed up the process: the Philosopher's Stone.



THE ELIXIR OF LIFE



El-ixir: El = "The"; Xires = "Stone"; Elixir = "The Stone"

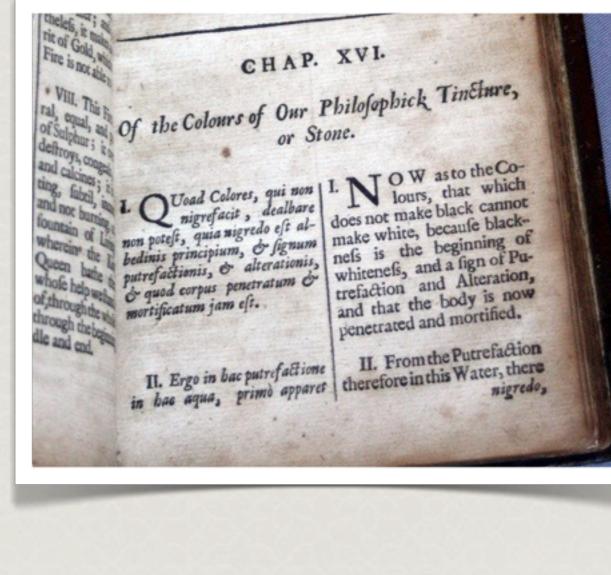
Could produce a tincture, powder, ointment, or liquid that would provide immortality

The Red Elixir produces gold, the White Elixir produces silver

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Alchemists' Gæal: Tæ Find the Stæne

- Many claimed to have made the Stone (or were later attributed with doing so)
- Some gave recipes or instructions
- Often couched in metaphorical and symbolic language to confuse the uninitiated
- Many alchemists were wealthy or had wealthy patrons



ALCHEMISTS AS CON ARTISTS



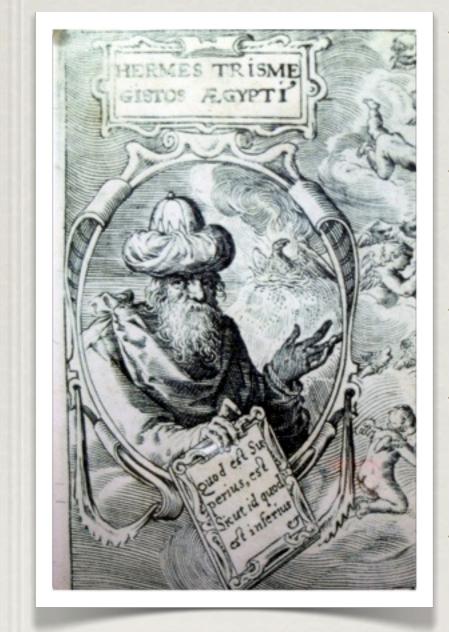
- Leyden and Stockholm Papyrii show recipes for fake emeralds
- Earliest alchemical works had recipes for gold that couldn't. work
- Alchemy surrounded by tradition of secrecy and deliberate obscurity
- Appeasing the patron: putting on. a show to gain continued support.

OTHER GOALS OF ALCHEMY

- The Alkahest: A solution to dissolve gold
- The Trinum Magicum or Tria Prima: Three substances that will produce all metals, such as mercury, sulfur, and salt.
- To refine and purify materials
- The processes by which materials could be purified (distillation, condensation, sublimation, crystallization, etc.)
- Outward and inward purification: transmutation of the soul



HERMES TRIMEGISTOS



- The Thrice-Majestic: Hermes, Thoth, and Mercury
- Legendary figure: Sometimes linked with Moses or Pharaoh
- Hermetic Art (Hermeticism) named for him.
- Wrote Divine Pymander and the Emerald Tablet.
- Alchemy and magic are identical branches of the same tree.

MARIA THE JEWESS



Another legendary figure, believed to have lived somewhere between 1st and 3rd Centuries

Said to have discovered hydrochloric acid
Invented the kerotakis (tribikos), a type of retort.

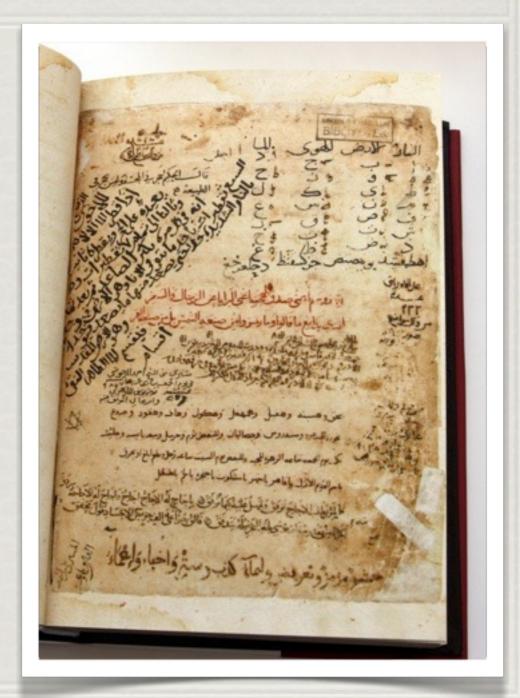
Believed in the union of opposites: "Join_ the male and the female and you will find what is sought."

Zesimes ef Panepelis

Historical figure: from Panopolis in Upper Egypt, lived in Alexandria around 350 A.D.

Influenced by Gnostic Christianity, Greek philosophy, Egyptian traditions

Work translated into Arabic as the Mushafas-Suwar or Book of Pictures



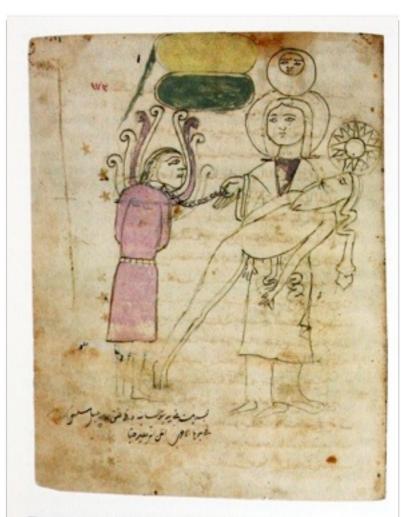
He related two alchemical dreams to bis student and wife, Theosebeia

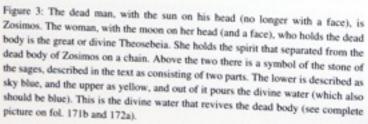
The Priest of the Altar (Ion) chops Zosimos into four pieces (the elements) and grinds him to a powder (the tincture)

In the second dream, the Homunculus (Brazen Man or Agathodaimon) dissolves Zosimos in a vat of liquid (the elixir); these indicate the inward transformation.

The Stone is represented by a blue (now green) and yellow symbol with the Water of Life pouring out.

Visiæns æf Zæsinæs

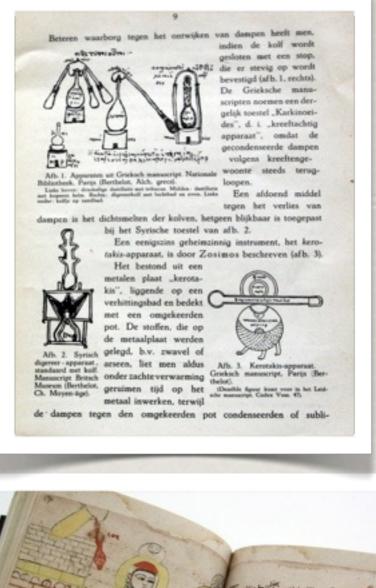


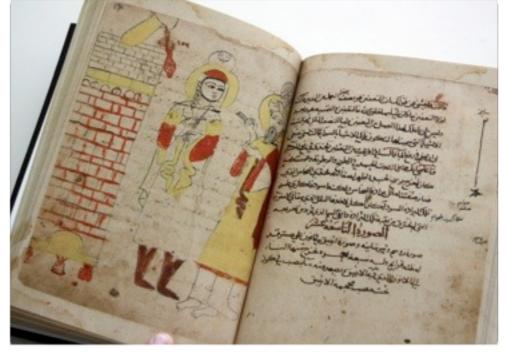


Symbols with faces above heads represent the Other One, or the perfected Zosimos and Theosebeia (sun and moon) as the red and ~white elixirs

Illustrations show alchemical furnaces, retorts, and other apparatus already in use by the 4th Century

Many of the common themes of alchemy (such as the inward and outward transmutations, the King and Queen [sun and moon] as elixirs, the Stone, and the uroboros) are all shown.





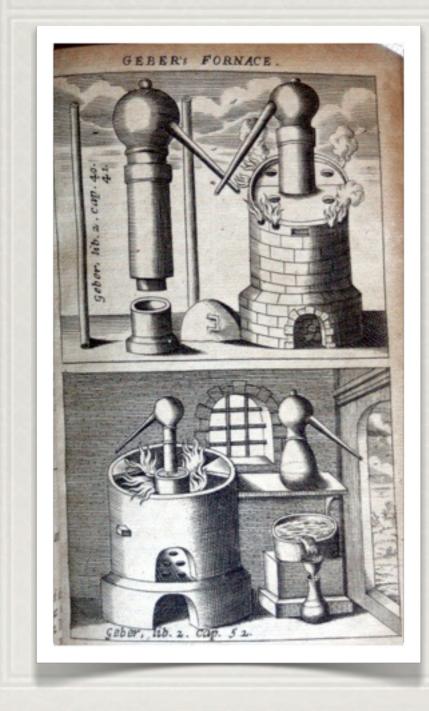
GEBER (JABIR IBN-HAYYAN)



Born in 721, was either Arab or Persian.

- Known as first experimental chemist.
- Invented distillation and discovered various acids and chemicals
- A prominent polymath: chemist, astronomer, engineer, philosopher, pharmacist, and physician.
- Widely read in 10th Century Islamic world

GEBER'S WØRKS

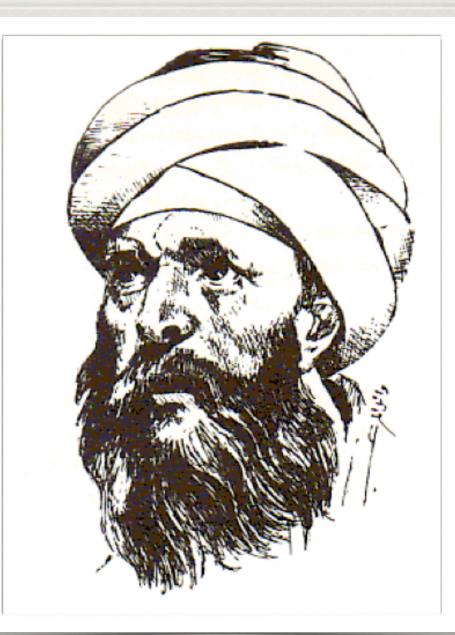


- Kitab al-Zubra (Book of Venus) discusses alchemy
- "By rearranging the qualities of one metal, a different metal would result"
- Over 3000 works attributed to him.
- Works are highly symbolic and numerologic; possible origin of word "gibberish"
- Historians claim many of his works were actually written by a later Pseudo-Geber

AL GHAZALI

Lived 1058 to 1119

- Islamic theologian, philosopher, and cosmologist.
- Revised Occasionalism: A theory of cause and effect and methodic doubt which is similar to modern scientific skepticism.





- Born in Rome in 12th Century
- Lived in Alexandria and learned how to create the Stone
- Lived as a hermit near Jerusalem.
- Summoned to the Sultan Khalid to show him how to create the Stone; Liber de Compositione Alchemiae records their conversation.

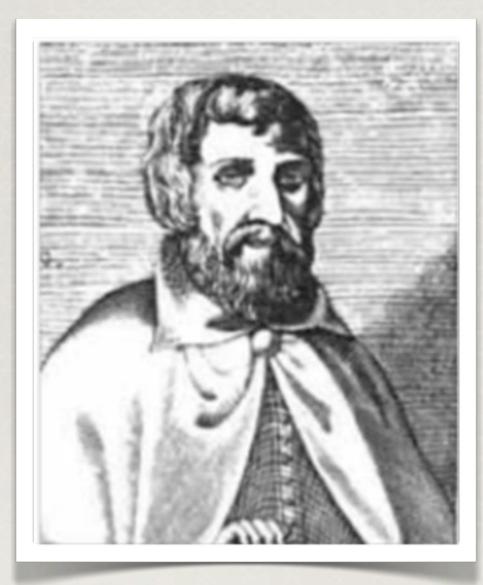
ALBERTUS MAGNUS

Born somewhere between 1190 and 1210

- Educated at University of Padua, accepted into Dominican Order
- Wrote on theology, metaphysics, and logic; a number of alchemical works attributed to him but uncertain.
- Teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas
- Wrote De Mineralibus (On Minerals) in which he commented on Aristotle and talked about the power of stones
- Credited with discovering arsenic



ARNELD EF VILLANEVA



- Lived about 1240 to 1310 Studied at Sorbonne in Paris Physician to Pope Clement V Created an anesthesia Claimed to have made the Stone Wrote Rosarium Philosophorum, Speculam Alchemiae, Scientia Scientiae,
 - Alchemiae, Scientia Scie The Alchemy, and others

- 13th Century English friar
- Attended Oxford and concentrated on mathematics and science
- Developed the ideal formula for gunpowder based on Chinese descriptions
- Knew his discovery was dangerous, so he wrote the recipe as a cipher (anagram)
- Arrested several times
- Supposedly created a talking brass head and other marvels

Røger Bacøn



RAMEN LLULL



- Born 1232 in Palma, a city on the island of Majorca (Spanish)
 - Courtier and womanizer as a young man in the court of King James of Aragon
 - Sudden conversion to religion; dedicated bis life to preaching Christianity to Muslims, went on a hermitage for nine years and wrote books in Catalan.
 - Fluent in Arabic, Latin, and Occitan.
 - Died after being stoned in Tunis

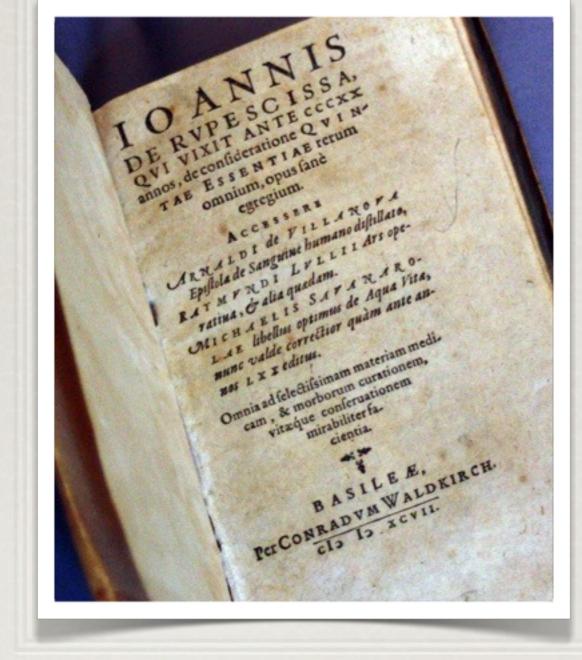
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RAMEN LLULL'S ALCHEMY



- Most of his alchemical works are probably wrongly attributed to him.
- Credited with writing Ars Magna (the Great Art)
- Developed a type of computational system (Borda System) for religious logic; used wheels within wheels to generate arguments

JOHN OF RUPESCISSA



- Spanish monk who lived around 1366
- Known for experiments in_ distillation and using chemicals to cure diseases (the Panacea)
- Supposedly created the Philosopher's Stone
- Was denounced and imprisoned
- Possible source of Pseudo-Geber texts

Born mid-1300s

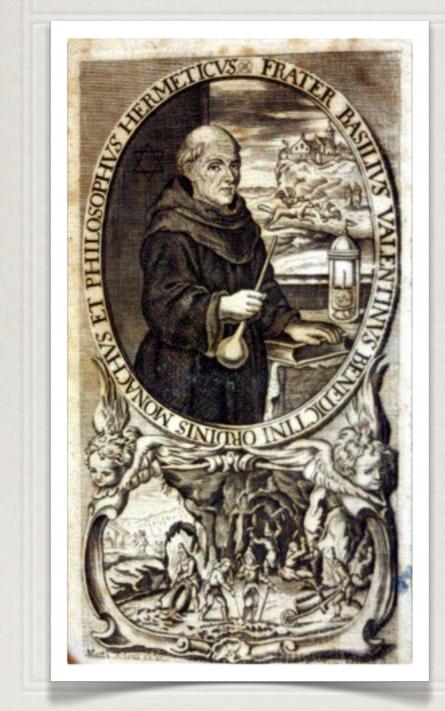
French scribe, manuscript seller, and alchemist.

Nichelas Flamel

- Met an angel while traveling to Spain. who told him the secret of the Stone
- Used the Stone to produce the Elixir of Life; he and his wife Perenelle are supposed to be immortal
- Tombstone dates his death as 1418 but. his grave is supposedly empty; has hieroglyphs that tell the secret.
- His house still exists in Paris and is now a restaurant.



BASIL VALENTINE



Born 1394; a Benedictine Monk and Canon_ of the Priory of St. Peter in Erfurt, Germany

Discovered that ammonia could be produced from sal ammoniac; bydrochloric acid from acidified brine; copper and sulfur from chalcopyrite.

Works: Currus Triumphalis Antimonii (Triumphal Chariot of Antimony); The Twelve Keys; Of the First Tincture, Root, and Spirit of Metals; and Last Will and Testament.

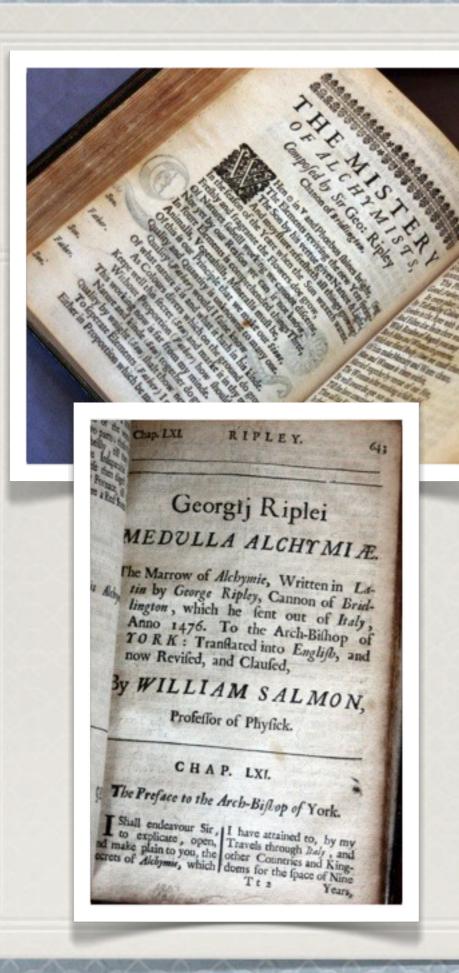
THE TWELVE KEYS





- Mystical symbols that will lead to the Philosopher's Stone and fountain of health
- Translated and retranslated throughout Europe





GEBRGE RIPLEY

- 15th Century English alchemist: Canon_ of Birdlington; a wealthy country squire_
- Favored by Pope Innocent VIII
- Supposed to have been able to transmute metals
- Allegorical writings are hard to understand; include Liber Duodecem Portarum, Marrow of Alchemy, and the "Ripley Scrowle"
- Wrote about the Twelve Gates of Alchemy

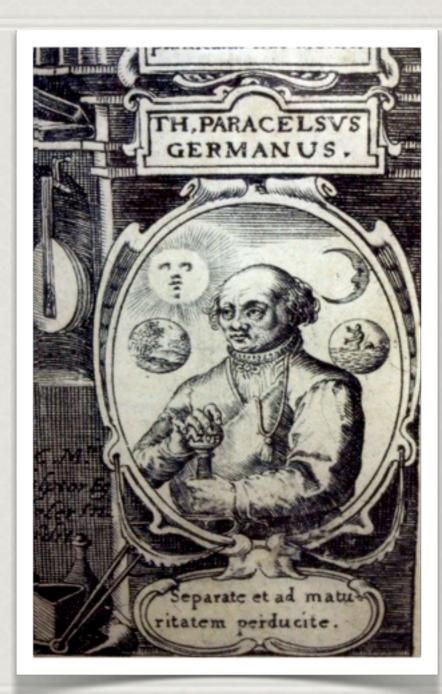
Paracelsus (Aureelus Philippus Theephrastus Bembastus ven Hehenheim)

Born in Switzerland in 1493

Is known as the "Luther of Medicine"; attempted to reform. medical practice to be based on. correct anatomy, observation, and medicines instead of blindly following Galen or Celsus

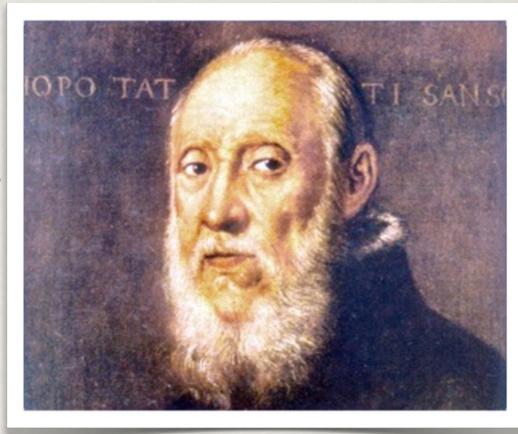
Paracelsus means "better than Celsus"

Considered one of the greatest. iatrochemists (pharmacists)



Paracelsus (Aureelus Philippus Theephrastus Bembastus ven Hehenheim)

- Never gained a medical degree but. worked as a surgeon in mercenary armies; kicked out of several universities
- Believed more knowledge could be gained from consulting old women than_ from all the medical texts of the day
- Published many almanacs and medical books; credited with several alchemical texts
- Developed successful treatments for several diseases



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MICHAEL MAIER



 Born 1568 in Holstein, Germany
Doctorate of Medicine in 1596 at. Basel

Physician and counselor to Rudolph II of Prague and James I, Prince of Nassau

Wrote Atalanta Fugiens (Atlanta Fleeing) in 1617

ATALANTA FUGIENS

EMBLE



Fifty allegorical drawings showing "the secrets of nature and chemistry"

Epigrams in Latin and German which, if understood, would lead to the Philosopher's Stone

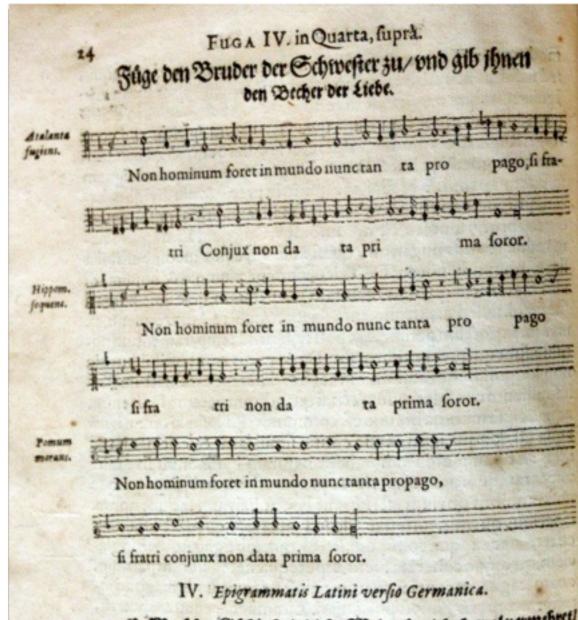
Each drawing also came with a musical number in. the form of a three-voice fugue (fugiens)

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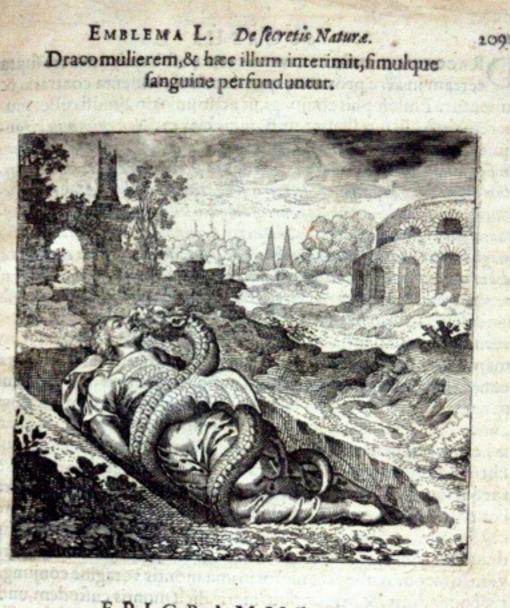
Symbels in Atalanta Fugiens

- Many of bis symbols share elements that go back to Zosimos
- Kronos disgorging the Stone (Fuga 1)
- The uroboros: the dragon devouring her husband (Fuga 50)





Ser Menfchen Bfchlecht in diefer Belt war nicht fo wol vermehret! Bann nicht zum Bruder die Schwefter fich getehret. Darumb zufammen füg zwep Befchwifter eines Beblutes! Daß fie chlig leben/Mann und Beib eins Gemuthes. Schend ihnen einder Lieb Becher mit füffem Reben Safft! Solchs gibt ihn zur hoffnung der Frucht ein groß und ftarde Rrafft. E M B L E.



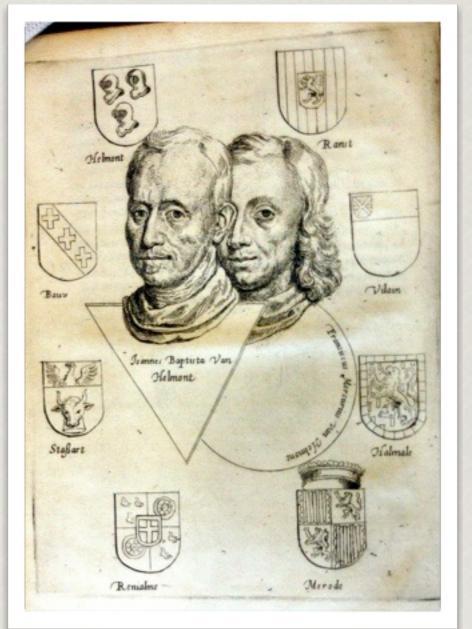
EPIGRAMMAL. A Ltavenenoso fodiatur tumba Draconi, Cuimulier nexusit bene vinčta suo: Ille maritales dum carpit gaudia lečti, Hec moritur, cumqua sit Draco tečtus humo. Illius hinccorpus mortidatur, at que cruore Tingitur: Hac operies semità vera tui est. Dd

DRACO-

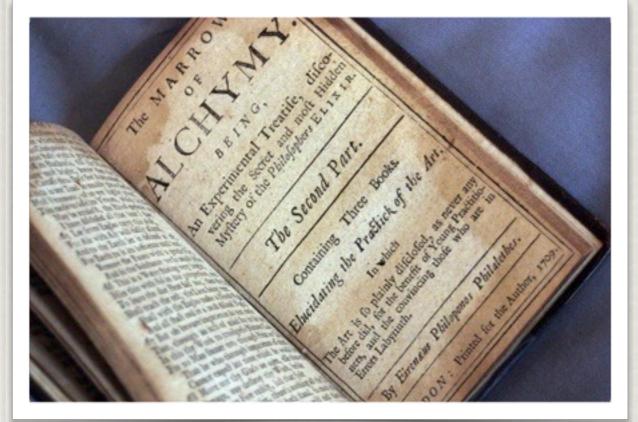
GHANN BAPTISTA VAN HELMONT

Born 1579 in Brussels

- Flemish physician and chemist; studied Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, and other medical texts
- Coined the term "gas" (from chaos) and discovered carbon dioxide.
- Tree experiment: weight gain was all due to water (failed to realize also comes from air)
- Died from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning



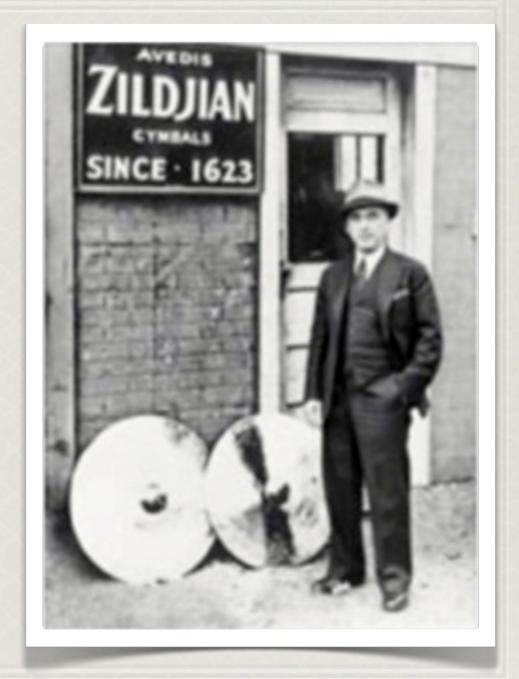
GEERGE STARKEY (EIRENAEUS PHILALETHES)



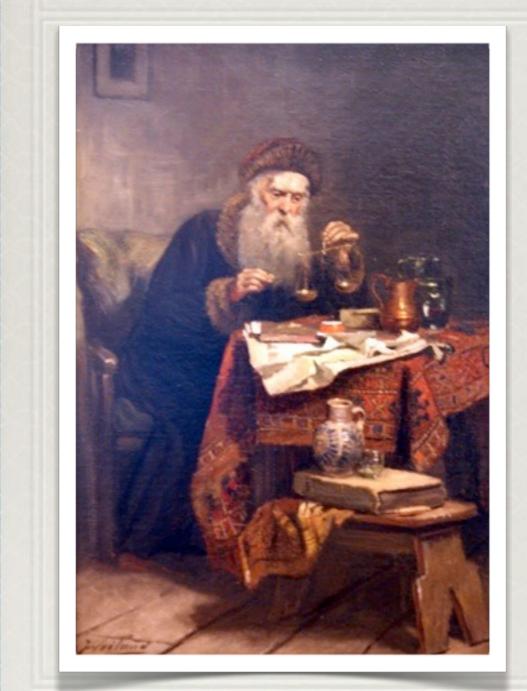
- Born in Bermuda, 1628; studied at Harvard
- First American scientist; wrote under pseudonyms (Philalethes and No Adept)
- Defended Helmontian_ chemistry and medicine
- Influential alchemical author; friend of Robert Boyle
- Died of the Plague in 1665

Original head of family was an alchemist trying to turn metal sheets into gold Avedis Zildjian

- Didn't make gold, but the metal sheets did produce a clear musical tone
- Sultan Osman III rewarded him for his discovery and changed his name to Zil ("Cymbal") and Dij ("Seller')
- Began selling cymbals in 1623; recipe is a closely guarded family secret.
- Family moved to U.S. in 1938; it is the oldest family-run business in the United States



RESULTS OF ALCHEMY



- Never succeeded in proving the Philosopher's Stone or Elixir of Life
- Discovered many new substances and elements
- Developed new processes for purifying chemicals, such as distillation, condensation, sublimation, and crystallization.
- One of three threads which led to modern. chemistry, along with Greek matter theories and Medieval craftsmanship

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RESULTS OF ALCHEMY

They tried to prove Aristotle's transmutation, but instead led to his overthrow

Lasted from 300 B.C. to about 1750 A.D.; transition. period where scientific observation was used but. transmutation was still believed is called Chymistry (1600 to 1750)

