

R. . . .

Zwey alte Denkmaale Deutscher Filosofen von der Alchymie, mit Anmerkungen von
R. . . . aufs neue herausgegeben.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. pp. 345, 379.

R. (J.) H.

See RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus.

R. (J. M. D.).

See RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE).

R. (M. S. D.).

See LIMOJON DE SAINT-DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

R. (S.), *i.e.* Renatus (Sincerus).

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

R. (I. L. D.), *i.e.* Jean Lucas de Roy, Medecin Boleducois.

See BEGUIN (JEAN).

R E. I. D.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

R. H. C.

See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).

R. (I. M.).

Die gantz neue eröffnete Pforte zu dem Chymischen Kleinod oder einige vornehmste
Chymische Arcana, aus unterschiedlichen zum Theil aus dem Lateinischen allhier ins
Teutsche übersetzten Manuscriptis der berühmtesten Chymicorum, desgleichen
mancherley Scheidungs-Arten der Medallen, nebst einem Haupt-raren Medicinischen
Arcanis, so niemahlen so deutlich und getreulich heraus gegeben worden, alles mit
Fleiß und getreuer Hand zusammen getragen, und allen curieusen Chymicis,
Laboranten, Gold-Scheidern, Schlägern und Schmieden zum besten im Druck heraus
gegeben, von I. M. R. Nürnberg, bey Johann Friedrich Rüdiger, 1728.

12°. Pp. 204, frontispiece included.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1451.

RACHAIDIBI. (Rachaidibus.□ ?)

See KALID RACHAIDIBI. (Rachaidibus.□ ?)

RACHAIDIBI, VERADIANUS, RHODIANUS, KANID.

De materia philosophici lapidis fragmentum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ ... Volumina, 1610, i. p. 255.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 573.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 270.

Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 344; 1750, i. p. 418.

See GEBER, Chymische Schrifften, 1751, p. 248.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 286.

Of these four persons, who are termed collectively 'Philosophers of the King of the Persians,' nothing definite is known, even if they ever existed. The name of the first appears variously as Rachaidibi in the *Ars Aurifera*: 'Dixit Rachaidibi filius Zetheibidæ Philosophus Regis Persarum et Principis Romanorum,' and is so given

also by Van der Linden; as Rachaidiba and Rachaidibæ in Geber, while more recent authorities treat the word as a genitive and call him Rachaidib, and Rachaidibus. The forms Raidabi and Rachiadabi, given by Nazari, seem to be merely misprints. Whether or not he be identical with Kalid Rachaidibi I do not know.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 137, 143.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 412.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 194.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 929.

Reyher, *Dissertatio de Nummis . . . ex chymico metallo factis*, 1692, p. 96.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 227, 468; iii. pp. 37, 171.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753 Th. i. p. 130.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 105.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, I. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 668.

RADIUS AB UMBRA.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 368.

RADIX Chymiaë. oder Wurtzel des Universals, anweisend die ware Materiam

Universalis, dessen Præparation, Mittel, Anfang und Ende. Auffß klar und deutlichste angewiesen durch G. M. B. D. S.

Grofs sind die Werck defß Herrn, der ihr achtet hat eitel lust daran.
Anno M DC LXXX.

8°. Pp. 1-32.

At p. 33 the *Appendix* begins with the following title-page:

Appendix ad faciliorem Radicis Chymiaë intellectum.

I. Introductio Generalis Chymica, cum Dictis Philosophorum, ex libro

Aureae Rosae.

II. Dicta Alani.

III. Anonymi Tractatus Philosophicus ad rubrum et album. Editore Joachimo Tanckio, M.D.

IV. Processus Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis, juxta doctrinam Bernhardi Comitiss Trevisani.

Pp. 33-159 [1 blank].

The tracts have the following titles:

Introductio generalis Chymica, in die hohe und tieffe Erkantnuß und verständnuß der uralten furtrefflichsten und höchsten Medicin des grossen wunderthätigen Universal-Steins der Weisen, und der Signaturae naturalis, seines von Gott durch die Natur beschaffenen gewissen subjecti debiti, oder Materiae ex qua, p. 35.

Dicta Philosophorum ex Lib. Ros. Aureae, p. 66.

Dicta Alani, p. 84.

Tractatus Philosophicus ad rubrum et album Anonymi, p. 108.

Processus Lapidis Philosophici, ex Mercurio Corporis confecti, cum Practica Bernhardi Comitiss Trevisani maximè conveniens, p. 123.

Mantissa Anonymi in gratiam Cupidi Lectoris, p. 153.

RÄTZEL.

See V. (J. R.), Güldene Rose.

See THEOPHILUS, Mineralogia, 1703, 1706, p. 458.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

See ÆNIGMA.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES RÄTZEL.

See PHILOSOPHICAL RIDDLE.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 157, 293, 351.

RAMELOVIUS (MATTHIAS).

Kurtze Beschreibung der Sauerbrunnen, zu Wildungen in der Graffschafft Waldeck: wie man dieselben mit Nutzen zur præservacion vnd curation beydes jnerlich vnd eusserlich gebrauchen soll. Auff Gnädigen Befehl der Hoch Wolgebornen Graffen zu Waldeck &c. Durch Matthiam Ramelovium, Medicinæ Licent. vnd Gräfllich-Waldeckischen Hoff Medicum in Truck verfertigt.

Fernelius lib. 4. method. med.

Nullus affectus in nobis subsistere potest, cui non contrarium pariter remedium protulerit natura: Nulla usq; penuria est remediorum, sed nostra eorum turpis ignorantia.

Cassel, Druckts Salomon Schadewitz, dero Vniversität Buchdrucker, In Verlegung Johann Schützens. Anno M.DC.LI.

8. Pp. 152.

Ramelov, or Ramlov, was a licentiate in medicine and court physician to Count Waldeck, at whose request he printed the present book. By Rotermund he is called Brunswick physician at Clausthal.

It was published again at Cassel in 1664, and it appears in the lists with a different title: *Speculum acidularum Wildungensium*, das ist, Beschreibung des Sauerbrunnens zu Wildungen. It was printed also with Georg Bolmann's work: *Beschreibung*

des Pyrmonter Sauerbrunnens wie auch des Hofgeifsmarischen Heilbrunnens in Hessen nebst seinem Bericht von denen Tugenden des Wildunger Biers, Marburg, 1682, 8°, edited by George Schultze.

He wrote: *Ortus et occasus calculi renum*, oder, Beschreibung des Nieren-Steins . . . Leipzig, 1679, 8°, and several tracts on the plague, mentioned by Haller.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 76a ('Ortus . . . calculi renum,' 1679), 491a ('speculum acidularum,' 1651, 1664); (calls him Ramlovius and Ramelovius).

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 116.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 741.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 622, 748, 900.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii.

col. 1889; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1302.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 567.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 439.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 199.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 785.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 555 (Wildungen spring).

RAMSAY (CHARLES ALOISIUS).

See KUNCKEL (JOHANN), *Utiles Observationes*, 1678.

The father, Charles Ramsay, who was probably of Scotch descent ('Nobilis Scotus' he is termed) was living in Prussia in the seventeenth century and died at Elbing in 1669. The son, Charles Aloys, or Louis, as he is called by French biographers, may have been born there, and in after-life devoted himself to medicine and chemistry, but was best known for having introduced a system of shorthand writing which became very popular and the description of which, first published in 1678 in Latin, went through many editions, and was translated into French and German —

Tacheographia, seu ars celeriter et compendiose quælibet inter perorandum verba ut ne unum quidem excidat describendi, in Latin and French Paris, 1683. He translated the above work of Kunckel's, and prefixed to it an epistle to the Royal Society, in which he praises the society and exalts the importance of chemistry. It is dated: Francofurti ad Moenum, ipsis nundinis autumnalibus Anno 1677.

It also contains a list of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Society as at 30 Nov., 1677.

Recent enquiries by Fischer necessitate some

[Another copy of the APPENDIX only.]

RAMSAY (CHARLES ALOISIUS). *Continued.*

modification of the preceding. It seems to be uncertain if he were actually the son of Charles Ramsay, town-councillor at Elbing, inasmuch as the historians of that place make no mention of him, though they refer to other persons of the name. He lived in Germany, but it is curious that

- Mercklin, *Lindeniensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 139.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 35.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1894; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1314.
Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 58; no date, xxxv. p. 158 (article by Weiss).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli, col. 566.

RARES Experiences sur l'Esprit Mineral.

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE), 1668.

RARE physicalische und andere Fragen beantwortet ein Liebhaber der hermetischen Künste. Frankfurt und Leipzig.

8°. Pp. [8] 55 [1 blank]. [The bottom on the title-page has been cut off, and the date 1756 has been added in manuscript.]

Curious questions and as curious answers. They resemble somewhat the so-called *Problemata* attributed to Aristotle. The querist did not always know what to ask, and still seldom knew what to reply. Among the answers are definitions or explanations of certain terms used in the hermetic

RASES.

See RHAZES.

RATTRAY (SYLVESTER).

Aditus novus ad occultas Sympathiæ et Antipathiæ Causas inveniendas.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 1.

Rattray's biography is meagre, and all that seems to refer to him has been collected in Dr. Finlayson's paper.

He was apparently a Forfarshire man, connected with an old family of Rattray. He was probably the person who matriculated in arts or philosophy at St. Andrews, 4 Feb., 1641, graduated in 1644, and studied medicine and graduated in it at a foreign university. In 1652 he was a doctor of physic when his marriage is recorded, and he settled in Glasgow in 1657, when the evidence of his degree was examined by a committee of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1658 the book on Sympathy, dedicated to

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 679 (only the 1660 reprint).

- Mercklin, *Lindeniensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 985.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. li. P. 36.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 1019. (His name is just mentioned with the title of the book, but no place or date is given).
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1921 ('Ratrajus, or Rattray, or also à Rattray (Sylvester), a physician and philosopher in Scotland').

though the present translation is dated from Frankfurt a. M. the book was published at London and Rotterdam.

The treatise on shorthand originally appeared as a series of articles in a newspaper in Frankfurt collected and published afterwards in 1678.

John Westby-Gibson, *The Bibliography of Shorthand*, London, 1867, p. 184. (For some references to tachygraphy, see Joh. Joachim Becher, *Närrische Weisheit und weise Narrheit*, 1682, p. 73; Heumann, *Conspectus Reipublicæ literariæ*, Hanoveræ, 1763, cap. iii. § 10, p. 41.)

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xvii. p. 239.

Th. A. Fischer, *The Scots in Germany*, Edinburgh, 1902, p. 233.

chemistry, such as 'Mercurius philosophorum,' 'Sulphur philosophorum,' 'Antimonium.' At the same time the author had some practical knowledge, as is evinced by his description of the preparation of fulminating gold.

Scot of Scotstarvet, was printed by Andrew Anderson at Glasgow. It was reprinted at Tübingen in 1660, and in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, 1662, 4°, as above, but not in that of 1660, as Gmelin affirms.

In 1666 he brought out his *Prognosis Medica*, dedicated to Sir John Wedderburn, printed by Robert Sanders, Glasgow.

The date of his death is not mentioned. He had a son of the same name, who entered the University here, Feb. 1, 1680, and was probably the Sylvester Rattray Scotus whose name appears in the album of the University of Leyden, Mar. 19, 1639, as a student of medicine.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1773, viii. p. 816 (the Tübingen edition and that in the *Theatrum*).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 69 ('Plurima fabulosa').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 659 (Glasgow 1658, 8°; Tübingen, 1660, 12°; Norinberg., 1660, 12°; 1662, 4°).

The Chronicle of Fife, being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton. Edinburgh, 1810, p. 51. ('1652, May.—Mr. Sylvester Rattray, a doctor of physick, ane Angus man borne, married . . .

RATTRAY (SYLVESTER). *Continued.*

Ingells, Kynggassk daughter; the marriage feast stood in Cuper of Fyfe, at her father's house there. ")

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors ii, 792b.

Analecta Scotica, 1837, Second Series, pp. 127, 129.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 247; 1869, ii. p. 229.

Anderson, *The Scottish Nation*, 1863, iii. p. 733 (gives an account of the family called Rattray, but

merely mentions Sylvester as the author of the two books).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 1028.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvii.

p. 312.
 Dr. James Finlayson, 'Dr. Sylvester Rattray' author of the treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy Glasgow, 1658,' in *Janus, Archives internationales pour l'Histoire de la Médecine et la Géographie Médicale*, Livraisons xi., xii., Novembre-December, 1900.

RAYMUNDUS.

See LULLIUS (RAYMUNDUS).

The famous alchemist is often referred to under his first name only, and he appears under it sometimes also in alphabetical indices.

To the authorities already quoted may be added:

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libelli duo. Primus de medicina claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506?), f. xxix. verso.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniversalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 579 verso.

Wolfg. Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia, sive temporum supputatio, omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad V., 1556, p. 108.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 267.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, pp. 32, 38, 58, 59.

Joan. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 462.

G. Colletet, 'La Vie de Raymond Lulle,' pp. 207-252, in *La Clavicule ou la Science de Raymond Lulle. Avec toutes les Figures de Rhetorique. Par le Sieur Iacob. Et la Vie du mesme Raymond Lulle, par Monsieur Colletet*. A Paris, chez Michel Bobin, au Palais, au troisième Pillier de la grand-Salle, à l'Esperance, M.DC.LV. Avec Privilège du Roy. 8°, pp. [28, and a folding table] 252 [4].

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 399, 425.

Verbum Abbreviatum Fratris Raymundi de leone viridi.

See BACON (ROGER), *De Arte Chymicæ Scripta*, 1603, p. 264.

REALIA.

Die entdeckten requisita realia.

See SINCERUS, 1723.

REBIS.

Von dem Rebis einem Stein.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii.* (1598), p. 191.

See TANCRE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 334.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 305.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 334.

Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 273.

The word 'Rebis' is one of the many names of 'the stone,' and definitions of it are given by various writers.

Richardus Anglicus, *Correctorium*, 1581, f. 29 verso.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 46.

Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 94.

Francis Anthony also wrote a tract on Rebis see under ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

Pernety, *Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique*, 1758, p. 426.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 309.
 Stanislas de Guaita, *Essais de Sciences Maudites. I. Au Seuil du Mystere*, 1890, p. 130.

RECHTE (Der) Grundt vnnd Fundament aller natürlichen und vbernatürlichen Dingen.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 1.