

RECHTE (Der) Weg zu der Hermetischen Kunst, vor die Lehrbegierigen Schüler und Liebhaber dieser Wissenschaft. Nebst verschiedenen Anmerkungen über das betrüglische Verfahren der sogenannten Sophisten und ihrer Irrwege herausgegeben von Anonymo. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Fleischer. 1773.

5°. Pp. 104.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1504.

Aus dem Rechten Wege zu der hermetischen Kunst.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 175.

RECHTEN (Von dem) wahren Philosophischen Stein: zwölf Tractätlein

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

RECHTER Gebrauch d'Alchimei, mitt vil bifsher verborgenen, nutzbaren vnd lustigen Künsten, Nit allein den fürwitzigen Alchimismisten (*sic*), Sonder allen kunstbaren Werckleuten, in vnd ausserhalb feurs. Auch sunst aller menglichen inn vil wege zugebrauchen. Die Character, Figürliche bedeutungen, vnd namen der Metall, Corpus vnd Spiritus. Der Alchimistischen verlateineten Wörter aufselegung. Register am folgenden blat.

4°. Ff. xxvii. Vignette of a jeweller's shop. *Colophon*: M.D.XXXI. Wants f. xx.

To all appearance this book was printed at Frankfurt a. M. by Christian Egenolph. The authorship of it has been assigned by Schmieder to George Agricola, the metallurgist, but there is lack of evidence in support of this view and it is justifiably doubted by Gmelin.

The contents are purely practical and consist of chemical receipts for everyday wants and have nothing to do with alchemy strictly so called. In fact the title affords an early use of the word alchemical in the later wider sense of chemical. The substances employed are common and the operations are such as would be familiar to various classes of artists and workmen.

The present is doubtless the first edition. It was reprinted, with other receipts added, under the

name: *Künstbüchlin*, Augspurg, 1537, 4°, again in 1538, and repeatedly thereafter in whole or in part in various collections of receipts, as in that of KERTZENMACHER (*q.v.*): *Alchimia. Wie man alle farben Wasser, Olea, . . . machen sol*, first published in 1539, and often in subsequent years.

A modified Dutch version of it was made by SYMON ANDRIESEN (*q.v.*) and published in 1549, and of this translations are contained in the third part of the editions in French and English of the work which passes under the name of Alexis, or ALESSIO (*q.v.*).

A portion of it exists also in Danish. An account of the editions and variations is given in my papers referred to below.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 313.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 270.
Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatises on Techno-

logical Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the [Royal] Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1888, xix. p. 126;
'Supplement, *Ibid.*, 1894, xxv. p. 224.

RECONDITORIUM ac Recluserium Opulentiae sapientiaeque Numinis Mundi Magni, cui deditur in titulum Chymica Vannus, obtenta quidem & erecta Auspice Mortale Cœpto; sed Inventa Proauthoribus Immortalibus Adeptis, quibus conclusum est, sancitum & decretum, ut anno hoc per Mysteriarum Mercurium, velut Viocurium, seu Medicurium,

statVta oraCVLa sVa eXorDInè InoLesCerent,
& aVrea VerItas perspICaClorIbVs IngenIIs
nVDè breVIterqVe InnotesCeret.

Orbe post Christum natum Millesimo, sexcentesimo, sexagesimo sexto, Idibus Majis. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, & Elizeum Weyerstraet, Anno 1666.

4°. Pp. 392 (for 292). 12 engravings, one entitled 'Character Adeptorum,' printed in red, all included in the pagination. The chronogram stands for 1666.

RECONDITORIUM. *Continued.*

Appended is a translation of the tractate *Von der Universal Medicin* by Monte-Snyder (*q.v.*). It has the following title:—

Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico; quomodo nimirum istud in tribus illis naturæ Regnis, Mineralium, Animalium ac Vegetabilium, reperiendum: atque exinde conficiendum, per excellentissimum Universale Menstruum, vi pollens recludendi occludendique, tum metallum quodlibet, in primam sui materiam, reducendi. Insuper, qualiter per idipsum (supple Menstruum) aliàs fixum illud indestructibile aurum, redigendum sit in verum & inculpatum Aurum Potabile, quod nullo se impostèrum artis stratagemate, in solidum iterum aureum corpus patitur reduce.

Cumprimis ab honore Dei gloriosi & excelsi; Deinde in singulare solatium & emolumentum Generis humani, propalata inque publicam data lucem, per &c Atque Londini in Anglia, ab uno eodèmq; Paraphraste, qui usqueadhuc Chymicam Vannum instituit; celeriter, sed tamen fideliter, è Germanismo in Latinismum trajecta; Ærâ Christianâ Millesimâ, Sexcentesimâ, Sexagesimâ quintâ. Kalendis Octobribus.

Pp. [2] 76 [1, 3 blank]. On the *verso* of the title, the 'Character Adeptorum' diagram, which is repeated, is printed in black.

☞The 'Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico,' which forms part of this book, was published at Amsterdam in 1678 by Elizeus Weyerstraet, in 24°, p. 80, along with tracts by Sendivogius, Arthephus, and Basilus Valentinus.☞

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

This book was reissued at Leyden, 1696 with the title *Chymiae Aurifodinae Incomparabilis* (*q.v.*). Both editions are mentioned under this title by Roth-Scholtz, and the book is also described by Freytag.

The only difference between the two is in the omission from the 1606 issue of certain engraved plates, the new title-page and the resetting of the

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 41.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.
Freytag, *Analecta literaria*, 1750, p. 247.

first sheet (A); all after that is identical in the two issues.

Of the author nothing is known except what he says incidentally, as in the title of the *Commentatio*, that he translated it from the German, when he happened to be in London, or in the 'Epigramma in Zoilum' when he says:

Gelria mi patria est, sed Venloa propria terra,
Me mihi scito datâ non nisi lege loqui.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 620.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1284.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, ii. p. 348.

RECTIFICATION.

[Von der Rectification des Animirten Geistes &c.]

8°. Pp. 60-63.

A fragment from VIER CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN.

RECUEIL.

Recueil d'Experiences et Observations sur le Combat, qui procede du mélange des corps. Sur les Saveurs, Sur les Odeurs, Sur le Sang, Sur le Lait, &c. Tres-curieux & utile aux Medecins & à ceux qui s'appliquent à la recherche de la Nature, des Qualitez & des Proprietez de toutes sortes de Corps. A Paris, chez Estienne Michallet, ruè S. Jacques, à l'Image S. Paul. M.DC.LXXIX. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [18, including the frontispiece] 202 [2]. Engraved plate.

The authors are Nehemiah Grew, Robert Boyle, Sur les saveurs et sur les odeurs; Leeuwenhoeck, sur le sang et sur le lait. These last observations☞ were made with the microscope.

REFORMATION der gantzen Weiten Welt.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt.

REFORMIERTE (Die) Alchymie.

See CORRECTIO Fatuorum.

REGELN.

See BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLÖB).

See REGULÆ.

See REGULEN.

REGER (ERNESTUS AURELIUS). See

AMOR PROXIMI.

See PFEFFER (ERICUS).

In the *Fegfeuer* he is styled Reger von Ehrenhart, while Gmelin calls him Reger von Ehrenwald, which seems to be a mistake. By Semler he is called a Dutch physician who had Pfeffer's manuscripts in his possession.

Opposite opinions are extant about him. The *Fegfeuer* calls him a malicious soul, who scribbled the two tracts 'Amor Proximi' and 'Nosce te ipsum, physico-medicum' out of the works of Pfeffer.

Fictuld, however while quoting what is said both by the *Fegfeuer* and by Arnold, leaves the authorship undecided, but he adds, in Fictuldian phrase, approval of the unknown writer, whoever he was, as a learned, pious, God-loving mystic and cabalist,

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 120.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetische Christenthum*, 1710, p. i. c. 5; p. 257.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 428 (Th. iii. cap. xi. § 17).

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

REGIMINA ARTIS.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Verae Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 299.

REGULÆ SEU CANONES.

See PHILOSOPHISCHE REGELN oder Canones.

See PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS).

REGULEN.

See LÖWE (Der) defs Rothen Creutzes.

See REGELN.

REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH).

Filum Ariadnes das ist, Newer Chymischer Discurs von den grawsamem verführischen Irrwegen, der Alchymisten, dardurch sie selbst vnd viel Leute neben ihnen verleitet werden, vnd dann was doch endlich der rechte vhralte einige Weg zu dem allerhöchsten Secreto sey, wie darinnen zu procediren, vnd welcher Gestalt auch particularia zur Hand gebracht werden können. Alles durch selbst eigene Experientz aus Christlicher Liebe gegen den Nechsten, in diesen hochbetrübtten Zeiten an Tag gegeben vnd eröffnet, so vorhero niemals

whose tractate he recommends to the lovers of Hermetic philosophy.

Sender is not certain that Pfeffer and Reger were real Rosicrucians and adepts, but he does not agree with the *Fegfeuer* in thinking that Reger was deceitful and mendacious, but rather that he had knowledge.

Jöcher takes no notice of the so-called alchemical works, but enumerates the following: 'Bericht auf einige Fragen durch die heilige Schrift, das Buch der Natur, und das Buch der Menschheit bekräftiget,' along with a 'Catalogus vieler raren und sonderlichen Manuscripte des neulichsten Philosophi E. P. J. H.' Hamburg, 1683, 8°.

Rotermund calls him a physician in Amsterdam and a theosophist.

col. 1955; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1547.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 8.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreutzer*, 1788, iv. p. 117.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 23.

REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

von einigen Philosopho in Schrifften so dentlich (*sic*) erkläret worden, durch Heinrich von Batsdorff, Hermundurum. Zum andern mahl auffgelegt vnd gedruckt, im Jahr 1639. Bey Friderich Grunern Buchh. Seel. Erben zubefinden.

8. Pp. (I-T3) 14-ZOO.

Batsdorff is a pseudonym of Reibehand, who was an apothecary at Gera. The first edition of the 'Filum Ariadnes' was published in 1636. Dufresnoy gives the title in Latin: *Filum Ariadnes, seu Discursus Chemicus de Alchimistarum erroribus, & vero modo ad summum Secretum perveniendi*, per Henric. à Batsdorff, Hermundurum, in 8°, 1636.

Gotha, 1690, "mit 79 grossen und sonderbaren Wundern vermehrt." There was also an edition: Gotha, 1718, 8°. A commentary on it entitled *Dilucidarius Batsdorffianus* was written by I. L. ab Indagine, and was appended to his work *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, Nürnberg, 1782, 8°.

The *Filet d'Ariadne*, ascribed to Duclo (*q.v.*) is not a translation of Reibehand's book.

The German was republished at Leipzig and

Neun und Siebenzig grofse und sonderbahre Wunder, so bey einem Special angegebenem Subiecto theils von der Natur, theils aber in der geführten Arbeit sich befunden haben. Also dafs ein jeder so in Laboribus Chymicis erfahren, und in Libris Philosophicis belesen, zu sententioniren solte bezwungen werden, und sagen:

Aut Hic Aut

Nusquam.

Auf Begehren eines guten Freundes publicirt. Leipzig und Gotha verlegt Augustus Boëtius, 1690.

8°. Pp. 71 [1 blank].

This tract which is the supplement to Batsdorff's *Filum Ariadnes* seems to have also formed a separate publication, for it is mentioned as such not only in the *Beytrag* (p. 641) and by Gmelin, but there are copies both of the *Filum* with the supplement and the supplement itself in the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*.

Besides the *Filum Ariadnes*, Hendreich mentions *Nodus sophicus* and *Ænigma Sophicum*, published at Coburg, in German.

In the first edition of the *Probiar-Stein*, Fictuld put him among the adepts, and yet he gives him

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, Berolini, 1699, p. 453.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 19.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1740, Th. i. p. 66; 1753, Th. i. p. 36.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 115.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 97.

Archiv für Rosenkreutzer, 1785, ii. p. 354.

Title red and black.

but scant consideration, says that he had 'little Christian love, and hid his light under a bushel,' and on the strength of that concludes that if he have not more compassion bestowed on him in the next world than he showed in this, he will be in a bad way. But how about Fictuld himself? In the second edition of the *Probiar-Stern*, Fictuld has himself pointed out, and apologised for, this misplacement, and has transferred Batsdorff to his true position among the sophists. We may conclude, therefore, that his doom is sealed!

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 498, 615, 641.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 522; 1798, ii. p. 4, note q.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 134.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 377.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1188-1190.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 209, 369.

REIME von der geheimen Filosophie der Chymisten mit Anmerkungen . . . von R.

See SCHRODER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1773, II. i. p. 379.

REIMEN.

See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.

See RHYTHMI GERMANICI.

REIMLEIN.

Uralte Reimlein an alle Goldbegierige Chymistern.

See GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS, 1779, p. 79.

REINE hermetische Wahrheit.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p. 143.

REINESIUS (THOMAS).

Chimiatria, hoc est, Medicina, nobili et necessaria sui parte, Chimia, instructa et exornata, in Theatrum illustris ad Elistrum Ruthenei Sermone Panegyrico producta a Thoma Reinesio, Thur. Philos. et Med. D. t. t. Physico Rutheno-Gerano, postea vero Archiatro Saxo-Altenburgico, Medico, Critico, ac Polyhistore famigeratissimo.

P. Andr. Matthiolus ad Andr. de Blauen l. 4. epistolar. f. 180.

Ausim dicere, neminem Medicum absolutum esse posse, imo ne medicum quidem, qui in nobilissima destillandi scientia non sit exercitatus: id cum alibi, tum inprimis in chronicis morbis est animadvertere, qui citra metallica devinci vix possunt. Nec desunt exempla magnorum Medicorum, qui remediis chemicis magnos effectus in curandis ægris ediderunt. Jenæ, Excudit Johannes Gollnerus, Anno M DC LXXVIII.

4°. Pp. [3] 56. Title red and black.

Reinesius was born at Gotha, 13 Dec., 1587. His natural ability was displayed from his earliest years. At the age of three he was already at school, and where he was twelve he was able to write Greek and Latin. Notwithstanding his capacity he did not go to the University till 1603, when he was sent to Wittenberg. Theology was the subject designed for him, but as he had a difficulty in pronouncing the letter R (which, how ever he ultimately overcame), and felt that that would interfere with his duties, he turned to medicine and studied it under Sennertus. In 1607, for the sake of a stipend open to medical students, he went to Jena. Three years later he was in Prague and proceeded to Frankfurt a. d. Oder, to hear Rulandus. His love for medicine and antiquities led him to Italy, and he remained some time in Padua. On his return he stopped at Basel and graduated there. In 1615 he went to Altdorf where his relative, Caspar Hofmann, was professor of medicine in hope of being made a professor. He did not succeed, and instead was called in 1616 to Hof in Voigtland, to be physician to the Count of Reuss, and two years later to be head of the Gymnasium at Gera, in Misnia. In 1527 he removed to Altenburg as Saxon Leibmedicus and town physician, and there he obtained such respect and fame by his cures and especially by his services during a visitation of the plague, that he was chosen Burgo-master, with the title of Councillor of the Elector of Saxony. In spite of much opposition which he had to face, he would not leave, and declined the offer of chairs of medicine in various Universities. He remained thirty-three years in Altenburg gathered a fine library which was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Saxony through the intervention of von Seckendorf, and spent his leisure time in reading, book-writing and correspondence. Finally he resigned his offices, and retired to Leipzig and occupied himself with reading the Bible in the original languages and with religious exercises. He died 13 (14) Feb., 1667.

The cause of his resignation is variously accounted for. The course of political affairs it is said by Eloy, interfered with his studies and he made that the reason. Haller, however, who, by the way, puts his death in 1661, states as his opinion, that by his free speaking about people whom he ought to have

cultivated, he made himself enemies, and left Altenburg when he saw that he no longer enjoyed any consideration. His ability, however, ought to have prevented that, for he was not only eminent in his profession, but he was exceptionally skilled in the language, history, antiquities and criticism of the ancients, and on that account received a pension from Louis XIV, of France, who gladly observed and rewarded merit wherever it was displayed.

Reinesius' scholarship was not only of the widest, but it was deep and accurate, and his insight as an original critic was so great that it has probably never been surpassed: vir ad miraculum eruditus, says Haller, not an unlearned man himself.

The works in which is displayed the profoundest erudition are those which relate to antiquities, the most important being the supplement to Gruter's Inscriptions.

But what specially concerns the historian of chemistry is his dissertation on the Greek chemical writings preserved in the Gotha-Altenburg Manuscript. It was composed in German in 1634 and was printed by Cyprianus in his 'Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum bibliothecæ Gothanæ', Lipsiæ, 1714. It was afterwards translated into Latin by Fabricius in the *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1724, and is often referred to by Kopp.

In his *Veriæ Lectiones*, Altenburg, 1640, and the *Defensionēs Vanarum Lectionum*, Rostock, 1653—mother specimen of his learning and critical power—there is a good deal referring to ancient medicine and these alchemical writings.

His projected history of medicine, for writing which no one was better qualified, was most unfortunately never executed. The book now would have been invaluable.

The first edition of the present work appeared at Gera, 1624, 4°. It is an argument for the importance of chemistry to medicine and for the use of drugs prepared from mineral sources, but it also deals with and illustrates the greater subject that there is no finality in medicine but continual change and progress. It gives in brief a review of advances which have been made, and it contains abundant evidence of the author's professional learning, both historical and practical.

REINESIUS (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 195.
Labbe, *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*, 1672, p. 203.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 684.
Witte, *Memoriæ Philosophorum*, 1679 Decas Octava, pp. 461-472 (this is autobiographical to a large extent).

Acta Eruditorum, 1682, p. 89 (review of the 'Variæ Lectiones,' article by Daumius), 1685, p. 594 (notice of his tract 'De Sibyllinis Oraculis').
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1022.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Yyy 3 recto, 14 Feb., 1667.
Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1708, i. pp. 85, 150, 282, 308.

Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam antediluvianam*, 1709, pp. 189-90, note.

Frid, Gotthilf Gotter, *Elogia Clarorum Virorum qui Altenburgum . . . illustrarunt*, Jenæ, 1713, pp. 31-35 (Elogium); 73-80 (Epistolæ Reinesii).

Fabricius, *Historia Bibliothecæ suæ Pars III.*, 1719, p. 93 (work on 'Inscriptions' and references).
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina*, Hamb., 1722, i. p. 758, ii. p. 575 ('Inscriptions').
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamb., 1724, xii. p. 748. (Dissertation on the Greek chemical MSS. in the Gotha Library, translated from the German.)
Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 43.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 50.
Schellhorn, *Amoenitates literariæ*, 1731, Pars xiv. p. 606 (note on the purchase of his library).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelaehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 280, 281, 282, 693.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 101 & sqq. (the Greek chemical MS.), 284, 753 ('doctissimus vir, nostræque, dum viveret, Germaniæ decus'—and Morhof was a judge—), 771, 794 ('profundæ eruditionis vir, ac inter præcipuos nostræ Germaniæ numerandus'), 919, 925 ('Variæ Lectiones'), ii. pp. 184 (Democritus), 253-4 (the Gotha MS.), 419 (the same).

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1734, xxx. pp. 65-73.
Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, 1736, Th. vii. p. 655 (Gotter's opinion quoted), 1741, Th. xiii. p. 398; Th. xiv. pp. 470, 504.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomæ*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 180.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 699.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 215 (Th. ii. lib. 17, cap. 16, § 22). (Quotes an unfavourable view of his religious opinions, already rebutted by Gotter.)
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxx., cols. 280-282.
Jacob Brucker, *Ehren-tempel der Deutschen*

Gelehrsamkeit, Augspurg, 1747, pp. 110-115, with a portrait.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 387; ii. pp. 606, 881, 972 (highly praised).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1989; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1685.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecin*, 1755, ii. p. 322; 1778, iv. p. 47.

Moréri, *Le grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, ix. i. p. 112.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 444.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 437.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 352.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 332.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 97, 226; 1777, ii. pp. 332, 528 (life and list of his works).

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literâr-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 247-248, § 208.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 595-596 (Chimiatria, Ger. 1624, Jena, 1678).

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 347.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 122.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 571.

Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 282; no date, xxxv. p. 372 (article by Weiss).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (Authors) ii. 797).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 456.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 327.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 537.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 922.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 597.

KOPP, *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 298.

Daremborg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i. p. 572.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1876, iii. p. 345.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 697.

B. Schuchardt, 'Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Aerzte und Naturforscher, welche aus Thüringen stammen,' *Correspondenz-Blatt des allgemeinen ärztlichen Vereins von Thüringen*, Weimar, 1888, xvii. pp. 556, 601.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1889, xxviii. P. 29 (article by R. Hoche, and references),

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 22.

REINHART (HANS CHRISTOFF).

Licht der Natur, das ist: Der warhafftigen Kunst Alchimix, höchstes Geheimnifs. Aufs welchem alle Alte vnd Neue Philosophi im vniversal vnd particular Werck, ihres begerens, als langes Lebens, stetwender Gesundheit, vnd erbarlichen Reichtumbsschätze dieser Welt, seynd gewehret worden. Nach versuchter Gewisheit, vnnnd eigner Erfahrung, in richtigster Richtschnur Linien, angesetzt. Sonderlich aber defs hocheleuchten

REINHART (HANS CHRISTOFF). *Continued.*

Mannes, Fratris Basilii Valentini Schrifften, gründlich zuverstehen, vnd nützlich zu laboriren in Druck geben, durch Hans Christoff Reinhart, bey der Röm: Key: May: Hoffgefreysten Seitenstickern.

Iohann: III. Wer die Warheit liebt der kompt an das Liecht, denn seine Werck sind in Gott gethan. Gedruckt zu Hall, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In Verlegung Joachimi Krusecken.

8°. Sigs. A-H₈ in eights, or pp. [127, 1 blank]. Title red and black. No date, about 1608.

Das Valete: Vber den Tractat der Arcanorum Basilij Valentini zusammen gesetzten Hauptschlufs Puncten defs Liechts der Natur. Durch Hans Christoff Rheinhart den Eltern.

Käuffe mich, lifs mich, verstehe mich, darnach judicire mich. Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In Verlegung Joachimi Krusecken. 1608.

8°. Sigs. A-F7, F., blank, in eights, or pp. [94, a blank].

Johann Christoph Reinhard, an alchemist and enthusiast at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Schongau, in Upper Bavaria.

A tract entitled: *Diss. de jure aquarum metallicarum singulari*, von Berg-Wassern, is assigned to a Reinhard in Leupold's *Prodromus*, but it is not certain that he is identical with the present writer.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 195 (just mentions the author).

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 117.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1751, iii. col. 1992.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landsbut, 1795, p. 550 (quotes Jöcher, and *Annalen der Baierischen Literatur*, Nürnberg, 1781-84).

As the author here in the *Valete* calls himself 'the elder,' that would imply that there was a junior Hans Christoff. If he distinguished himself at all, it was not in chemistry so far as I have observed.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 56 note.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1798, ii. pp. 54, 65.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 208 (incidental mention only in connection with Basilius Valentinus).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387.

REISE Friedrich Galli nach der Einöde St. Michael.

See JEAN DE MEHUN, *Der Spiegel der Alchemie*, 1771. See GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

RELIGION der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten.

See SCHADE (GEORG).

REMEDIA Sympathetica; das ist Sammlung der bewährtesten sympathetischen, antipathetischen und spagyrischen Mittel und Zauberkräfte bey Krankheiten der Menschen und Thiere, gegen Behexen und das Anthon böser Leute, gegen allerhand Laster, als Trunk und Spiel, für die gegenseitige Zärtlichkeit zwischen Eheleuten, verschiedene Jägerkünste, wider schädliche Thiere, Verwahrungsmittel wider Hieb und Stich, u. s. w., ingleichen Anweisung beim Verfahren des magischen Schatzgrabens, zu der Metoscopie, oder Kunst aus den Runzeln der Stirnen wahrzusagen, und der Deutung der Schönheitsmähler. Gebrauch der Temperamentenblätter, der magischen Briefdruckerey und des Eyerschreibens so wie die sehr hohe und geheime Kunst Salomonis. Mit I Kupfer. Leipzig, literarisches Centralcomptoir in Commission.

8°. Pp. [2] vi., 112 lots]. Folding plate. Without date, about 1780?

REMMELIN (JOHANN).

Sphyngis Victor, das ist, Entdeckung Herrn Iohannis Faulhaberi, bestellten Rechenmeisters vnd Mathematici in Vlm, himmlischen geheimen Magiæ, oder neuen Cabalistischen Kunst: vnd wunder Rechnung, vom Gog vnd Magog, geschehen. Von Iohanne Rummelino Philos. & Med. Doctore. Getruckt zu Kempten, bey Christoff Kraufs. In verlegung Stephan Michelspachers. Anno M.DC.XIX.

4°. Signatures A-C in fours, D 2; or, ff. [14]. Ornamental border to the title-page; on the reverse is a set of symbols, and on D2 is a drawing of the strange fish caught at Neuss in Silesia in August, 1600, which had on its skin the date and a number of symbols indicating what was to happen to the Holy Roman Empire. The skin was duly sent to the Emperor. This tract is not about chemistry.

Rummelin was born at Ulm in 1585, studied at Tübingen and took the degree of Master in 1604. He continued his studies at Basel and was created doctor of medicine there in 1607. In Ulm he held the post of town physician, but, on account of disputes with other doctors he left in 1628 and received a similar appointment at Schorndorf whence he went to Aalen and finally to Augsburg. According to his contemporaries, he was celebrated as an anatomist and skilled in mathematics. A portrait of him on copper was engraved in 1618, and there is another without place and date.

He published several works on mathematics and on numbers (of which the above is one), enumerated by Rotermund. The following book is also ascribed to him: *Ferina Weltheimens oder gründliche Erforschung von Natur Eigenschafften und Gebrauch des heilsamen Wildbrunnens zu Weltzen das Their- oder Wildbad genannt, Augspurg, 1619, 4°*, which is not mentioned by Rotermund.

Another important and novel work by him is the following:

Johannis Rummelini Suevo-Vlmensis, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctoris, Catoptrum Microcosmicum, suis ære incisus visionibus splendens. Cum historia & Pinace, de nouo prodit. . . . Ulmæ Suenorum Sumptibus Iohannis Gorlini M. DC. XXXIX. Large folio, pp. 28 (misprint for 26); engraved title, and plates on pp. 9, 15, 21. The plates are marked 'I. R. Inuentor'; 'L. K. sculptor'; 'Stephan Michelspacher excudit.' The colophon: *Ulmæ, Sumptibus Iohannis Gerlini, Bibliopolæ Imprimebat Balthasar Kühne, Reipubl. istius Typographus. Anno M DC XXXIX.*

There is said to have been an edition at Augspurg, 1619, fol., but I have not seen it. Of the edition of 1639 I have seen two copies, one in the British Museum and one in the Humerian Library, Glasgow University. The latter has the plates in very good state, considering how easily they can be injured by use. This book is a treatise on anatomy, and consists of a series of plates in layers, so that the parts beneath can be seen in succession by lifting the hinged portions, an idea which originated with Rummelin.

This book was translated into German and of this version I have seen a copy in the collection of my colleague, Professor Cleland. *Kleiner Welt Spiegel*, das ist: Abbildung Göttlicher Schopffung an defs Menschen Leib, mit beygesetzter Schriftlicher Erklärung, so wol zu Gottes Welfsheit, als defs Menschen selbst Erkandtnus dienend, Aufs, Johannis Rummelini, Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctoris, Lateinischem Exemplar, in die Teutsche Sprach vbersetzt, durch, M. Iohannem

Ludovicum Rummelinum, Med. Stud. Authoris filium. . . . Augustæ Vindellicorum, gedruckt durch Johann Ulrich Schöniknig. In verlag Johann Rummelin, Burgers in Ulm. Anno M.DC.XXXII. Large folio; title leaf, on the verso of which is a portrait of Rummelin, 'An. Chr. 1618. Æt. 35.' Pp. 22. Illustrations on pp. 7, 13, 19.

There is no copy of this in the British Museum.

There was also a translation into English: *A Survey of the Microcosm*, by Clopton Havers with plates by Michel Spacher of the Tyrol, and Rummelinus corrected. London, 1702, fol. There does not seem to be a copy of this book in the British Museum.

Michelspacher's anatomical work: 'Pinax microcosmographicus,' though published in 1615, was in reality Rummelin's, because, according to Haller he got the plates from Rummelin; Michelspacher was only the printer.

Under the entry CABALA Michelspacher has been credited with the authorship of the *Pinax Microcosmographicus* on the authority of Mercklin and others. It is, however, only fair to him to state that he himself makes no such claim, and in the Epistle or Dedication of the CABALA to Rummelin dated 1662, he describes the position of the affair as clearly as his wordiness and worthiness, his long windedness and constant use of titles, will permit. After the usual flourish to his Gracious Patron, he refers to the work on anatomy, which he had been anxious to publish but was let therein by various hindrances till at last Rummelin consented to its publication on condition that his name did not appear as the author's. This, as Michelspacher states, was almost futile, seeing that both his arms and 'Contrafactur' were on the title-page and would give the reader a hint on the subject. But when it was dedicated to the young nobleman Phil. Hainhofer in Augspurg, who was a connoisseur and judge of such devices, he became very pressing to know the author, and Michelspacher having obtained Rummelin's permission made it known in this preface.

Afterwards, of course, Rummelin's name appeared on the title-page.

As Rummelin calls himself 'Suevo-Ulmensis' on the title-page of this work, Portal has been misled into stating that he was a Swedish physician, and he seems to be of opinion that the 'Catoptrum' was an instrument of his invention, which magnified the parts and enabled them to be more easily seen. But there is no instrument, unless the layered plates be considered such, and the title means simply a mirror of the microcosm.