

REMMELIN (JOHANN). *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 685.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 665.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 55.
 Douglas; *Bibliographiae Anatomicae Specimen*, 1734, p. 218 (discussion on the editions; says nothing about Vesalius, but speaks of Michelspacher).
 Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomies*, Francof. A. V., 1738, p. 275.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 558.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 512.

RENATUS (SINCERUS).

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

RENODÆUS (JOANNES).

Institutionum Pharmaceuticarum Libri V.

See UFFENBACH (PETRUS), *Dispensatorium*, 1631.

Jean de Renou, latinized Renodaëus, of Coutances in Normandy, studied and graduated at Paris became Royal Councillor and Physician, and was specially devoted to pharmacy. He did a good deal for it, and the dispensary which he compiled enjoyed great popularity, though it may say little for the therapeutics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

His works were translated into French by Louis de Serres, who places him above all his predecessors in the same walk, and says that he surpassed Fernelius and Sylvius and all who had written on pharmacy, as far as they had excelled Myrepsus and Praepositus.

He was not friendly towards Lazarus Riverius, physician of Henry IV., for he calls him an empiric.

He overturned a multitude of popular errors about the virtues of plants and minerals though he himself was not devoid of some erroneous notions. Having taken some things from the 'Pharmacopoeia' of Bauderon, he was dubbed a plagiarist by that writer's son, who maintained that the 'Anti-

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, London, 1675, sign. R I verso, D₃ recto.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 68; (*Dispensatorium*, 1627).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 666.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 48.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 55.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 613.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1033.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ix. i. p. 141.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 432.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 280.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii.

REQUISITA REALIA.

See SINCERUS.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 424.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 332.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 313; 1778, iv. p. 26.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 1780.

Ludwig Choulant, *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung*, Leipzig, 1852, pp. 2-83.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. P. 33.

dotarium' had been made up by innumerable thefts and especially from Bauderon. To this attack Renodaëus replied showing how absurd the accusation was.

His works are:

Dispensatorium Galeno-chymicum.

Numerous editions of the 'Dispensatorium' are recorded: Paris, 1608, 4°; Francof., 1609, 4°; 1615, 4°; Paris, 1623, 4°; Hanau, 1631, 4° (as above); Geneva, 1645, 4°.

The English translation is mentioned by Will. Cooper: *A Medicinal Dispensatory . . . discovering the natures, properties and virtues of Vegetables, Minerals and Animals, . . . with an absolute Pharmacopoea*, London, 1657, 4°; the translator was R. Tomlinson.

There is a copy in the British Museum.

De Materia Medica Libri Tres.

Antidotarium varium et absolutissimum.

The works were printed at Frankfurt, 1609, 8°, and with Josephus Quercetanus' *Pharmacopoeia dogmaticorum*, edited by Peter Uffenbach, Hanau, 1631, 4°.

p. 402. (Compare also J. de Renou, ii. pp. 271, 279, 334, 400, for dissertations under that name).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 578 (*Institutionum Pharmaceuticarum Libri v. Francof.*, 1609, &c.).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 122 (*Antidotarium*), 129 (*Dispensatorium*).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 574.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, ii. pp. 210, 499, 899, 926 (call the *Dispensatorium* 'a priceless work, above all praise,' and give interesting extracts).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 1029.

Daremborg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, ii. p. 826.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 40.

RESCH (JOAN ULRICH).

Osiandrische Experiment von Sole, Luna & Mercurio. Welche in fürnehmer Herren laboratorii probirt worden, darauß mehr per Exempla als Rationes, oder durch viel verwirrte Procefs, verkehrte Sophistische vnd vnnütze Bücher, verschrauffte Wort vnd subtile Reden, &c. die wabre Philosophische Materi, rechte Solution, Gewicht, Glas, Ofen vnd Regierung defs Feuers zu fassen, vnd zumal man richtige Anleitung hat, dem Werck zur Tinctur vnd Artzney weiter nachzudencken vnd zu ergründen. Mit angehängtem hierzu dienlichem vnd niemals in Druck gebrachten Tractätlein, De igne Philosophico investigando & moderando pro solutione debita acquirenda, auch Historien wahrhaffter Werwandlung der Metallen in Gold vnd Silber. Item, wie man sich vor Betriegern hüten soll: samt andern zur Praxin vnd Hauptwesens gehörigen vnd notirten Observationen vnd Explicationen colligirt vnd practicirt durch Joan Ulrich Reschen, D).

Avicenna. Neminem Magisterium lapidis unquam negasse, qui esset sapiens.

Nürnberg, Bey Johann-Andreas vnd Wolfgang Endters defs Jüngern sel. Erben, 1659.

8°. Pp. [8] 327 [1 blank]. Historical in part.

I have not found anything about Resch, the editor of this book. He says, however, distinctly in the preface that the author of the experiments was Lucas Osiander, professor and cancellarius at Tübingen, with his brother, Johann Otto, Abbot of Adelberg. They communicated their experiments and observations some five and thirty years

earlier. Chapter x. in the present book is a reprint of Ewald von Hohelande's tract: Kurtzer Bericht und klarer Beweifs, &c., so that it contains some historical matter. Gmelin assigns the experiments to Johann Adam Osiander, without specifying which he means, and without consideration of Resch himself states.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 65.

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der Höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 619.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1737, i. p. 625. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 329.

RESPONS von der F. R. C. zu etlichen ihren Clienten abgeben.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), *Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiossimi*, 1687, p. 228.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS), *Wasserstein der Weisen*, 1704, p. 204.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS), *Wasserstein der Weisen*, 1743, p. 190.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), *Philosophia Salomonis*, 1753, p. 200.

This is a translation of the 'Responsiones Duæ' below.

RESPONSIO ad Epistolam J. Ferdinandi Hertodt von Todtenfeldt.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 699.

RESPONSIONES Duæ F. R. C. ad quosdam suos Clientes.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 393.

RESPONSUM einer berühmten Juristen-Facultät: da sich ein Ehemann belehren lasset: Ob ihm das seiner Frauen in Gold transmutirte silberne Gefässe nicht zukomme? oder doch wenigstens der usus fructus davon.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 113.

RESPONSUM ad Fratres Rosaceæ Crucis illustris.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 349.

See also ROSICRUCIANS.

RESPOUR (P. M. DE).

Rares Experiences sur l'Esprit Mineral, pour la Preparation et Transmutation des Corps Metaliques. OÙ est enseigné la maniere de faire les Agens necessaires, qui ont esté jusques aujourd'huy inconnus & cachez au Public. Avec la connoissance du mouvement general & particulier du Monde Elementaire & de ce qui y est contenu. Par Monsieur D * * * Tome premier. A Paris, Chez Emanuel Langlois, ruè S. Iacques, à la Reyne du Clergé. Et Chez Claude Barbin, au Palais, sur le second Perron de la sainte Chapelle. M.DC.LXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [24] 72; 106; 100 [2]. Though entitled Tome premier the work is complete. At all events no second volume is mentioned. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, Liv. iii. Pp. 38-42.

P. M. von Respurs besondere Versuche vom Mineral-Geist zur Auflösung und Verwandlung derer Metallen auch von der Bewegung der Welt und ihrer Theile. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt mit Anmerkungen erst herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Henkeln Königl. Pohnl. und Churfl. Sächsischen Bergrath nunmehr aber aufs neue durchsehen und hier und da vermehret von D. Johann Gottlob Lehmann Königl. Preufsisch. Bergrath, Mitglied der Kais. Rufsischen, Königl. Preufs. Akademie derer Wissensch. und der Churmaynzisch. nützlichen Wissenschaften. Leipzig, bey Engelhart Benjamin Schwickert 1772.

8°. Pp. 333. Index [15]. Advertisements [2]. Frontispiece. Pp. 15-16 dropped. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, pp. 263-265, and note pp. 280-284.

Rares Expériences sur l'esprit minéral pour la préparation et transmutation des corps métalliques où est enseigné la manière de faire les Agens nécessaires, qui ont été jusqu'aujourd'hui inconnus et cachés au Public. Avec la connoissance du mouvement général et particulier du Monde Élémentaire et de ce qui y est contenu. Par Monsieur de Respour. Tome Premier. Nouvelle Édition revue et corrigée par Christian Frederic Keller, Docteur en Médecine et Physicien ordinaire du Baillage de Langensalza. Avec Privilège du Sérén. Elect. de Saxe. à Leipzig, chez Christian Gottlob Hilscher 1777.

8°. Pp. [30] 192. Though called Tome premier the work is complete. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, pp. 146-148.

The first edition is that of 1668. The author's name is contained in the 'Privilege,' but whether the letters S. P. M. preceding the name are Respour's initials or not I am unable to say, but have assumed that they are. In the German the initials are P. M. so that S. possibly stands for *Seigneur*.

The book had become extremely rare when it was translated by Henckel, with added notes, and published first at Dresden and Leipzig in 1743, re-edited by Lehmann and published in 1772 (as above), and then the original French was reprinted at Leipzig, 1777 (as above), with a preface by Keller, in which he comments on the translation, on Respour's aim, and on the term Zink which he employs. This word seems to have puzzled Lehmann also.

Henckel, in his preface, says that the author was from Flanders, and is of opinion from his phraseology that he was a soldier. He wrote this book at the age of 24, and in French, of which he admits he was not quite master. Henckel thinks that the initial D * * * on the title-page shows that the book was edited by some one else, but does it not stand simply for De Respour? He also questions whether the third book is by Respour on account of difference of style. It would appear that other books had been composed or meditated by Respour but where not published. Probably that is the reason why this appears alone as *Tome Premier*. A good deal of importance seems to have been attached to this book by the metallurgists of the time. The prefaces to the different editions should be considered,

RESPOUR (P. M. DE). *Continued.*

In the third book there is an exposition, section by section, of the Smaragdine table (pp. 38-42).

The three books into which the work is divided are entitled respectively:

I. De la Nature en General, pp. 72.

II. Des Agens Metaliques, pp. 106.

III. Le Retour d'Hermes, pp. 100.

In Book I. the signatures run from A to Eiiij in eights.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1085.

In Books II. and III. the signatures run continuously from A to N in eights.

Baumer quotes the German translation by Henckel, Dresden, 1743, 8°, enlarged by Lehmann, Leipzig, 1771, 8°, and this last is also quoted by Gmelin. The 1772 issue is not alluded to.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 56.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 338.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844 ii. p. 243, 1847, iv. p. 121.

RESPUR (P. M. VON).

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE).

RETZEL (GEORG FRIDERICH).

Der Sechs Tage-Wercke dieser Welt Geheime Bedeutung im Spiegel der uhralten, und Mosaischen Philosophie entdeckt, Was die Eigenschafft der oberen, und unteren Wasser sey; und wie daraus alles seinen Ursprung habe; Wie die Würckung des Oberen in das Untere vollenbracht, und daher in dieser Welt alles erhalten, und fortgepflanzt werde; Woher jedes sein Leben, auch wieder seinen Tod, und Verderben bekomme; Was der in Eden gepflanzte Garten, auch der von Eden ausgehende Strohm mit seiner vierfachen Abtheilung seyn könne; Was der Baum des Erkänntnisses, wie auch die List, und Sprechen der Schlangen gewesen; Wie das Austreiben von Garten Eden, und der davor gelagerte Cherubim mit den blossen hauenden Schwerdte zuverstehen; Welchen aus gleichen Principiis beygefüget wird Ein Bericht von denen unsichtbahnen Creaturen, Feuer- Luft- Wasser- und Erd-Geistern, auch Gespenstern, und andern diesen zugehörigen Sachen. Denen Suchenden der Wahrheit, und vom Geist der verwirrung in denen allermeist recipirten mancherley Meynungen noch nicht gantz geblendeten, Aus Liebe mitgetheilet von D. Georg Friderich Retzeln Fürstl. Braunsch. Lüneb. Berg-Rath, wie auch der Königl. Preufsischen Societät der Wissenschaften Mitgliede. Blanckenburg, Durch H. C. Struven, Hertzogl. privilegirten Buchdr. Anno 1722

8°. Pp. [48] 391 [1]. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Retzel, or Rätzel, was Dr. and Mining Councillor at Blankenburg, and member of the Royal Prussian Society of Sciences. Besides the above he wrote:

Der geheimen Natur eröffnete Pforten und deroselben wirkende Eigenschaften in gut und böse, woher erkannt werden mag, woraus Gesundheit

Hallische Vermischte Bibliothek, 1715, 15es Stück, p. 177.

Unschuldige Nachrichten; Fortgesetzte Sammlung von Alten und Neuen Theologischen Sachen, Leipzig, 1735, pp. 713-731 (an abstract of the work,

und Krankheit, ingleichen Medicin und Gift producirt werde, so auch was die Essentia rerum und die von allen Chymicis längst zu wissen gewünschte erste Materie der philosophischen Universalmedicin sey, denen Suchenden zum Besten. Blankenburg, 1718, 8°.

and a concluding condemnation of it as a 'fanatical, Böhmic book').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 577.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 363.

REUDENIUS (MICHAEL).

Bedencken ob vnd wie die Artzneyen, so durch die Alchimistische Kunst bereitet werden, sonderlich vom Vitriol, Schwefel, Antimonio Mercurio, vnd dergleichen fruchtbarlich zugebrauchen sein. Menniglich zur nachrichtung kürztlich verfasset, durch Michaelen Reudenium, der Philosophey vnd Medicin Doctorem, vnd der zeit verordneten Physicum der Keyserlichen freyen Berckstadt Schlackenwalds. Mit einer kurtzen Vorrede von dem vnterschied der Hermetischen vnd Galenischen Medicin Ioachimi Tanckij, D. & Profess. Cum gratia & privilegio. Leipzig In verlegung Johann Rosen, Buchhendlers daselbst, Im Jahr M.DC.V.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 101 [1]. MS. notes at the end. Title red and black in a narrow border.

Colophon and Emblem: Michael destroying Satan:—Gedruckt zu Leipzig bey Michael Lantzenberger. Im Jahr 1605.

He was the son of Ambrosius Reuden, doctor of theology, not at Bamberg, but probably at Jena, and was born about 1571 or 1572, and was the eldest of seven. He became doctor of medicine, lived in Schlackenwald, and practised at Karlsbad with great reputation.

He wrote several tracts:

Disputatio de dolore, Jena, 1596, 4°.

Observationes de Thermis Carolinis, Jena, 1611, 8°; Leipzig, 1614, 12°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 364 (calls him 'Bambergensis').

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 821, 1050.

Joh. Christoph. Becman, *Catalogus Bibliothecae Publicae Universitatis Francofurtanae*, Francof. ad Viadrum, 1706, p. 245 (Observationes Carolinae, Jen., 1611, 8°; Ep. de novo Gummi purgante, Lugd., 1625, 12°).

Jo. Caspar Zeumer, *Vitae Professorum . . . qui in illustri Academia Ienensi . . . vixerunt et adhuc vivunt*, Ienae, 1711, Classis I. p. 94.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 56.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 702.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 290.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 877 (born at Bamberg).

De novo gummi purgante epistola ad Schwarziwm. Ejusdem apologia ad Hechstetterum cum Payeri Tractat. de thermis Carolinis, Lips., 1614, 8°; Leyden, 1625, 12°.

De corporibus mineralibus, praecipue metallis in genere, Jenae, 1600 4°.

Observationes Carolinae, darinnen von der Natur des Kaiser Karlsbades gehandelt wird, translated into German by Melchior Rethnicus, Jena, 1611, 8°; Leipz., 1614, 12°.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1039.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2028; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1863.

Frid. Boerner, *Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum physico-medicorum. . . specimen secundum*, Helmestadii, 1752, pp. 61-65 ('Discursus philosophico- medicus,' Jena, 1618, 8°, about Karlsbad).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 417.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 377.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 588.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 513, 568; 1798, ii. p. 771, (discourse on Karlsbad and Eger, Jena, 1718).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, pp. 101, 124.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

He wrote a small number of medical works:

De pollinctura et sepultura cadaverum.

Decisiones, Basileae, 1578, 4°.

Epistolae, Francof., 1600, 8°.

Tractatus de Scorbuto, 1600.

Urinarum probationes Iodoci Willichii illustratae Scholii Medicis, . . . Remedia item plurima ex urina desumpta, Basil., 1582, 8°.

Curationes et observationes medicæ in the 'Sylloge' of Georg Hieron. Welsch, Aug Vindel., 1668, 4°.

Beschreibung des mineralischen Bades zu Wemdingen, Neuburg, 1618, 8°.

This was apparently a posthumous publication.

'Pandora' is not mentioned by Eberti, but his judgment on the author is flattering: 'Vir certe eruditus, qui editis cultissimi sui ingenii & exquisitæ doctrinæ lucubrationibus aeternum nomen sibi comparavit,' but his name is hardly remembered now.

The first edition of the present work appeared in 1582, with the following title-page:

Pandora, Das ist Die Edelste Gab Gottes, oder der Werde vnnnd Heilsamme Stein der Weisen, mit welchem die alten Philosophi, auch Theophrastus Paracelsus, die vnuollkommene Metallen, durch gewalt des Fewrs verbessert: sampt allerley schädliche vnd vnheilsame Krankheiten, jnerlich vnd eusserlich haben vertrieben.

Ein Guldener Schatz welcher durch einen Liebhaber diser Kunst, von seinem Vntergang errettet ist worden, vnnnd zu nutz allen Menschen, fürnemlich den Liebhabern der Paracelsischen Artzney, erst jetz in Truck verfertigt.

Getruckt zu Basel. Anno M.D.LXXXII. 8° pp. [16] 309 [1 blank]. *Colophon:* Getruckt zu Basel, bey Samuel Apiario. Symbolical woodcuts in the text.

Reusner was apparently only the editor of this book, and he calls it 'Pandora Francisci Epimethei' as if that were indeed the author's name. That, however, wears the air of a pseudonym, and accordingly Fictuld informs us that the real name of the author was Ulmannus, and that he was a Franciscan.

Schmieder, on the other hand, states boldly, 'Hieronymus Reufsner wrote: Epimethei Pandora oder Stein der Weisen, . . . Basel, 1598, 8°.

Though the book probably made its first appearance in 1582, at all events in German, it or the symbolical pictures in it, were known some time earlier.

In an anonymous tract, entitled: 'Liber de

Ars Aurifera, 1572, p. 664.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 274.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 702, 987.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 213.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 686.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp.

41b, 131b, 157b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686 p. 430.

Johann Caspar Eberti, *Leorinum eruditum, in quo viri, quos protilit Leoberga Silesiorum, scriptis et eruditione celebres, centuria quadam comprehenduntur ac breviter, delineantur*, Wratislaviae, 1714, p. 45, and references.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 56.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 703.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 964.

arte chimica incerti auctoris,' printed in the ARS AURIFERA, 1572, there appears at the conclusion of Cap. xvii. a description which applies unmistakably to certain of the allegorical plates contained in the 'Pandora,' though the book itself is not mentioned by name.

After explaining these in some detail and showing how widely symbols had been used the author adds: 'Has not also Ulmannus a Franciscan monk and "frater minor" described our wisdom with great skill in the German tongue and tested it by the Passion, and proved that it is sure?' It is on this passage that Fictuld based his statement that Ulmannus was the author of the *Pandora*, but it is difficult to see any justification of this view in the words employed.

This anonymous tract is contained, of course, in the different editions and translations of the ARS AURIFERA. See the edition of 1610, i. pp. 400-401, and Morgenstern's translation, 1613, i. p. 552; 1750, i. p. 671.

It would seem, however, as if the plates had been known before 1572 whether accompanied by a verbal elucidation of their meaning or not.

For, even before this, namely in 1550, one or two of the plates had already appeared in the ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM along with the verses, which, with some omissions, are also contained in the 'Pandora.'

One of these plates, which represents a hermaphroditic figure holding in one hand a goblet with three serpents rising out of it, and in the other a single serpent, is referred to by Michael Maier in the *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, who says that between it and the accompanying verses—rythmic germanic he calls them—the author elucidates the whole of the art. Maier gives a translation, because they had not been put into Latin before, and because of their truth and merit. These are the verses in the 1550 edition of the ROSARIUM, sig. Miiiij.

Maier, however, has made his quotation from the ROSARIUM and not from the 'PANDORA' with which, indeed, he does not seem to have been acquainted. It may be observed that while both contain allegorical pictures, expressing alchemical processes, one set is quite different from the other with the exceptions already specified. The verses also seem to apply more correctly to the plate in the 'Pandora' to which they are referred, than to that in the Rosarium, but the subject is by no means clear and it stands in need of further investigation.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 203; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1874 (list of his works).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 118.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755,

ii. p. 323, 1778, iv. p. 55.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 252.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p.

236; 1779, iii. p. 84.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785 pp. 579, 582, 650 (Faustius' edition).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 293 (Pandora, 1598).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 323, 514.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1044.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 368.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS).

Pandora: Das ist, Die edelst Gab Gottes, oder der werde vnd heilsame Stein der Weysen, mit welchem die alten Philosophi, auch Theophrastus Paracelsus, die vnuollkommene Metallen durch gewalt des Fewrs verbessert: sampt allerley schedliche vnd vnheilsame krankheiten, jnnerlich vnnnd eusserlich haben vertrieben. Ein Guldener Schatz, welcher durch einen Liebhaber dieser Kunst, von seinem Vndergang errettet ist worden, vnd zu Nutz allen Menschen, fürnemlich den Liebhabern der Paracelsischen Artzney, jetzt widerumb in Truck verfertigt. Getruckt zu Basel, Durch Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [16] 317 [1 blank]. [1] *Colophon:* Getruckt zu Basel durch Sebastianum Henricpetri. Anno cIo Io xxcviii. [1] Petri's device. 42 woodcuts.

He was the son of Christopher Reusner, and was born at Lemberg in Silesia 26 Sept., 1558. He graduated as M. D. at Basel, and became town

physician at Hof in Vogtland and then at Nördlingen.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

Compendium Alchymist. Novum, sive Pandora Explicata et Figuris Illustrata.

See FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL).

REUSS (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH).

D. Christ. Frider. Reuss Medicinæ Professoris Publici in Alma Eberhardino-Carolina, Serenissimi Ducis Margrafii Badensis Consilarii, Acad. Imp. nat. curios. Reg. Dan. Scient. ejusque oecon. Elect. Mogunt. nec. non Soc. Elect. Lips. oecon. Tigur. phys. & Berol. amicorum naturæ Scrutator. Sodal.

Dispensatorium Universale seu Lexicon Chémico-Pharmaceuticum ad Tempora nostra Accommodatum Editio Secunda aucta et emendata Sectio Prior A-L. Argentorati Apud Amand Koenig 1791.

8°. Pp. xxxii. 1-640. Sectio Posterior M-Z [4] 645-1504. Round in 4 vols. Interleaved, MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

Christian Friedrich Reuss was born at Copenhagen 7 July, 1745. He studied in Tübingen, took the degree of M.D. in 1769, and after graduation travelled through Germany. In 1771 he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine at Tübingen, and, in 1796, ordinary professor. He was councillor of the Marchgraf of Durlach, a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, the Physical Society of Zurich, and of other Societies in Leipzig,

Mainz, and Berlin, and in 1808 was created Knight of the Württemberg Civil Service order, and died 17 (19) Oct., 1814 (1813).

He is the author of a number of works on medicine, botany, pharmacy, dietetics, technology, veterinary medicine, social economy, &c. He contributed nothing to Chemistry in special.

It was his brother, Jeremias David, who compiled the *Repertorium commentationum*, and *Das gelehrte England*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 576.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 798.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 692.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 613.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1876, iv, p. 310.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 714 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. P. 93.

REVELATOR.

See MAGNI Philosophorum Arcani Revelator, 1688.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 101.

REYHER (SAMUEL).

Samuelis Reyheri, Jc. Antecessoris & Mathematicum Professoris in Academia

Christian-Albertina Juridico-Philosophica Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex

Chymico Metallo factis. Kiliae Holsatorum, c15 Ioc xcii. Typis Joachimi

Reumannii, Acad. Typogr.

4°. Pp. [8], [1] 2-141. Index [3]. Folding plate of a Pedigree. Woodcuts of medals, etc., in the text.

REYHER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

Reyher, son of Andreas Reyher was born at Schleusingen 19 April, 1635. After attending school there, he went in 1654 to Leipzig University, and found a friend and patron in Andreas Winkler. He became bachelor in 1655, master in 1656. He then went to Holland, continued his studies at Leyden, and returned to Leipzig. He delivered lectures, but soon after was appointed tutor of the eldest son of Duke Ernst in Gotha. In 1665 he was made Doctor of Laws at Leyden, and, thereafter, the same year was chosen professor of mathematics and law at Kiel. He rose to various offices, was a councillor, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died At Kiel, 22 Nov., 1714.

He wrote very largely on optics, astronomy meteorology, &c., and a tract 'De auro et argento chymico,' which seems to be merely the present work under another title. In the present work, besides describing coins made from chemical gold and silver, he has chapters on Chemical Enigmas, Goldmaking among the Egyptians, on Mercury, on the goodness of chemical gold, on the Canon law condemning goldmaking, opinions of jurists about artificial gold, &c., winding up with the narratives of the curious occurrence at Walkenried. In the Benedictine monastery of Walkenried, afterwards used as a school, the boys were trying one day in the cloister who could jump the farthest when one of them lighted on a place where he stuck fast and could not be moved by his companions. The master came, and when he too failed it occurred to him that the place must be spell-bound, so that the boy could not get away until something hidden was revealed. So he bade the boy look about him and when he observed letters and marks on the wall, and had shown them to the master, the latter understood that treasure was concealed there, and the boy was forthwith free to move from the enchanted place. When all was quiet the master returned, opened the place indicated in the wall, abstracted a small box and then disappeared leaving his belongings behind him. From which people suspected that the box had contained the Lapis philosophicus. Wishing confirmation of this narrative as given by Morhof, Reyher got a letter from a bookseller in Lüneberg, Johann Stern by name, to this effect: 'In 1656,' he says, 'when I was living at Wolfenbüttel, I was asked by my cousin to visit the rector at Walkenried and enquire how his son, who was on that foundation, was getting on. I did so, and stopped there a couple of days on account of the quiet and solitude of the place, the rector, when he had leisure, conducting me over the mine

As we were walking in the cloister, he said he must tell me a queer story. Sometime previously,

For chemical coins and medals, see Buddeus, *Quaestio an Alchemistae sint in Republica tolerandi?* Haleæ Magdeb., 1702, and in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. (in German). *Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 198, 262.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1013.

Möller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 716-725.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2038; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1916.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ix. i. p. 154.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 481; 1777, ii. p. 769.

in the cloister, the boys made a mark and tried who could jump beyond it. When so engaged one boy landed with both feet on a spot where he stood firmly fixed. The boys in their alarm pulled him but in vain, and then they told the rector, who also was unable to help him. He, however, after long consideration directed the boy to look for marks or signs, and at last on a pillar he saw some Greek writing which he had to repeat. So much the rector gathered that in the pillar there was a vessel with money, and whoever trod upon this particular place would see the writing and reveal the secret. As soon as this happened the boy was free to go. In the pillar was found a stone vessel containing money, and it and its contents were sent to Zelle, to Duke Christian Ludwig.'

The date of this letter, Reyher tells us, was about the Kalends of April, 1690, which date can hardly miss being correct.

Still another and more lurid version was sent to Reyher by Dr. Jacob Weit, physician of the Duke of Saxony, and an excellent chemist.

'At Walkenried some six and thirty or forty years ago [therefore just about the same time as the preceding], there was a college, and above the cloister a hall, before the old building had fallen to pieces on the ceiling a circle, and on the wall certain writing and characters. In the window was a chest very carefully built of stone,

'A scholar having come within the circle, was unable to move from the place. The circle and writing on the wall were otherwise not visible except at the very moment which the scholar had chanced upon. But just at this point he both saw the circle above him, and could read the writing on the east wall, and could find to the south the stone box strangely marked out. Thereupon he was free to step out of the circle.

'I have since then,' continues Weit, 'frequently myself examined the chest along with others; but in 1687 I had the fancy to go with some persons to the hall and try the effect of the divining rod; and as we were not far from the box, we observed the rod to be strongly attracted. We had to relinquish our designs, however, on account of the great terror which fell upon us. For though it was broad day, it became obscure about us, and with. Out our frightening each other, we all grew pale, and when we found ourselves once more in safety we each had the same story to tell, namely that we felt as if a wind had passed through us and we were being drawn up to the ceiling by the hair.' An adventure more appropriate to the venerable ruin with its lovely double cloister—where Basil Valentin is said to have worked—than that of the jumping boys.

De Feller, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1793, vii. p. 606.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 330. Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 205.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 515. Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 150.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 382. Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 617.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 89, sqq. H. C. Bolton, *Contributions of Alchemy on Numismatics*, read to the New York Numismatic and Archeological Society, Dec. 5, 1889, N. York, 1890, 4°, pp. 44.