

RHAZES.

Excerpta ex libro luminis luminum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 167.

Excerpta aus dem Buche, lumen luminum genannt.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 394.

Abu Bekr Muhammed Ben Zakeriyah er-Rasi called Rasis, Razis, Rhasis Rhazes, was the son of a merchant of Ray in Irak, Chorassan, where he was born about 850-860. In his younger years he was most attracted by music, and until the age of thirty he was known only as a good singer and lute player, though he pursued also the business of a money changer. Dissatisfied however with this manner of life, he devoted himself with intense zeal to the study of philosophy and medicine, and went to Bagdad, where he was a pupil of Ibn Zein el-Taberi. Having acquired great knowledge he returned to Ray, and was appointed director of the Hospital, from which he was subsequently promoted to the same office in the Hospital at Bagdad. His lectures and demonstrations were numerously attended, and he attracted students from foreign countries. He studied, and practised, and wrote, and was called 'the observer' on account of his attention to the phenomena which passed before him. His authorities were Hippocrates, Galen, Aetius Oribasius, and Paulus Aegineta, and he travelled far and wide to gain experience and to converse with learned men.

To the prince El Mansur, a rich, learned and powerful ruler, he dedicated a medical work elMansuri, and he visited him in order to present him with his 'Compendium of Chemistry.' The prince was delighted and gave him 1000 dinars, but expressed a desire to see some practical proof of the statements in the book, and supplied the apparatus and funds required. The experiments, however, would not succeed, and El Mansur then got angry and said: 'I should never have thought a philosopher capable of deliberate falsehood in a work represented by him as a scientific treatise which will engage people's hearts in a labour from which they can draw no advantage; I have rewarded you richly for your trouble, and now I must punish you for your affirmation of lies.' Whereupon he struck him across the head with a whip and sent him straightway back to Bagdad. By this blow, it is said, Rhazes had one of his eyes injured,

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

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 578 verso.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1576, p. 98.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, pp. 265-266 (list of editions).

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, pp. 108, 110, 123, 141.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.

Joannes Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica, sive Bibliotheca Medica macta, continuata, consummata*, Francof., 1609, pp. 461-62.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 142.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 211.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 254.

and it ended in him becoming totally blind. When he was urged to have an operation performed, he refused, with the reply: 'I have seen the world.' 'Hoc verò verberè Rex Rasæo et lacrymas et verba ista: Iam vidi mundum extorsit,' as Spizelius puts it. He died at a good age about 923 or 932, but various dates are given.

He is the reputed author of a great number of works on medicine and philosophy and science, lists of which are given by Casiri, Von Hammer -Purgstall and Wustenfeld, from Ibnol-Kofthi, the Fihrist and other sources.

On chemistry he is reputed to have written several works: Duodecim libri de arte chemica, Arcanorum liber, Perfectionis liber; Liber Lapidis minor; Confirmatio artis chimie; but for their authenticity I cannot vouch.

One says that only quotations from his chemical writings remain, and that those which pass under his name are fictitious; whereas others say that they are on the whole genuine.

The works of Hippocrates, Galen and Rhazes were the classical authorities at Louvain in 1617 when Eloy was there, so that the medical schools were still in the leading strings of authority even at that time. Judgment, of course, has been passed upon him: Arnaldus said that he was 'in speculatione clarus, in opere promptus, in iudicio providus, in experientia probatus', another says, 'As a philosopher, Rhazes was a barbarous eclectic; as a physician his reputation is based legitimately only on his description of the small-pox.'

These opinions are perhaps not quite so discordant as they seem to be.

Rhazes is credited with a great number of wise remarks applicable to the practice of the physician. But there is one which is not inappropriate to the present subject, and therefore may be quoted: 'Who knows not chemistry does not deserve the name of philosopher.' A like observation was made by Matthiolus. The lapse of a thousand years has only intensified its truth.

Theophilus Spizelius, *Sacra Bibliothecarum illustrium Arcana resecta, sive MSS. theologorum in præcipuis Europæ Bibliothecis extantium designatio cum preliminari dissertatione, Specimine novæ Bibliothecæ Universalis et Coronide Philologica*, Augustæ Vindelicorum, 1668. (In the 'Specimen Bibliothecæ universalis,' sig. I 5 recto, under Abubether or Abubeker, printed editions are enumerated and Ibn Khalikan's account of what El Mansour said and did to him is quoted.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 3-5 (list of his works).

Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 1697, p. 712.

Christianus Joan. Langius, 'Historia Medica,' p. 16, in *Opera Omnia Medica*, ed. Rivinus, Lipsiæ, 1704.

Philippe Hecquet, *Liber de purganda Medicina a curarum sordibus*, 1714, Proloquium, p. viii.

Joh. Christoph. Wolffius, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, 1715, i. p. 1012, No. 1904; 1733, iv. p. 746, No.

xi.

RHAZES. *Continued.*

Barchenus, *De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, Diss. xvii, §12, p. 295.

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1725, i. pp. 72, 98, 27_ (chemical operations); 1726, ii. pp. 43-47 (life and standing); 50-69 (review of his opinions and practice); 88, 89, 197, 198, &c.

Leo Africanus, 'De viris quibusdam illustribus apud Arabes libellus,' cap. vi, in Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1726, xiii. p. 266. (Leclerc says it is full of errors.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731,

II. ii. pp. 57-58.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 104, 547, 714, 742.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, i. col. 218 (under Abubeker).

Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicae Specimen*, 1734, p.

37.

Andreas Ottomar Goeliche, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomies*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 108.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 704.

Petrus a Castro, *Bibliotheca Medici eruditi*, ed. Andreas Pasta, Bergomi, 1742 p. 31.

Lenget, Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 80, 465: iii. pp. 52, 153.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, i. col. 43.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 497: ii. pp. 581, 678, 716.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 132.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 323; 1778, iv. pp. 56-61.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 70.

Casiri, *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*, 1760, i. pp. 262, 266, &c., &c.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 44 (a mere mention).

Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiæ*, 1766, iii. p. 79.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*,

1770, i. pp. 140-144

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 180; ii. pp. 642, 643.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774 i. p. 129.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 127.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 364.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 98, 505.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literaturgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 115, § 118.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 519.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 7.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 167.

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xxx. *sub* Rhazes.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 1.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. pp. 390-412.

Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 186; no date, xxxv. p. 272.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 95.

Hadji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopaedicum*, ed. Flugel, 1835-1858: ii. pp. 5, 581; iii. 12, 108, 640; iv. 343; v. 61, 245, 271, 280; vi. 42, 186.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III, ii. p. 800.

Isensee, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, i. pp. 89, 199, 200, 201, 259.

Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aertze und Naturforscher*, 1840, pp. 40-49.

Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Geschichte . . . der ältern Medicin*, Leipzig, 1841, p. 340-345.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 323, 325; 1866, i. pp. 340-343.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 56; 1844, ii. p. 201; 1847, iv. pp. 180, 274 (distillation and spirit of wine).

Wm. Alex. Greenhill, 'A Treatise on the Small-Pox and Measles,' by Rhazes, Sydenham Society, 1848, 8°, with introduction, prefaces, text, notes and indices.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp.

38, 142; 1849, ii. p. 70.

Von Hammer, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, 1853, iv. pp. 357-376.

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, Paris, 1853, pp. 158 (his life), 185 (chemical knowledge).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 97 (a long account).

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 78, 381, 961.

Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier und der Ssabismus*, St. Petersburg, 1856, ii. p. xiv.

Ernst F. H. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii.

pp. 120, 121, 155, 167-170, 235, 468.

Knight, *The English Cyclopaedia* (Biography), 1857, v. col. 69.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 620.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xli, col. 779 (and references).

Ibn Khalikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, by MacGuckin de Slane, 1868, iii. pp. 311-314.

Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i. pp. 272, 273, 314.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 670.

Kitâb el-Fihrist, ed. Flügel, 1871, i. (text) p. 299; 1872, ii. (notes) p. 144.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1874, 3ème Série, ii. p. 580 (article by Leclerc).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 524, 568 581. 1882, iii. pp. 61, 374.

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i. pp. 336-354; 338, 339, 352 (alchemy), (Leclerc corrects errors in Casiri, Wüstenfeld, and others).

Hirsch, *Lexikon der hervorragenden Aertze aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. pp. 168-170 (by Hirsch).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 169.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii, p. 112.

J. Berendes, *Die Pharmacie bei den alteren Culturvölkern*, 1891, ii. pp. 125-138.

RHENANUS (JOHANN).

Urocriterium Chymiatricum, sive Ratio Chymiatrica Exacte Dijudicandi Urinas ex Tribus Principiis activis, & uno Passivo, hactenus neglectis Aphoristice

RHENANUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

ostensa, Auctore Johanne Rhenano Hasso. Marpurgi Cattorum Ex Officinâ Kezelianâ. M.DC.IX.

8°. Sigs. 1 leaf, A₃, B-E in eights, E₃ blank, or, pp. [60, 3 blank], not numbered. Folding table.

Another edition is mentioned: Francof., 1614, 8°, and it is contained in the collected works, p. 327.

Johannis Rhenani, Medici Celeberrimi, Opera Chymiatica, quae hactenus in Lucem prodierunt omnia, a plurimis, quae in prioribus editionibus irepserant, mendis vindicata, & selectissimis medicamentis aucta, inque vnum fasciculum collecta, quorum catalogum versa indicabit pagina. Francofurti Sumptibus Conradi Eifridi. Anno M DC XXXV.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank] 367 [1 blank]. Folding table. 44 woodcuts of apparatus. Vignette.

An edition of Frankfurt, 1641, is reported and there is one: Francofurti, apud Jacobum Gothofredum Seylerum. Anno MDCLXVIII. 8°, pp. [2] [15, 1 blank] 367 [1 blank]; folding table.

This is a reissue of the remainder of the 1635 edition with a new and new-dated title-page wanting the symbolical vignette, and with the omission of the Epistola Dedicatoria to Bruno Carolus ab Uffeln, dated 1634, and the half-title to the 'Chymotechnica.' It is not really a new edition.

The writings contained in this collection are these:

Solis è Puteo emergentis, hoc est, Chymotechnicorum Libri III., pp. 1-179.

The first book contains a description, with illustrations, of chemical apparatus, of operations, and of the preparation of certain substances. Book second deals with the 'Lapis Philosophicus,' Book third is a 'Clavis & Manuctio in libros Theophrasti Paracelsi.'

Aureus Tractatus de Philosophorum Lapide. Ab adhuc vivente, sed anonymo Philosopho Germanicè in lucem emissus, nunc autem in Latinum donatus, pp. 181-253.

This tract, says Rhenanus in his prefatory note to the reader, appeared originally in the *Dyas Tripartita* of Heermann Condeesyanus, and was subsequently rendered into Latin in an inaccurate and misleading version by some one ignorant of chemistry, and published by Lucas Jennis at Frankfurt in the MUSEUM HERMETICUM (*q. v.*).

He, therefore, thought it worth while to give à correct translation.

Epistola de Solutione et Menstruo Philosophorum. T. G. Chymiatrophili ad Dn. Auctorem, pp. 254-257.

Responsio Auctoris, pp. 258-271.

Antidotarium Pestilentiale. Hoc est: Brevis quidem, sed ex rei medicæ fontibus petitus, de horrenda illa lue pestifera, eiusque origine, operationibus, & curatione discursus . . . Lingua vernacula olim in lucem emissus a Johanne Rhenano. Nunc vero in Latinam linguam translatus per Fridericum Vogt, Medicum Hassum, pp. 273-326.

Vrocriterium Chymiaticum, sine Ratio Chymiatica exacte diuidendi vrinas ex tribus principiis actiis, & vno passiuo, hactenus neglectis; aphonstice ostensa: Auctore Johanne Rhenano, pp. 327-367.

The author's name was properly Rheinkland, and he was the son of Dr. Martin Rhenanus, and grandson of Johannes Rhenanus, who was first preacher and afterwards superintendent of the salt works at Allendorf, Rhenanus was born at

Cassel, but Strieder was unable to ascertain the date either of his birth or death.

He studied at Marburg under Hartmann, took the degree of M.D. in 1610, and became physician in Cassel of the Landgrave Moritz, who employed him actively in chemical experiments. His wife died in September, 1637, aged 57, and the marriage of a son, Johannes in 1632, is mentioned.

Besides the present works there are the following: Dissertatio chymotechnica, in qua totius operationis chymicæ methodus practica clarè ob oculos ponitur. . . sub præsidio, . . . Johannis Hartmanni . . . Marpurgi Cattorum, 1610, 4°, with a folding table.

The title 'Opera chymiatica' is not that given originally to the above book. It is:

Solis è puteo emergentis: sive Dissertationis chymotechnicæ Libri tres. In quibus totius Operationis chymicæ methodus Practica: Materia lapidis Philosophici, & nodus (*sic*) soluendi eius, operandique, vt & Clavis operum Paracelsi, qua abstrusa explicantur deficientia suppleuntur. Cum præfatione Chymicæ Veritatem asserente. Authore Ioanne Rhenano, Medico. Liber primus. Francofurti, M.DC. XIII. 4°. Engraved border round the title, folding table, woodcuts in the text. In three parts, with separate title-pages and pagination.

Numerous editions are recorded: Francof., 1623, 8°, 1625, 1635, 8° (as above), 1641, 8°; 1668, 8°; 1676, 8°.

Antidotarium Pestilentiale, Frankf., 1613-4 (in German).

Syntagma harmoniæ chymico-philosophicæ sive philosophorum antiquorum conscientium hactenus quidem plurimum desideratorum sed nondum in lucem publicam editorum, collectum & distributum in certas decades, Francof., 1625, 8°.

This work 'Syntagma harmoniæ chymico-philosophicæ' is presumably identical with one which bears a somewhat different title: Harmoniæ imperscrutabilis chymico-philosophicæ decades duæ, quibus continentur auctores de Lapide, Francofurti 1625, 8°; of the twenty tracts in which a list is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy. He also states that it is a continuation of a collection with the same title, but containing three decades of hitherto unpublished tracts, made by Hermann Condeesyanus, Francofurti, 1625, 8°. I do not know whether this is a fact, or not, but I doubt it. In the British Museum Catalogue, under Condeesyanus, there is the following entry: Harmoniæ imperscrutabilis Chymico-Philosophicæ, sive philosophorum antiquorum consentientium . . . nondum in lucem . . . missorum decas I, . . . Colletæ ab H. C. D.

RHENANUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

(Decas II. Collecta studio et industria J. Rhenani.) 2 pt. *Francofurti*, 1625, 8°. This contains the twenty tracts. (There is, by the way, no cross reference in the B. M. Catalogue from Rhenanus to Condeesyanus.)

Two works in manuscript by him remain:

Secreta quaedam de præparatione lapidis philosophici, and Speculum aestheticum, a comedy in which all the senses take part and the tongue has a contention with the others.

The grandfather, who seems to have been a person of great energy and spirit, passed an active and unsettled life and had disputes and quarrels with a number of people. Objection was taken to

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 899, 1002.

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 196.

Mercklin, *Lindentius renovatus*, 1686, p. 666 (list of his books).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731,

II. ii. p. 59.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 705.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 42, 274, 275.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1128.

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

RHODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

See RODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

RHODIANUS.

See RACHAIDIBI.

Rhodianus is one of the group of writers whose joint production is printed in some of the editions of Geber's works, as well as in the 'Ars aurifera' and

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 522.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 197, 255.

RHOMÆUS (AGRICOLA).

Vade-mecum Philosophicum.

See PHILAETHA (ÆYRENÆUS), Enarratio, 1678, p. 189.

Semler says that Rhomæus was the same person as Starkey, and that the name Agricola Rhomæus is a translation of George Starkey, where *ρῶμαϊος* is a play upon Stark, or Starkey, the Strong; so that Rhomæus is really the same person as Philaetha.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 51.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN CONRAD).

Experiments.

See COLSON (LANCELOT), Philosophia Maturata, 1668, p. 82.

his being both a clergyman and a saltmaker; the saltmakers disliked his innovations, and his salary was occasionally withheld from him. He was, however, the ablest of his family, and his grandson speaks of him making a discovery of coal and using it for salt boiling, which would be somewhere about the year 1580. His life was described by U. F. Kopp in his 'Beytrag zur Geschichte des Salzwerks in den Soden bei Allendorf an der Werra,' Marburg, 1788, 8°, from which Strieder has taken his account, and more recently there is a biography by H. Cramer Johannes Rhenanus der Pfarrherr und Salzgräfe zu Allendorf an der Werra, Halle, 1879, 8°, pp. 41.

col. 2046; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1949.

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

433.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 515.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Cassel, 1797, xi. pp.

310-321.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, pp. 106, 109, 124, 132.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 353.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 333;

1869, ii. p. 325.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 343, 353, 389.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 115.

Other collections. So far as I have seen, nothing is known about them conjointly or separately, though they are mentioned by several writers.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 171.

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

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 130.

Ladrage's view is that Rhomæus is only one of Philaetha's numerous pseudonyms, and commits the common error of confusing him with Thomas Vaughan, or Eugenius Philaethes.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1109 note.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN CONRAD). *Continued.*

His first name is not given in Colson's little collection, but as he is styled "Rumellus of New-Market," as if he belonged to the Eastern Counties and was connected with the Turf, there can hardly be a doubt that he means Johann Conrad Rhumelius of Neumark.

Johann Konrad Rhumel, called also Janus Chunradus, was born at Neagora, or Neumark, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 August, 1597, and became skilful in the fine arts, especially in poetry. He studied theology and then medicine at Heidelberg and Strasburg, and spent some time in travelling in France, England, Scotland and Holland. He served in 1621 as 'Medicus Castrensis' with the army of Ernest, Count Mansfeld, and in 1622 with Albert Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, after which he settled in his own country as a practitioner, and on 29 June, 1630, graduated M.D. at Altorf. The

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, p. 1554 ('Acidulae Goeppingenses . . . laudatæ,' Amb., 1597, 8°), & *passim*.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 235 (enters his name as Ianus Chunradus Rhumelius, and gives the dates of his works as between 1624-30).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 166, 197.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 689.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 559 (calls him Johannes Conradus Rhumelius).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1389, portrait, plate 64 (gives a lengthy account of him).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Qqq 3 verso, 1661; (list of his curious works).

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

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 62.

Douglas, *Bibliographiae Anatomicae Specimen*, 1734, p. 228.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

Johann-Pharam. Rhumelii. Opuscula Chymico-Magico-Medica. Darinnen allerley Artzneyen, wider jnnerliche vnd äusserliche Gebrechen der Weiber: Vnterricht allerley Bruch vnd Fürfall an Männern vnd Weibern, ohne Schnidt vnd Schmetzen zuheilen: die versehrte Blasen, vnd die den Vrin nicht halten können, zu curiren: Auch das Podagra magneticè zu vertreiben. Item Panacea Aurea, oder gründliche Beschreibung defs Auri Potabilis: Aller Balsam, sampt jhrem Brauch: Aller warmen Bäder, wie auch Basilica Chymica, vnd Spagyrisches Haufs- vnd Reise-Apotecklein, Mit angehengeter Kriegs-Artzney, vnd gantz neuen vnd nutzlichen Hebammenkunst, Gedruckt im Jahr MDC.XXXV.

12°. Pp. [8] 1-240 [21] 242-458. Index [7, 7 blank].

The works in this collected edition are the following: Gynaecopharmaceutica, das ist: Weiber-Artzney, wider allerhand gefährliche, jnnerliche vnd äusserliche Kranckheiten defs Weiblichen Geschlechts. . . pp. 1-32.

Herniarum cura Magnetica. Das ist: Welcher gestalt man allerley Rupturas, Weyd- vnd Mutterbrüche, . . . allein Magneticè vnd per Transplantationem curiren solle. Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 33-69.

following year, January 29, he removed to Nürnberg, as 'medicus collegiatus Norimbergensis,' and 9 Oct., 1634, was made physician in ordinary to the Xenodochium ad Spiritum Sanctum. At the same time he was physician of Prince Augustus of Anhalt. He died 1 Sept., 1661, of paralysis.

He wrote some works on medicine—his book, *Partus humanus*, Amberg., 1628, 8°, seems to be extremely scarce—some religious and poetical works—he turned Daniel and the Apocalypse into hexameters, and his poems and apophthegms are to be found in the *Delitiae Poetarum Germanicorum*, 1612, v. p. 837—and one which may be mentioned here: *Compendium Hermeticum de Macrocosmo & Microcosmo totius Philosophiæ & Medicinæ cognitionem compendiose complectens: additum est Dispensatorium chymicum novum de vera medicamentorum præparatione*, Francof., 1635, 12°.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1183.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 387, ii. pp. 597, 880.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2056.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 365 (the elder), 530 (the younger).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 353.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 323 (points out difficulties of date in Mercklin's account), 587.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 64.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 558. (Notice from Witte, Manget, and Jöcher); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 248 (list of works, from Gr. Theophilus, allgem. Bücher Lexikon).¹²

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 5.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 803.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 13.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 166.

Cura Podagrica Magica. Das ist: Kurtze doch eygentliche Beschreibung, wie man das schmerzthaffte Podagram, vnd Zipperlein, allein Magneticè & per Transplantationem curiren soll. Gedruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 71-89.

Panacea Aurea. Das ist: Kurtze doch gründliche Philosophische Beschreibung seines Auri potabilis, . . . Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., p. 91-133.

Therमारum et Acidularum Descriptio, Das ist:

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND). *Continued.*

Wild-Bads Beschreibung, . . . Vornemlich aber auff den Griefsbacher, Petersthaler vnd Egerischen Saur-Brunnen gerichtet. . . . Getruckt im Jahr M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 135-170. (At the end is a list of the baths and springs.)

Basilica Chymica, . . . Das ist: Spagirisch Königlich Kleinot vnd warhaffte Beschreibung seiner vortrefflichen Chymischen Artzneyen . . . Getruckt im Jahr, M. DC. XXXIV., pp. 171-209.

Κάτοπτρον Arcule medico-pharmaceuticæ . Ein spagirisches Hanfs- oder Reifs-Apotecklein . . . neben angehenckter Balsam-Kunst . . . Anno M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 211-240.

(At the end is a list of his medicines, with the prices.)

Medicamenta militaria dogmatica, hermetica et

magica. Das ist: Aufserlesene vnd experimentirte Kriegs Artzney, mit welchen ein Feld- oder Hand Apotecken aufgerüstet, vnd ein jeder Soldat auff den Nothfall (ihme selbst zu Nutz) versehen seyn solle. . . . Gedruckt im Jahr, 1634, pp. 241-338.

De Gravidarum, Parientium et Puerperarum Affectibus & Morbis. Das ist: Gantz neue, nützliche vnd nachnothwendige Hebammenkunst, . . . pp. 339-428.

Phalasia Tripartita, Das ist: Gründlicher bericht wie man die Mumiam Microcosmi ohne gefahr erlügen, künstlich bereiten vnd als ein Panaceam in allen folgenden Kranckheiten gebürlichen gebrauchen solle, pp. 429-458.

All the tracts have separate title-pages, included in the pagination.

Medicina Spagyrica oder Spagyrische Artzneykunst. In welcher

I. Compendium Hermeticum, darinnen die Kranckheiten in gemein in ihrem Ursprung zu erkennen, und wie sie zu curiren.

II. Antidotarium Chymicum, darinnen allerhand Chymische Medicamenta.

III. Jatrium Chymicum, darinnen unterschiedliche Kranckheiten auff Spagyrische Weifs zu curiren gelehret wird.

Erstlich von Johanne Pharamundo Rhumelio, Stückweifs an Tag geben, jetzo aber mit Hinzuthuung Pharmacopœæ Chymicæ und Herbarii Hermetici zusammen gelesen, und in gewisse Ordnung gebracht. Editio Secunda. M.DC.LXII. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Christian Hermsdorffs.

12°. Pp. [60, engraved title included] 769 [misprinted 169] [23]. Wants pp. 291-310. The engraved title is as follows: Medicina Spagyrica Tripartita oder Spagyrische Artzneykunst in dreij theil getheilet. Autore, Johanne Pharamundo Rhumelio. Franckfurt bej Christian Hennsdorffen, 1662. The ornamental border contains dexter and sinister, within niches, each surmounted by a pyramidal terminal, Hermes and Arnoldus de V. N.; below Hermes is a sick-room, below Arnoldus an apothecary's shop; in the centre, a furnace with a flask; above, in the centre, is an alchemical symbol: a dove descending from the sun to the earth from which two serpents are protruding.

The contents of the present book are the following:

- I. Compendium Hermeticum, p. 1.
- II. Compendium Hermeticum aliud, p. 79.
- III. Antidotarium Chymicum, p. 101, containing:
 1. Pharmacopœa Chymica, p. 103.
 2. Basilica Chymica, p. 157.
 3. Arcula Medico-Pharmaceutica, p. 195.
 4. Phalasia Tripartita, p. 219.
 5. Appendix de auro potabilis triplici, p. 227.
 6. Panacea Aurea, p. 231.
 7. Avicula Hermetis catholica. De mercurio sulphure, et sale philosophorum in uno subjecto, p. 271.
 8. Canticum Canticorum, p. 300] wanting.
 9. Therमारum & acidularum descriptio, p. 305. First portion wanting.
 10. Herbarium Hermeticum, p. 337.
- IV. Iatrium Chymicum, p. 357, containing:
 1. Medicina militaris, p. 359.
 2. Medicina mulierum, p. 451.
 3. Obstetrix, p. 485.
 4. Puerpera, p. 551.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 658.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 261 (under Pharamund).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1184.

5. Lues Epidemia, p. 571.

6. Elixir vitæ, p. 656.

7. Herniarum cura magnetica, p. 673.

8. Cura podagrica magica, p. 708.

9. Leo rubeus antipodagricus fixis, p. 726.

10. Vade mecum catholicum, p. 738.

11. Viaticum Chymicum, p. 762.

Pharamund Rhumelius was a younger son of Johann Conrad Rhumelius, who lived between 1574 and 1630, settled at Neumark, but having to leave on account of his being a Roman Catholic retired to Nürnberg where he died. Hardly anything is said about his life. He wrote the above works, and under the pseudonym of Solomon Raphael published one or two others.

Haller does not speak of him in laudatory terms. Of the *Kriegs-Artzney*, of which he quotes an edition Nürnberg, 1632, 16°, he says: 'Formule pro militibus, quibus & chirurgica medicamenta, & proprie clinica continentur. Multa superstitiosa. Opusculum hominis de Paracelsi secta, and elsewhere he calls him 'superstitiosus et credulus.'

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 739, 914.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2057.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND). *Continued.*

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii p. 62.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 138 (partial commendation only).
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 384.
 ('Compendium hermeticum,' Francof., 1635.)
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 323.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 585.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 64.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 572-3.
Biographie Médicale, Paris Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. P. 5.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1080, 1613.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 166.

RHYTHMI.

Rvthmi.

See MAIER (MICHAEL), *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 274.

This is a Latin translation of the verses which accompany some of the allegorical pictures in Reusner's Pandora. They begin: Hic nata est Imperatrix ditissima.

Rythmi.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, pp. 230-232.

Though the title is in Latin, the book is in German. The verses begin:

Hier ist dein Blut
 O Helden Muht
 Clarificirt
 In Reichthum gefürt &c.

Rythmi parvi Germanici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. pp. 521-522.

This is a Latin translation of the preceding and it begins:

Nunc est ô Heros sanguis tuus
 Clarificatus, & divitiis perfusus.

Rhythmi Basili.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD).

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), *Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum*, 1608, sig. A 8, verso.

This is a reprint of Schüler's 'Aufslegung.'

Rythmi Germanici, von diesem hogen Tincturwerck. Anonymi Authoris.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Pandora Magnalium Naturalium Aurea et Benedicta*, 1608, pp. 263-268.

See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN von der philosophischen Materie; No. ii. Eine feine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie.

The verses begin:

Wilstu durch Gottes Gnad allein
 Erlangen der Philosophen Stein, &c.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 898.

Rythmi de Opere universali ex cœlo soloque prodeunte.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, pp. 208-212.

This is in German, although the title is in Latin.

RHYTHMI. *Continued.*

See VERNÜNFTIGE ERKLÄRUNG der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, pp. 18-21.

This is reprinted from the preceding, but for 'soloque' in the title there is substituted 'saleque.'

It begins:

Wilt du durch Gottes Gnad allein
 Erlangen den philosophischen Stein, &c.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 511-513.

This is a Latin translation of the preceding and it is called 'Summa rhytmorum Germanicorum de opere universali . . .

This set of verses corresponds to a certain extent with the other entitled 'Rythmi Germanici,' but there are a good many omissions and some alterations. In spite of that, however, they must be regarded as the same.

It begins: Si tibi animus est lapidem Philosophorum per Dei gratiam consequendi, &c.

RICETTARIO.

Ricettario Fiorentino nuovamente compilato e ridotto all' uso moderno Diviso in due Parti Parte Prima Firenze M DCC LXXXIX. Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampatore Granducale Con Approvazione.

4°. Pp. vii [1 bl.] 350 [1, 1 blank]. The paging is continuous. Parte seconda begins at p. 113.

Il Ricettario Medicinale necessario a tutti i Medici, & Speciali. Nel quale con bellissimo ordine si insegna tutto quello che si puo desiderare intorno alla Cognizione del proedere, eleggere, conseruare, preparare, et comporre qual si voglia sorte di Medicamento; Secondo l' uso de' migliori e piu eccellenti Medici.

Di nuouo per ordine dell' Ill^{mo} & Ecc^{mo} S^{re} Duca, & del S^{or} Principe di Fiorenza, & di Siena. Ricorretto, & ampliato da' dodici Reformatori periti di tale Arte, & eletti da loro Ecc. Illust. Con Licenza de Superiori. In Fiorenza Nella Stamperia de i Giunti MDLXVII. Con Priuilegij di N. S. Pio Quinto, & del Duca di Fiorenza & di Siena.

Folio. Pp. [10] 246 [18, 30, 2 blank, wanting]. CC₃ verso contains the Registro and colophon: In Fiorenza nella Stamperia delli heredi di Bernardo Giunti 1567.

Ricettario Sanese diviso in quattro Parti Tomo Primo. Il quale contiene la prima, e seconda parte, cioè le Istituzioni de Farmacia, e la Serie dei Medicamenti Galenici. In Siena MDCCCLXXVII. Per Luigi, e Benedetto Bindi Con Licenza de' Superiori.

4. Pp. xviii [2] 373 [1 blank].

Tomo secondo. Il quale contiene la terza, e quarta Parte, cioè gli Elementi di Chimica, e la Serie dei Medicamenti Chimici aggiuntovi in fine il Catalogo delle Droghe medicinali più usate, e per le quali si richiede maggiore attenzione.

Pp. [4] 255 [1 blank]. Folding plate of apparatus.

Appendice, pp. xxxvii [1 blank].

RICHARDSON (W).

Designed chiefly for the Use of Manufacturers. The Chemical Principles of the Metallic Arts; with an account of the principal Diseases incident to the different artificers; the means of Prevention and Cure; and a Concise