

RICHARDSON (W). *Continued.*

Introduction to the Study of Chemistry. By W. Richardson, Surgeon, F.S.A.Sc.
Birmingham, Printed by Thomas Pearson; and sold by R. Baldwin, Pater-noster Row,
London. MDCCXC.

8°. Pp. vi [5] xx-cii [2] 301[1 blank].
Richardson was a surgeon in Birmingham and
member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
He died in 1791(?) and wrote the present book, which
seems to be all that he published. It was trans-
lated into German with notes, Leipzig, 1792, 8°.

*A Biographical Dictionary of the living Authors
of Great Britain and Ireland*, London, 1816, p. 294.
(According to this Richardson was alive in 1814.)
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu
. . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten Lexico*, 1819,
vi. col. 2032.

4 of index, 2 blank]. Three folding tables.
He is not mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography,
and the book is just quoted by Allibone. It is one of the
earliest dealing with insalubrious trades, on which subject
the most important treatise is that by Dr. Oliver.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 803i.
Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*,
1878, ii. p. 1801.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

I. Correctorium Alchymiae Richardi Anglici. Das ist Reformierte Alchimy, oder
Alchymeibesserung, vnd Straffung der Alchymistischen Mifsprüch: vom Alten vnd
längst-berümt Medico, Richardo aus Engelland beschriben.

II. Rainmundi (*sic*) Lulli Apertorium & Accuratio Vegetabilium. Von eröffn-
ung vnd entdeckung wachsender Sachen, vnd des Philosophischen steyns, des
Wolbekannt Philosophi vnd Eremiten Rainmundi Lulli Tractat.

III. Des Königs Gebers aufs Hispanien Secretum, dessen sich die Venetianer hoch
austhun.

Alles nun erstmals zu dienst vnd nutz allen Reyner vnd Geheymnufsreicher
Artznei vbenden vnd beliebenden inn Truck gefärtigt. Zu Strafsburg, bei
Bernhart Jobin. Anno M.D.LXXXI.

8°. Ff. [8] 151. Cut close in front.

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| I. Correctorium, f. 1. | III. R. Lullius, Tractat vom Philosophischen Steyn, f. |
| II. Reformirte Alchimei, f. 31. | 129. |
| III. R. Lullius, Apertorium, f. 81. | V. Geber, Buch der Heyligkeit, oder Secretum, f. 137. |

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seligen Erben. Anno M.D.XCVI.

8°. Ff. [8] 151 [T8, blank? wanting]. Title red and black.

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| I. Correctorium Verbesserung der Alchimy, f. 1. | III. R. Lullius, Tractat vom Philosophischen |
| II. Reformirte Alchimei, f. 31. | Steyn, f. 129. |
| III. R. Lullius, Apertorium, f. 81. | V. Geber, Buch der Heyligkeit, oder Secretum, f. 137. |

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS. *Continued.*

Correctorium.

See GRATAROLO (G.) *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, i. p. 207.

Correctorium Alchemiæ.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 272.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 385.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 266.

Of Ricardus Anglicus Bale can say no more than that
he is mentioned by Symphorianus Champerius as a
notable physician, distinguished by his learning, skill
and success, that he wrote various works on medicine
and alchemy, but that the time at which he flourished
was unknown to him. Gmelin places him doubtfully in
the thirteenth century, Lenglet Dufresnoy says he died
in 1336, which date is given by Fuchs as that at which
he flourished, both borrowing from Justus. Schmieder,
untrammelled by facts, has constructed a pretty and
plausible biography for him; but, so far as I know, it
is purely imaginary. Unfortunately some of it has
been quoted by Kopp, and it has thereby got currency
which it does not merit.

Matthiæ's account is quite clear and succinct:
Richardus Anglicus de Wendoure, Canonicus S. Pauli
Londinensis, Professor Medicinæ Parisinus Archiater
Gregorii IX, PP. + a, 1252.

So far as it goes this seems correct. He was the same
as Richard of Wendover, who was a physician and a
canon of St. Paul's, in which he held the prebend of
Eakland, about 1229. Matthew Paris says he was
physician of Gregory IX., who at his death gave
Richardus a crucifix with relics, which he in turn
bequeathed to St. Albans.

He died in 1252; leaving various bequests.

There are several persons of similar name, from
whom he is to be distinguished. One is Richard of
Wendover, bishop of Rochester; another is Richardus
Anglicus, the jurist, and still another is

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libello duo. Primus de
medicinis claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons,
1506?), fol. xxxix. verso ('vir in mendicis corporibus
clarissimus & eruditus multa in medicinis opuscula
composuit').

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Uniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 582,
recto,

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Scriptorum . . .
Summarium*, Gippeswici, 1548, f. 196.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive temporum
supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad
Viadrum, 1556 p. 116.

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

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 458.

Pitsæus, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis
Tomus primus* (Catalogus Scriptorum), 1619, p. 305, Ann.
1230, No. 327.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p.
417.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 93, 197.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 938.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697,
p. 25, No. xxxvi.

Keren Happuch, . . . *oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der
Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 67.

Leland, *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*,
Oxonii, 1709, ii. p. 274.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II.
ii. p. 66.

Richardus, a physician of Montpellier, at the beginning
of the thirteenth century.

He is identical with another famous physician,
Richardus Anglicanus, or Salernitanus, author of a work,
'Practica sive medicamenta,' and 'Tractatus de Urinis,'
quoted by Gilbenus Anglicus.

The chief work of Richard of Wendover is called
'Micrologus,' a cyclopædia of medicine, of which parts
or sections apparently exist under their special names.
Numerous manuscripts of his various works are extant
in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bodleian, Cambridge
University, and in college libraries at Oxford and
Cambridge. These are enumerated by Kingsford in his
article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

As the present work is not included by him or by Littré
among the works of the physician one may doubt if it be
by him at all.

On the other hand, Jöcher, who says he flourished in
1230, and had studied at Paris and Oxford assigns to
him De Urinis, De casi, and other medical works, and
also the Correctorium Alchymiae.

Borel ascribes to him besides the present *Rosanus
minor* and *Speculum Alchymiae*. But this seems a mistake,
for the *Rosarius minor* is by an unknown author and
the *Speculum Alchymiae* is by Roger Bacon.

The 'Correctorium' is practically the same as the
'Correctio Fatuorum' (*q.v.*).

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam
litterariam Anatomies*, Francof, a. V., 1738, p. 112.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 33, 35, 51, 71, 275.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1390.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col.
2073; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819,
vi. col. 2018.

Georg. Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum
chronologicus*, 1761, p. 61.

Astruc, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté
de Médecine de Montpellier*, 1767, p. 147.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770,
i. p. 235 (calls him an anatomist, living in 1336).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 143.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 156 (thinks he
lived about the middle of the fourteenth century;
manuscripts by him belonging to Sloane).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 452,
and pp. 432, 435. ("Haller makes one a Parisian the other an
Englishman, but I doubt [says Rotermund] very much if
there were a physician called Richard in Paris in the 13th
century.")

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv.
p. 67.

Aikin, *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great
Britain*, 1780, p. 3.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS. *Continued.*

- Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 581.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 51.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 29.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 153.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, i. p. 413; 1866, i. p. 437.
Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1847, xxi. pp. 383-393 (article by Littré).
 Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediae et Infimae Aetatis*, Florent, 1858, vi. p. 374.

- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 795-7.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 16.
 Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1788 (calls him Richard Anglicanus).
 Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. 353, 376.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 189.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlviii. p. 201 (and references).

RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE).

Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques. Nouvelle édition, Revüe, corrigée & augmentée de plusieurs Philosophes, avec des Figures & des Notes pour faciliter l'intelligence de leur Doctrine. Par Monsieur J. M. D. R. Tome I. A Paris. Chez André Cailleau, Place de Sorbonne, au coin de la rue des Maçons, à S. André. M.DCC.XL. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

12°. Pp. [18] cxliv, 384 [40].

Tome II. Pp. [4] 564. Wants the plate.

Tome III. Pp. [4] 522 [4].

Tome IV. 1754 Pp. viii, 590 [2].

VOL. I.

- Advertisement.
 Preface, which contains a section on the Truth of the Science, and another on the Obscurity of the Philosophers.
 Then the following treatises:
 Hermes: La Table d'Emeraude, avec le Commentaire de l'Hortulain, p. 1.
 Hermes: Les sept Chapitres, p. 16.
 Le Dialogue de Marie & d'Aros, sur le Magistère d'Hermès, p. 77.
 Geber, La Somme de la Perfection, p. 85.

VOL. II.

- La Tourbe des Philosophes, p. 1.
 Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophe Morien sur le Magistère de Hermès, p. 56.
 Artepheus, Le Livre, p. 112.
 Synesius, Le Livre, p. 175.
 Flamel: L'explication des Figures Hyéroglyphiques, p. 195.
 Flamel, Le Sommaire philosophique, p. 263.
 Flamel, Le Désir désiré, p. 285.
 Trevisan, Le Livre de la Philosophie Naturelle des Metaux, p. 325.
 Trevisan, La parole délaissée, p. 400.
 Le Songe Verd, p. 437.
 Denis Zachaire, Opuscule de la Philosophie Naturelle des Metaux, p. 447.

VOL. III.

- Basile Valentin: Les douze clefs de Philosophie, p. 1.
 Basil Valentin: L'Azoth, ou le Moyen de faire l'or caché des Philosophes, p. 84.
 L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers, ou le Triomphe Hermetique [by Limojon de Saint Disdier], p. 181.

La Lumière sortant par soi-même des Tenebres,

[Another Copy.]

Poème sur la Composition de la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italien, avec un Commentaire, p. 322.

VOL. IV.

- Philalethe, Traité de l'Entrée Ouverte du Palais fermé du roi, p. 1.
 Philalethe, Explication de ce Traité, p. 121.
 Philalethe (Irenée), Expériences sur l'Opération du Mercure philosophique, p. 138.
 Philalethe (Irenée), Explication de la lettre de Georges Riplée, à Edouard IV., p. 148.
 Philalethe, Principes, pour la Conduite de l'Oeuvre hermétique, p. 174.
 L'Arche ouverte, ou la Cassette du petit Paysan, p. 186.

Philippe Rouillac, Abrégé du grand Oeuvre des Philosophes, p. 234.

PARTIE II.

- Raymund Lull, L'Elucidation ou l'Eclaircissement du Testament, p. 297.
 Esprit Gobineau de Montluisant, Explication des Enigmes et Figures hieroglyphiques, qui sont au grand Portail de l'Eglise . . . de Notre Dame de Paris, p. 307.
 Le Pseautier d'Hermophile, envoyé à Philalethe, p. 394.
 Traité d'un Philosophe inconnu, sur l'oeuvre Hermétique, revü & élucidé par le Disciple Sophisée, p. 461.

Lettre Philosophique de Philovite à Héliodore, p. 511.

Préceptes et instructions du Pere Abraham à son fils contenant la vraie Sagesse hermétique traduits de l'Arabe, p. 552.
 Wenceslaus Lavinius: Traité du Ciel terrestre, p. 566.

Dictionnaire Abrégé des Termes de l'Art & des anciens Mots, p. 570.

RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE). *Continued.*

There is no account of this person, which I have seen. The compilation was not originally of his making, for there is the edition with the same title which appeared in 1672-78 and bears as the editor's name: le Sieur S. Docteur en Medecine.

Of this edition I have seen two volumes only, and I do not know if there were any more, though from the list of works detailed in the Privilege, which were proposed to be reprinted, there was material enough for at least other two volumes.

The writings contained in this first edition are the following:

In Tome I. A long preface; Hermes, La Table d'Emeraude; La Tourbe des Philosophes; Flamel; Bernard le Trevisan; Zachaire, L'Opuscule; Wenceslaus Lavinius, Traité du Ciel terrestre; Philalethe, l'Entrée ouverte; Vocabulary of Chemical words.

In Tome II. A long preface; Hermes, Les Sept Chapitres; Le Dialogue de Marie et d'Aros;

L'Entretien de Calid et du Philosophe Morien;

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. P. 45.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 300.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 545.

Artepheus; Geber, La Somme de la Perfection, and at the end an Epistle to Claude Germain about his work *Icon Philosophiae Occultæ*.

The authors mentioned in the Privilege in addition to these are: Synesius, Ficinus, Arnaldus de Villanova, Lullius, Bacon, Ripley, Haly, Basilius Valentinus, Jean de Meun, Augurellus; Le grand et petit Paysant, la Fontaine des Amoureux de Sciences, la Complainte ou Remonstrance de la Nature et la responce de l'Alchimiste.

Comparison of these lists will show that the present edition contains everything included in the early one, except the Epistola to Germain, and besides, several of those mentioned in the Privilege.

The editor has been called sometimes le Sieur Salmon, and has been identified with Dr. William Salmon, who in 1692 also made a collection of alchemical writers. See the note under SALMON (William).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 630, 631.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 40; 1891, xii. p. 189 (calls him Maugin).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340 (calls him Maugin).

RICHTER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH).

Ausführlicher Bericht von der Essentia Dulci, darinnen von ihrer Zubereitung und Unterscheid von andern gemeinen Gold-Tincturen gehandelt, und gezeigt wird, worinnen ihre Virtutes specificæ, oder eigentliche und gewisse Würckungen bestehen: Wobey auch zugleich gewisse Gründe und Reguln angewiesen werden, nach welchen sich selbiger so wohl Medici, als auch Ungelehrte, bey allerhand schweren Kranckheiten, als Contractur, Epilepsie, Gicht, Podagra, Stein-Schmerzen, schwere Geburten, Blut-Stürzungen, &c. nicht weniger auch bey allerhand andern, und in diesem Bericht nicht benennnten vorfallenden Kranckheiten, mit Nutzen und methodice gebrauchen können, ausgefertigt von D. Christian Friederich Richtern, Med. Pract. Halle, in Verlegung des Wäisen-Hauses. Druckts Johann Montag, 1708.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Merckwürdige Exempel sonderbahrer durch die Essentiam Dulcem von Anno 1701 bifs 1708. geschehener Curen, Nebst einer Vorrede, in welcher auf die in den so genannten Unschuldigen Nachrichten unbillig gefällete Censur über Herren Profesf. Franckens gedruckte Nachrichten vom Wäysen-Hause, und sonderlich über die darinnen erzehlte Merckwürdige durch die Essentiam dulcem geschehene Curen geantwortet wird von D. Christian Friedrich Richtern, Med. Pract. Halle, im Wäysen-Hause. 1708.

8°. Pp. 176.

Christian Friederich Richter was born at Sorau, in lower Lusatia in 1676. He studied theology and medicine at Halle, and, according to Haller, was a pupil of Stahl. He graduated there and practised, and, along with his brother Christian Sigismund, a physician at Halle, worked very much at chemistry. He made a great boast of certain of his arcana such as his *Essentia dulcis*, the essence of solary powder, which, he held, was a cure for chronic diseases like phthisis.

He died 5 Oct., 1711. 'Stahlianus. Magnus arcanorum laudator,' says Haller.

Several tracts by him are enumerated: Nachricht von einem pulvere solis, Königsberg (Halle), 1718, 8°.

Dissertatio de Cochinella, Lipsiae, 1701, 4°, in German, Leipzig, 1703, 8°.

Höchstnötighe Erkenntnis des Menschen nach dem Leibe und natürlichen Leben, Leipzig, 1712, 8°; 1741, 8°.

Kurzer Unterricht von dem Leibe und natürlichen Leben des Menschen, Halle, 1705, 8°.

RICHTER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1326.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 115, 550, ii. p. 650.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 685.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 86 (Höchst-nöthige Erkenntnifs, Leipzig, 1712, 8°); 772 (Kurzer Unterricht).
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. pp. 310-342.
 Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1791, iv. p. 631.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 347 (Die Hallische Arzneien).
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 215.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 14.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 344.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 24.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 195.

RICHTER (GEORG FRIEDRICH).

Obiectionum contra Physicam Divinam Vindiciae. Seu Responsio ad Notas Rudigerianas
 Auctore G. Fr. Richtero. Facult. Philos. Lips. Assessore. Anno CIO IO CCXVIII.
 Lipsiae Apud Viduam Ioh. Heinichii.

4°. Pp. 71, misprinted 51 [1].

Georg Friedrich Richter was born 26 Oct., 1691, at Schneeberg, where his father, Georg, was pastor. He had first private tuition and visited the school at Schneeberg, and then that at Plauen. In 1708, when his father settled at Leipzig, he began his University course there, and graduated Magister Philosophiae in 1709, the year of its third centenary. He next went to Altorf and attended lectures, returned to Leipzig and was made an assessor in the philosophical faculty in 1714.

He had a discussion—creditable to himself—with Andreas Rüdiger, and on Newton's 'Optics' with Rizzetti, a question ultimately submitted to the Royal Society. He enunciated his views about thunderstorms, and translated Leibnitz's 'Essais de Theodicée' into German. In 1722 he entered the

Gabriel Wilhelm Goetten, *Das jetztlebende gelehrte Europa, oder Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Lebens-Umständen und Schriften Jetztlebender zu. Europäischer Gelehrten*, Braunschweig und Hildesheim, 1736, ii. pp. 275-281 (biography and list of his writings).

Nützliche Nachrichten von denen Bemühungen derer Gelehrten und andern Begebenheiten in Leipzig im Jahre 1739, p. 53; 1740, p. 97, 1742 pp. 4, 56 (death of Georg Friedrich Richter on the 23 June, 1742; sketch of his life).

Collegium Anthologicum, and became extraordinary professor of mathematics in 1726, and, in 1730, was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturae Curiosorum, with the name of Nicetas. He had invitations to occupy chairs at different Universities, but preferred to remain at Leipzig, where in 1735 he was appointed professor of moral and political philosophy, but he was more of a physicist and mathematician than a philosopher.

He died 23 Jun., 1742.

A list of 44 books and papers by him is given by Zedler, dealing for the most part with mathematical meteorological and physical questions, but containing one or two on Hebrew, and on philosophical and ethical topics.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. cols. 34-1338.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2086; Rotermond, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 2068 (the list is taken from Zedler).

Buchner, *Academiae Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 501, No. 419.

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 631.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 634.

RICHTER (SAMUEL).

Sinceri Renati sämtliche Philosophisch- und Chymische Schrifften, als:

I. Die wahrhaftige und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins &c.

II. Theo-Philosophia Theoretico-Practica, oder der wahre Grund Göttlicher und Natürlicher Erkenntnifs &c.

III. Goldene Qvelle der Natur und Kunst, bestehend in lauter Experimentis und Chymischen Handgriffen &c. Leipzig und Brefs-lau Verlegts Michael Hubert. 1741.

8°. Pp. [16] 752. 7 rough woodcuts. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Die . . . Bereitung des . . . Steins, p. 1.
 Theo-Philosophia, p. 129.

Goldene Qvelle, p. 493.

RICHTER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

I. N. J. Göldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst, bestehende in lauter wahrhaftigen und durch die Experienz bestätigten Experimentis, aus welchen die Arbeitenden einen gewissen Profit und Nahrung zu hoffen und zu gewarten haben: Worbey denen Anfängern zum Besten zum Anhang die nöthigen und gewöhnlichen Chymischen Hand-Griffe mit beygefüget und erkläret werden: Nochmalen aus hertzlicher und Christlicher Liebe denen armen unter der Last des Spiritus Mundi seuffzenden Brüdern mitgetheilet von Sincero Renato. In Verlegung des Authoris, zu finden bey Esaiä Fellgiebels Wittib und Erben. Anno 1711.

8°. Pp. [8] 263 [1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Theo-Philosophia Theoretico-Practica, oder der wahre Grund Göttlicher und Natürlicher Erkenntnifs, dadurch beyde Tincturen, die Himmlische und Irrdische, können erhalten werden: Zugleich ein Grund aller Particularien, und Fundament der wahren Medicin. Dabey gezeigt wird, wie in der äussern Natur durch alle Regna zu verfabren, damit ein jedes Corpus wieder in seinen reinen Paradiesischen Stand gebracht werden könne durch die Chymie oder Scheidekunst; Nebst einer Erläuterung des Operis Maximi und Beyfügung versprochener Experimenten; Alles zum Lobe Gottes und dem Nutz des Nechsten publiciret von Sincero Renato. Brefs-lau, Bey Esaiä Fellgiebels Sel. Erben. 1711.

8°. Pp. [20] 374. Title red and black.

Die warhafte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, der Brüderschafft aus dem Orden des Guld- und Rosen-Creutzes, Darinne die Materie zu diesem Geheimnifs mit seinem Nahmen genennet, auch die Bereitung von Anfang bis zu Ende mit allen Hand-Griffen gezeigt ist, Dabey angehängt die Gesetz oder Regeln, welche die gadachte Brüderschafft unter sich hält, denen Filiis Doctrinæ zum Besten publiciret von S. R. Nebst einem Nutz-bringenden und gewissen Particular, welches als ein Vortrag der nachfolgenden, und von dem Editore selbst gearbeiteten Experimenten, am Ende dieses Tractats zur Probe folget, aus gut-meinendem Hertenzen denen armen Suchenden geschencket. Brefs-lau, bey Fellgiebels seel. Wittwe und Erben, 1710.

8°. Pp. [16] 126

An edition of 1714 is quoted by Kloss, and another of 1715; is quoted in the *Beytrag* and then by Gmelin and Schmieder. The *Beytrag* says that

Richter was the editor and not the author of the above, and certainly front the concluding sentences of the Vorrede it would seem as if it were so.

Die wahrhafte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1790, iv. p. 1.

Samuel Richter lived at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. He belonged to Reichau, a village in the duchy of Brieg in Silesia, and adapted the views of Jacob Böhmen and Paracelsus. In the *Unschuldige Nachrichten* 1711, p. 869 (followed by Zedler) he is called Siegemund. It is said that he lived for some time in Silesia as tutor in noble houses in the principality of Brieg and practised also as physician. In his youth he had picked up some knowledge of

chemistry and medicine from a village priest who had practised medicine successfully. After denoting himself to Theology at Halle he became a preacher at Hartmansdorf near Landshut, in Silesia. Under the name of Sincerus Renatus he wrote the above works, and various are the charges laid against him, which are not quite reconcilable. For example, he belonged to the Rosicrucian fraternity and under cover of it is accused of having propagated Jesuitism. The sale of his book 'Theo-

RICHTER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

philosophia' was stopped in Breslau, and it was practically condemned in the *Unschuldige Nachrichten*. Against his 'Goldene Quelle' the reviewer makes the same accusation, that though it deals with chemistry he works in his Böhmic and heterodox opinions.

His Paracelsian and Böhmic views he advocated from the pulpit, and Jöcher says that in his book, *Goldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst* under the garb of alchemy, so-called, he advanced the blasphemous doctrines of the Manichæans. Whether such a conglomerate of doctrine could be

Unschuldige Nachrichten von Alten und Neuen Theologischen Sachen, . . . auf das Jahr 1711, Leipzig, pp. 237-243 (review, unfavourable, of the 'Theo-Philosophia theoretico-practica'), pp. 869-872 (review of 'Goldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst,' also unfavourable).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1344.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2088 (follows the opinion of the *Unschuldige Nachrichten*).

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 128.
J. L. ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden*, 1780, p. 66.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 652, 653.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 121; 1787, ii. p. 167.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 342 (but is this the same person?).

RIESER (FRANZ).

See KIESER (FRANZ).

The name is sometimes so misprinted. See Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 327; 1860, ii. p. 319.

RIPLEY (GEORGE).

Chymische Schrifften des hochgelehrten, fürtrefflichen vnd weiterhümten Philosophi Georgii Riplæi, Canonici Angli. Darinnen vom gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen vnd desselben kunstreicher præparation gründlich gelehret wird, Zuvor durch den Hochgelahrten Herrn Nicolaum Barnaudum Chymicum zu Lateinischer Sprache publiciret, Jetzo aber allen Filiis doctrinæ zum besten durch einen Liebhaber der Kunst in Deutsche Sprache gebracht, vnd in Druck gegeben Anno 1624. Gedruckt In verlegung Johann Birckners, Buchhändlers in Erffurt.

8°. Pp. [1] 113 [should be 111]. (Sigs. A-G in eights. The pagination is very irregular.)

Georgii Riplæi, Canonici in England zu Bridlington, Chymische Schrifften, Darinnen von dem gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen und desselben kunstreichen Praeparation gründlich gehandelt wird. Nach der Lateinisch- und Englischen Edition Herrn William Salmon, Profess. Phys. ins Teutsche übersetzt durch Benjamin Roth-Scholtzen, Phil. & Med. Doct. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler in Wienn. 1756.

8°. Pp. [4] 233 [advertisements 3]. Title red and black. Frontispiece included in the pagination.

Contains also: Artephius, Geheimer Haupt Schlüssel, p. 105.

held by one man may be left undiscussed, but he must have a keen scent for heresy who can find Manichæism in the book mentioned. It consists of a collection of chemical experiments with an account of the preparation of the materials and the products, and it winds up with a short treatise on assaying, in which the materials and apparatus employed are described, and drawings are given of the muffles, cupels, furnace, &c., required. The chemistry may sometimes be open to question from the present standpoint, but there is no religious doctrine, orthodox or heterodox, to criticize.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 315, 331, 348.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 59.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 272.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexiko*, 1819, vi. col. 2093.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 515.
Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844 No. 2634 (editions of Breslau, 1710 and 1714).

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 169, No. 2634.

Ladrague *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1318, 1553, 1554.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 205, 336, 345, 356, 391.

Das eröffnete Philosophische Vatter-Hertz an seinen Sohn, p. 153.

RIPLEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Axiomata Philosophica.

See DUODECIM Portarum epitome.

Bosome-book, containing his philosophical Accurtations in the making the Philosophers Mercury and Elixirs.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 101.

Erklärung uber die Sechs Chymischen Pforten. . . Georgii Riplæi.

See PHILALETIA (EIRENÆUS), 1689.

Liber Duodecim Portarum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), *Quadrige Aurifera*, 1599, p. 23.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 797.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 275.

Duodecim Portarum epitome, duobus modis concinnata.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 109.

Liber de Mercurio et Lapide Philosophorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), *Quadrige Aurifera*, 1599, p. 71.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. pp. 821.

Lied von dem Neugebohrnen Chymischen König.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), *Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum*, 1735, p. 578.

The Marrow of Alchymie.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), *Medicina Practica*, 1692, p. 643.

Philalethæ Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplæi.

See STARKEY (GEORGE), *Kern der Alchymie*, 1685.

Ripley Reviv'd: or, an Exposition upon Sir George Ripleys Hermetico-Poetical Works.

See PHILALETIA (EIRENÆUS), 1678.

A Treatise of Mercury and the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 69.

George Ripley was born in 1415(?), in Yorkshire, according to some, but at Ripley, in Surrey, according to Camden. He became a canon-regular of St. Augustine at Bridlington and devoted himself to the study of physical science and especially of alchemy. To acquire fuller knowledge he travelled in France, Germany and Italy, and abode a long time in Rome, and there in 1477 was made chamberlain by Pope Innocent VIII. In 1478 he returned to England in possession of the secret of transmutation. He pursued his alchemical work, and is reputed to have given vast sums to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes to defend them from the Turks. But his labours becoming irksome to the abbot and other canons he was released from the order, and joined the Carmelites at Boston, where he died in 1490.

His name is attached to as many as five and twenty different works, most of which remain in manuscript. Whether or not they are all by him may be doubted, and it has been asserted that what is called the 'Vision' is not by him but is the work of an anonymous writer of the following century. Tanner has enumerated his books and manuscripts with the libraries in Oxford and elsewhere, where they are preserved.

One work which is universally acknowledged as his, 'The Compound of Alchymy,' was one of the most popular on the subject. It circulated wided in manuscript, and copies of it both on vellum and paper are not uncommon.

It was first printed at London: The Compound of Alchymy. Or the ancient hidden Art of Archemie: Containing the right & perfectest meanes to make the Philosophers Stone, Aurum potable, with