

RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON). *Continued.*

There seems to be some confusion as to the name of the author of this volume.

The opening sentence in the above is: " Ich Alexius, Freyherr von Ruesenstein, Herr zu Hopfenbach, schenke dir dieses Buch, o Erfinder !" and then he tells us that his great grandfather, was a peasant called Peter Ruefs, his son was Friedrich Ruefs, who enriched himself by goldmaking, and his son again was Ferdinand Ruefs, the author's father. His father on his death-bed gave him the writings about the process, and bade him keep it secret—and thereafter he made gold. He ultimately was created a baron and took the name of Ruesenstein. In the book itself there are a number of other biographical details.

The name here, then, is distinctly Ruesenstein. According to Gmelin, however, followed by Schmieder, a book of exactly the same title, which appeared at Vienna in 1754, was written by a Baron von Nüssenstein; and Baumer assigns it to Henricus de Neussenstein. In the *Catalogus Manuscriptorum chemicæ-alchemicæ . . . curiosorum* there is a MS, by a certain Russenstein, some of the contents of which sufficiently resemble those in the present book to make it probable at least that, if they are not identical, there is some connection between them.

- Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1899.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 100.
Catalogus Manuscriptorum chemicæ-alchemicæ . . . curiosorum, 1788, p. 118.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 328.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 315.

RUEUS (FRANCISCUS).

De Gemmis aliquot.

See LEMNIUS (LEVINUS), *Similitudinum ac Parabolarum . . . dilucida explicatio*, 1596.

Franciscus La Rue, or Rueus, Insulanus or Insulensis, was a doctor of medicine of Ryssel, lived in the middle of the sixteenth century and wrote this work about precious stones, especially those mentioned in the Apocalypse. He believed in the occult powers and actions of precious stones.

The title of his book is thus given: De Gemmis libri II. quarum D. Ioannes in Apocalypsi meminit alisque quorum usus hoc ævo apud omnes percerebit. Parisiis, apud Wechelum, 1547; and Lugduni apud Franciscum Fabrum;

1588, 8°.

- Franciscus Sweertius, *Athensæ Belgicæ, Antverpiæ*, 1628, p. 253.
 Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 156.
 Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Lovanii, 1643, p. 240.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 297.

RULAND (MARTIN), *The Elder*.

Lexicon Alchemiæ sive Dictionarium Alchemisticum, cum obscuriorum Verborum, & Rerum Hermeticarum, tum Theophrast-Paracelsicarum Phrasium, Planam Explicationem continens. Auctore Martino Rulando, Philosophiæ, &

and between their respective authors. Kopp says that the chief compiler seems to have been Alexander von Ruesenstein. This may be the same person as Alexius von Claims the present work. Kopp adds that he does not know whether the book cited under the name of Nüssenstein has anything to do with the MS. So far as one can judge Nüssenstein seems to be simply a misprint, and the true name is Ruesenstein, or Rüssenstein. Whether the autobiography is genuine is quite another question.

Kopp mentions also a MS. dated 1703 of Heinrich Conrad v. R. referring to alchemical pursuits of his father, which so far confirms Baumer's Henricus de N. But Fuchs, who quotes the present book under 1754, calls the author L. Rügenstein, " afterwards made a baron," but in the index C. Rügenstein.

It may be remarked that Monteschider, the name of one of the adepts which occurs throughout the book, is presumably meant for Montesnyder.

According to Zedler there is a castle of Russenstein in Jutland, in Denmark, which belonged then (1742) to the noble family of Juell and conferred the title of baron. Whether the present author had anything to do with this family does not appear.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 568.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Oubaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1323.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 227.

with the 'Philosophia sacra' of Franc. Valesius. To the Paris edition is prefixed an epistle by Paschasius Baktunus, in which the work is reviewed. Sweertius says the books are 'Theologis & Philosophis non inutiles.' It was one of the works on minerals included by Gesner in his collection. De omni rerum fossilium genere, gemmis lapidibus, metallis, et huiusmodi, Libri aliquot. . . Tiguri, 1565-66, ff. 85 (the tracts have separate signatures and leaf numbers); and to this also is added Baktunus' 'Epistola.'

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

- 1731, II. ii. p. 98.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 121.
 Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 308.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 389.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2297.

RULAND (MARTIN), *The Elder*. *Continued.*

Med. D. & Cæs. Maiest. Personæ SS. Medico, &c. Cum Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. ad decennium. Cura ac sumtibus Zachariæ Palthenii, Librarii ac D. in libera Francofurtensium Repub. MDCXII.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 471 (mistake for 487), 1 blank. 2 woodcuts on the margin. Vignette.

Progymnasmata Alchemiæ, siue Problemata Chymica, nonaginta & vna Quæstionibus dilucidata: cum Lapidis Philosophici vera conficiendi Ratione: Auctore Martino Rulando Phil. & Medic. D. MDCVII. Francofurti, E Collegio Musarum Paltheniano.

8°. Pp. [16] 254 [2 blank]; Appendix Quæstionum Chymicarum, 136.

The last tract has a separate title:

Lapidis Philosophici vera conficiendi ratio, gemino eruta tractatu: Opera Martini Rulandi Philosoph. & Med. D. E Collegio Musarum Paltheniano. Anno M.DC.VI.

Pp. 165 [with device and colophon].

Martin Ruland, the elder, was born at Freising, in Upper Bavaria, in 1532, was a physician at Lauingen in Swabia, where he is said to have taught medicine in the gymnasium, and he was physician of the Pfalzgraf Philip Ludwig, and of the Emperor Rudolph II. He died at Prague 3 Feb., 1602, aged 70.

He was in favour of Paracelsus' reforms, but he dealt greatly in secret remedies especially in emetics, such as 'aqua benedicta,' 'aqua terræ sanctæ,' 'vinum sublimatum.'

He wrote some works connected with medicine *Medicina practica recens et nova*, Argentorati 1564, small 8°, ff. [12] 76 [4]; Appendix de Dosisibus ff. [12] 44, an alphabetical list of diseases with their remedies. It went through several editions.

De phlebotomia. . . Argent., 1567, 12°.
 Hydratiæ, sive aquarum medicarum sectiones quatuor, Dillingen, 1568, 8°.

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.
 König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 708.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 789.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. B 2 recto, 3 Febr., 1602.
 Moller, *Homonymo-Scolia*, 1697, p. 718; No. cxiii.
 Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes savans*, 1715, iv. p. 413.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 98.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 121.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 728.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 290.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1786.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, ii. pp. 856, 1010.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2306.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 347; 1778, iv. p. 135.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 433.
 Matthei, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 344.

Curatium . . . centuriæ X., Basil., 1578, 16°; several editions.

Balnearium restitutum, Basil., 1579, 8°.

Martini Rulandi Patris Secreta Spagyrica, sive plerumque medicamentorum Rulandianorum genuinæ descriptiones, cum scholis Ehrenfridi Hagen-dornii, Med. D. Acad. Cur. Jenæ, Literis Gollnerianis, 1676, 12°, pp. 94 [2].

A book with the same title and dated Jenæ, 1616, is ascribed to Ruland the younger in Hirsch's *Lexicon*. That is due probably to some confusion.

The 'Lexicon Alchemiæ' was first published in 1612, as above, and it appeared again at Frankfurt in 1661, 4°, pp. [7, 1 blank], 471 [1 blank]. This is merely a reissue of the remainder of the 1612 edition, but the title-page and preliminary matter have been reset, and the title-page is in red and black. I have not seen the Nürnberg edition of 1671, mentioned by Leupold and Koble.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 466.

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771 i. p. 335.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 223.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 152 (list of his medical writings only).
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 590, 595.
 Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten Lexicon*, L . . . p . . . (. . .) andshut 1795, p. 569, p. 569-571 from Witte, Manget, J

öcher, Moréri); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 400.±

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 322, 323.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 82.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Pancoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 72.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii, pp. 418, 513.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 277; 1849, ii. p. 167.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 313.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 441.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 120.

RULAND (MARTIN), The *Younger*.

Propugnaculum Chymiatricæ: Das ist, Beantwortung vnd beschützung der Alchymistischen Artzneyen, etlicher Spuriogalenisten verleumdungen, vnd der vortrefflichen hochnutzbarlichen Chymiatricæ, vnchristlichem vnd vnbilllichem verdammen entgegen gesetzt, durch Mart. Rulandum Phil. & Medicinæ Doctorem, & Cæsareæ Majest. à consiliis Medicis. 1608. Cum gratia & Privilegio Cæs. Majest. ad decennium. In verlegung Jacob Apels Buchführers zu Leipzig.

4°. Pp. [28] 192. Title red and black. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Leipzig bey Michael Lantzenberger. Im Jahr M.DC.VIII. In Verlegung Jacob Apels Buchführers, Vignette on the title-page of Jacob and the angel

Alexicacus Chymiatricus: puris Putis, Mendaciis, atque Calumniis atrocissimis Ioannis Oberndorferi, quibus, larvatus ille medicus, Apologiam suam, chymico-medicam practicam nequissimo ausu iniuriosissime consarcinavit; Oppositus asserendæ veritatis, & famæ integritatis suæ iure, a Martino Rulando, Phil. & Med. D. & Cæsar. Maiest. Personæ S. Sæ. Medico, & a cubiculo chymiatro. Missus ab Auctore Francofurtum, prostat apud Palthenium. Anno M.DC.XI.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] III [1 blank].

Martin Ruland, the son of the preceding man, was born on St. Martin's day, 11 Nov., 1569, at Lauingen, according to some, which seems most likely as it was his father's residence, but according to others at Ratisbon, which statement may have arisen from his subsequently living there.

He graduated at Basel at the age of 18; when he was 25 he was ordinary physician at Ratisbon, and was appointed physician of Rudolph II., 16 March, 1607. His death at Prague, 23 April,

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 351.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 204.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 708.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 790.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1325; portrait, plate 60.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 13 recto, 1611.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iv, p. 414.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, p. 99.

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

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, xxxii, col. 1787.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, II, pp. 595, 596, 734, 874.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii, col. 2307.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, II, p. 348; 1778, iv, p. 135.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX, i, p. 433.

1611, of the Hungarian sickness, happened in his forty-second year.

A good many works were written by him: *Lues Hungarica*, 1600, and in several later editions; *Problematum medicorum physicorum pars prima et secunda*, 1608, and the account of the boy with the golden tooth upon which he carried on a controversy with Ingolstetter about 1595-97, afterwards reviewed by Libavius.

His discussion in the *Alexicacus* with Oberndorfer (*q.v.*) does not err on the side of moderation.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 365.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, II, p. 466.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, II, pp. 317, 323, 358.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 571.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, I, pp. 570-571.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), VII, p. 73.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, III, p. 406.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, I, p. 314.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, II, col. 717.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v, p. 591.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v, p. 120.

RUMPELIUS (JOHANN HEINRICH).

M. Johann Heinrich Rumpelli Curiöser Tractat von denen Geistern, so in Bergwercken erscheinen, oder von so genanten Berg-Männlein, aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt von M. M. Drefsden und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Miethen, 1702.

8°. Pp. 38.

This first appeared as an academic dissertation with Philippus Rohr as Respondens: *Dissertatio de spiritibus in fodinis apparentibus s. de viruculis metallicis*. Lips., 1672, and 1677, 4°. It gives an

account of gnomes and cobolds, and resembles the earlier tract of Agricola: *De animalibus subterraneis*, Basil., 1549, pp. 79 [33].

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 121.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, I, p. 620 (De inedia quorundam hominum diuturna, Lips., 1674, 4°).

RUPERTUS (EXPERTUS).

See HÜLFFE wider die Armuth, 1702.

RUPESCISSA (JOANNES DE).

Liber de confectione veri Lapidis philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, II, p. 226.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, III, p. 189.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa*, 1702, II, p. 80.

Liber lucis.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), *Secreta Alchimie Magnalia*, 1612, p. 41.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, III, p. 284.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa*, 1702, II, p. 84.

This is another version, somewhat modified, of the preceding tract.

Thesaurus Mundi, Ein Büchlein welches genandt wird ein Schatz der Welt.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 294.

This is a modified German translation.

Jean de Roquetaillade, better known as Joannes Rupescissa, was a Franciscan monk who lived at Aurillac in Aquitaine in the fourteenth century. Jöcher calls him custos at the Dom-Capitel of Rodes and advocate at Aurillac. In one of his works entitled "Apologus," under the parable of a bird born without any feathers, but furnished therewith by contributions from other birds, he shows how the emperor and other Christian rulers who have enriched the pope, will finally make him poor again on account of his intolerable arrogance.

He criticised the clergy and the pope, and uttered prophecies about kings and states. So he was put in prison by Innocent VI. about 1356 or 1357, and remained there till his reputed liberation in 1378 by Urban VI., though some say that he died in prison, others that he was burned in 1362, while still others affirm him to have been buried at Villefranche near Lyons. Bayle was not sure what was the end of him, but did not believe that he was burned.

Matthiæ merely says: *Carceri mancipatus a. 1345. in eoque mortuus circa 1375. celebris Chemicus*

The dates given are so various that there is obviously small reliance to be placed on these stories.

During his confinement he wrote his different works, including those about alchemy, basing his knowledge on former practical experience. On this latter ground he had a great reputation as one of the masters of the art, and he boasted of a quintessence of which one part could transmute 100 parts of mercury into gold or silver.

In the 'Liber lucis' is a picture of the furnace in which was conducted the 'incubation of the philosophic egg' whence issued the marvellous quintessence.

The authorities quoted by him are Geber, Arnaldus and Lullius, who all flourished before his time.

The works ascribed to him are the following: *Liber lucis*, Colon. Agrip. 1579, 4°, along with Thomas Aquinas, edited by Daniel Brouchuisius, Basileæ, 1598, and reprinted as above.

De consideratione Quintæ essentie rerum omnium, opus sanè egregium . . . nunc primum in lucem data... Basileæ, no printer, or date [but the

RUMELIUS.

See RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

RUPESCISSA (JOANNES DE). *Continued.*

'Epistola' is dated May, 1561, and the book is of that time], 8°, pp. [1-9] 10-341 [6, 5 blank]. Besides Rupescissa's tract the volume contains writings by Arnaldus, Lullius, Savonarola and Cardan. Another edition: Basileæ, per Conradum Wadkirch, 1597, 8°, pp. [1-7] 8-292 [4]. Liber de confectione veri lapidis philosophorum as above. It is said by some not to be by him; that may be, but all the same it is practically identical with the 'Liber lucis.'

Wolfius, *Lectiones Memorabiles*, 1600, i pp. 623-625 (ad annum 1340), (a prophecy, taken from Froissart).

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 388.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 303.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 204.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1669, lib. ii. cap. 3, pp. 206-207, 211; cap. 15, p. 417.

Johannes Gottfridus Olearius, *Abacus patrologicus*, Jenæ, 1673, p. 264 (name derived possibly from his birth-place, a village a couple of miles from Lyons; a Franciscan; reference to his imprisonment at Avignon, his prophecies and strictures of the vices of his time, his book on the Quintessence, Basl., 1561).

Carducius, *Magnalia Medico-Chymica*, 1676, Vorrede, and pp. 6, 7, &c.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 709.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 674.

Joannes Trithemius, *Annales Hirsauenses*, S. Galli, 1690, ii. p. 225.

Borradius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 22, No. xxix.

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiae Antiquis*, 1722, iii. cols. 1011-1015.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 74 (long account).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 102.

Lucas Wadding, *Annales Minorum, ad Annum 1357*, 1733, viii p. 132, No. xvi. (mentions Rupescissa's imprisonment, but says nothing about his end, and is mainly concerned with vindicating his prophecies and defending him from the charge of heresy).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i pp. 204, 468; iii pp. 56, 52, 69, 290, 291.

RUSSENSTEIN.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIS VON).

RUSSIA.

See PHARMACOPOEA ROSSICA, 1803.

RUSTICUS MINOR.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN).

New grofs Distillier-Büch, wolgegründter künstlicher Distillation. Gvaltheri H. Ryff, Medici, & Chirurgi. Vnderweisung vnd bericht, die fürnemtbste Distillierte Wasser, Kostliche Aquas uitae, Quintam essentiam, Heylsame öl, Balsam, vnd dergleichen vil güter Abzüg, so zu vilfaltigen krankheyten,

Coelum philosophorum, Paris., 1548, and others in manuscript.

There is a French version: La vertu . . . de la quintessence, Lyon, 1549, small 8°, by Antoine du Moulin Maçonnois, and there is said to be a translation of the 'Liber lucis' by the same, Paris without date.

According to Carducius, in his *Magnalia Medico-Chymica*, the first two tracts in that collection about the 'Quintessence' were written 'without doubt' by Rupescissa.

Zedler *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1853.

Jöcher *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2315.

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

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 343; 1778, iv. p. 116.

Moreri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 363.

Matthie, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 71.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 83.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 487.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 57-

59.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 29.

Lucas Wadding, *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, 1806, p. 154.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 24.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 52.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 186.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 421; 1806, i. p. 446.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 228 ('Lapis philosophorum' made by a series of operations from mercury), 1845, iii. p. 243 (volatile alkali); 1847, iv. pp. 188 (sulphate of mercury), (calomel).

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853 p. 387.

Figuer, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 15, 58, 131.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 579, 799-801.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 196.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 361, 387.

Mathias Flacius Illyricus, *Catalogus testium veritatis, qui ante nostram aetatem reclamantur Papae*, Basileæ per Joannem Oporinum, 1556, p. 897 (lived about 1340, put in prison for his heresies, wrote a 'libellus propheticus' called 'Vade mecum in tribulationem.' and other works; no reference to his alchemy).²⁴

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN). *Continued.*

fehl vnd gebrechen menschliches Cörpers, fast nützlich gebraucht werden mögen, Recht künstlich, vnd vil vff bequemere art daß bifsher, auch mit bequerm zeug der Gefefs vnd Instrument, des gantzen Distillierzeugs, Von Kreuttem, Blumen, Wurtzeln, Früchten, Gethier, vnd andern stucken, darinn natürliche feuchte vnd Elementische krafft, Einfach oder mancherlei gestalt vermischt vnd Componiert, Künstlichen abzuziehen oder Separieren. Mit ordenlichen (*sic*) vnd vollkommenen Registern. Mit Kaiserlichen Maiest. Priuilegien, auff acht jar. Zu Franckfort, Bei Christian Egenolffs Erben. [date cut off?].

Folio. Ff. [4] cxcvii. Vignette, 284 woodcuts.

Colophon: Gedruckt zu Franckfort am Meyn, Bei Christian Egenolffs Erben, Im Jar, M. D. LVI.

A new edition of the 'Distillier-Buch' was printed at Frankfurt a. M. by Egenolff's heirs in 1597, small folio, ff. [6] 217, with woodcuts, and the title in red and black. As it is definitely asserted on the title-page that the book was first put in print by Hieronymus Braunschweig, and afterwards by Gualtherus Ryff, the 1597 issue is strictly the third edition of the book.

Ryff, Ryf, Rijf, Riffus or Rivius, while Justus calls him Gualterus Rieff Hermenius, a native of Strasburg, must have been born towards the end of the fifteenth century. He studied medicine, and became physician to the town of Nürnberg, though Schenklius says he succeeded Hieronymus Braunschweig, who had been at Strasburg. He afterwards went to Mainz, where, in or about 1540, he had acquired a great reputation. According to Wolfgang Justus he died at Mainz in 1539, but there seems to be considerable confusion as to his dates.

Haller's summary is pointed Compiler et polygraphus, malorum morum, & passim de civitatibus ejectus, pessimo Gesneri testimonio notatus, which statement he repeats about the drumming out of more than one town for his flagitious want of morals.

From Justus he got the name of 'Dioscoridis explanator' for his commentaries on that author.

He published an edition of the two books of

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, Tiguri 1545, ff. 284-285 (severe criticism of Ryff); ed. Simler, 1583, p. 295 (the criticism is omitted).

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia . . . Medicorum*, 1556, p. 163.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basl., 1590, p. 115 (no criticism).

Schenklius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 203 (list of his works; no adverse criticism).

Jacob Thomasius, *Dissertatio Philosophica de Plagio Literario*, Lips., 1673; *Ad Disputationem . . . de Plagio Literario Accessiones*, Jenæ, 1679, pp. 26-28, §§ 691-692.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 365.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 404 (cap. xii. §4, add.).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 676 (under Hermannus; quotes Justus for the date 1539).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 819.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 121.

Douglas, *Bibliographiae Anatomicae Specimen*, 1734, p. 91.

Raymund Lully (*q.v.*): De secretis Naturæ siue Quinta essentia, to which was added: Alberti Magni summi philosophi, De mineralibus & rebus metallicis Liber quinque, Argent., 1541, 8°, with a prefatory epistle to 'Philippus Insserus Mathematicus.'

He also published numerous works on pharmacy (one of which was translated by Gockenius, Francof., 1610, 8°), surgery, anatomy, and obstetrics, and in writing them he seems to have had no scruples about appropriating material wherever he could find it. He thereby brought upon himself the wrath of his contemporaries, who showed no mercy for his shortcomings, either as a man or as an author.

One attack, 'surprisingly violent' as Goedeke calls it, was published by Gesner in the first edition of his *Bibliotheca*, and another by Leonhard Fuchius in his *Apologia adversus Gualtherum Ryffium*. If Ryffius was as bad as they make out he must have been literally what Fuchius calls him, the most brazen of mortals: Homo omnium quotquot sol ille vidit, impudentissimus. Thomasius, however, seems inclined to let him off a little more easily, for though, he says, most of his numerous works were stolen from others, they were written less for renown than to repair his dilapidated finances—in a word, they were 'pot-boilers.' Poor Ryffius what a long time to stand on the pilory!

Andreas Ottomar Goelcke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomies*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 151.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 734 ('der unverschämteste Plagiarius').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 2076.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 160, 173, 174, 501, 721, 849, 864 (makes no reference to Gesner's criticism).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 328; 1778, iv. P. 76.

Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Nürnberg, 1757, iii. p. 368; 1806, vii. (Nopitsch's *Dritter Supplementband*), p. 291.

Georg Matthie, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 193.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 376 (praises his work and says nothing about plagiarism).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 294 ('plagiarius,' &c.).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 189.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 190; 1775, ii. p. 599.

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 57 ('homo famosus, polygraphus et compilator').
 Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literaturgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 207, § 181.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 327 (list of his pharmaceutical works).
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 62.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 45 (quotes Gesner's judgment on Ryff in full).
 Isensee, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, i. p. 284.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1849, ii. p. 183.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 402 (edition of Lullius' book, 1541).
 E. F. H. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 336.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 819.
 Karl Goedeke, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung*, 1886, ii. p. 320.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte alter Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 133.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. pp. 416-418.

RYTHMI.

See RHYTHMI.