

RIPLEY (GEORGE). *Continued*

other excellent Experiments. Diuided into twelve Gates. First written by the learned and rare Philosopher of our Nation George Ripley. . . . Whereunto is adioyned his Epistle to the King, his Vision, his Wheele, and other his Workes, neuer before published: . . . Set fourth by Raph Rabbards Gentleman . . . London Imprinted by Thomas Orwin, 1591, small 4°. A, *. B to M, in fours. The title has a woodcut border; there is an ornamental capital E containing a portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Bale, *Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum* . . . *Summarium*, 1548, f. 210.

Bale, *Scriptorum illustrium maioris Brytanniae*, . . . *Catalogus*, 1557, centuria octava, p. 622.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 463.

Pitsæus, *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus*, (de illustribus Anglicæ Scriptoribus), 1619, p. 677, Ann. 1490, No. 888.

G. J. Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis pars altera*, 1651, p. 637 (Lib. iii. cap. ix.).

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 444 (was regarded as a necromancer).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 198.

Edward Phillips, *Theatrum Poetarum, or a compleat Collection of the Poets*, London, 1675, The Modern Poets, p. 55: 'George Ripley, a Canon of *Bridlington* in the time of King Henry the 7th, who in old English Verse wrote several Chymical Misteries pretending to Lead to the attaining of the Philosophers Stone.' Reprinted with a biographical note by Sir S. E. Brydges in his edition of Phillips' work: *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum. Containing the names and characters of all the English Poets from the reign of Henry III to the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*. Canterbury (printed), London, 1800, p. 30; and Geneva, 1824 i. p. iv.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 693 (edition of 1649).

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 337.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, No. xxxvii.

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

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesie Antiquis*, 1722, iii. col. 2672.

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 194.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 78.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediae et Infimae Aetatis*, 1735, vii. p. 104.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 264, 470; iii. pp. 40, 50, 71, 276, 277.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1723.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 633.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2110; Otto Günther's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 12.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 133.

RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus.

J. R. H. Philosophischer Phoenix Das ist: Kurtze jedoch gründliche und Sonnenklare Entdeckunge der waaren und eigentlichen Matery des Aller-edelsten Steins der Weisen, worinnen gelehret wird, wo doch und zu welcher Zeit dieselbe Materia zu suchen, durch was Mittel dieselbe zu finden und in gute gewarsam zu bringen, wie sie ferner sichtbar zumachen, und den endlich also zu zurichten sey, dafs sie ihre vielgewünschte Vollkommenheit dermaleinst

to whom the book is dedicated, and M₃ *recto* is taken up with the diagram called Ripley's Wheel.

Ashmole reprinted it in the *Theatrum* and added a note upon the author. He also printed several other pieces by Ripley: Verses belonging to his 'Scrowle' 'The Mystery of Alchymists,' 'the Preface to his Medulla which he wrote Ann. Dom. 1476, and dedicated to Geo. Nevell then Archbishop of Yorke,' and another 'Shorte Worke.' All of these, like the 'Compound of Alchymy,' are in verse.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 329 1778, iv. p. 81.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 84.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 490.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii pp. 19, 22, 30.

Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, 1789, i. p. 174; iii. p. 53.

Kortum . . . *verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 122.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 130; 1798, ii. p. 298.

Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets*, 1802, p. 94.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 83 (mixes up Roger and Francis Bacon).

Thomas Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, ed. John Nichols, 1811, ii. pp. 363, 509.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814-15, pp. 49, 217, 313; Waite's edition, 1888, p. 184.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 1815, p. 292 (the edition of London, 1591, priced £ 10).

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 235.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 25 (said to be the uncle of Roger Bacon [who died two centuries before him], editions Francof., 1614; Cassel, 1649 by Combach with Artepheus; Nürnberg., 1717; Vienna, 1756).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 240.

Warton, *The History of English Poetry*, 1840, i. p. 337-338.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 419-20; 1866, i. pp. 444-445.

Wright, *Biographia Literaria Britannica*, 1842, i. p. 462.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 48, 73; 1844, ii. pp. 9, 158, 175, 218, 227, 241; 1847, iv. pp. 240, 287, 342.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, col. 648.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 867-871.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 94, 210; ii. pp. 311, 331, 335, 347, 353, 362, 378.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlviii p. 316 (article by Robert Steele).

RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus. *Continued.*

erlangen und überkommen mögen. Allen dieser geheimen Kunst hertzlichen, jedoch würdigen Liebhabern, und fleisigen Nachforschern in Teutscher Sprach so hell und deutlich vor die Augen gestellt, als es vor dieser Zeit niemaln gesehen, noch etwas davon gelesen worden. Nürnberg, Gedruckt bey Wolf Eberhard Felfsecker, Im Jahr, 1668.

Along with Schweitzer's *Güldenes Kalb*.

Johann Rist (Witte calls him Riste) was son of Caspar Rist, pastor at Ottensen, and was born at Pinneberg, 8 March, 1607. He attended the gymnasium at Hamburg and Bremen, and as he had been dedicated to divinity by his parents before his birth, went in 1628 to the University of Rintel. He engaged himself as private tutor at Hamburg and took his ward to Rostock, Utrecht, and Leyden, he himself studying theology, mathematics, and medicine. In 1635 he became pastor at Wedel on the Elbe, which charge he held for thirty-two years. In 1644, Ferdinand III. conferred on him the laural wreath as poet, and in 1653 raised him to the rank of noble, while the Duke of Mecklenburg conferred on him the title of Kirchrath. He himself founded in 1660 the Elbschwänenorden in which he called himself 'Palatin.' In 1645 he was received into the Pegnitzorden, and in 1647 into the 'Societas frugi-

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Zzz 3 *recto*, 31 Augt., 1667.

Neumeister & Grohmann, *De Poetis Germanicis hujus seculi praecipuis dissertatio*, 1695, p. 88.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 42, No. lxvii.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum* (Liber de Anonymis Scriptoribus), 1708 p. 462, No. 1823.

Erdmann Uhs, *Leben der berühmtesten Kirchen-Lehrer und Scribenten des XVI. und XVII. Jahr-Hunderts nach Christi Geburth*, Leipzig, 1710.

Wetzel, *Hymnopoographia*, 1719-28, ii. pp. 358-392. Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 241.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, pp. 197, 199; or 1736, pp. 207, 209 (poem by Rist).

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 241 (quotes 'Die alleredelste Thorheit').

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1744 (and references).

Witte, *Memoriae Theologorum*, Dec. xii. p. 1578.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 546-55 (very full account).

RISUGDASBIUS (SAMUEL), *Pseud.*

Samuelis Risugdasbii M.D. Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen, nebst der rechten Materia, daraus der Lapis Philosophorum gemacht wird, Deme noch beygefügt Achatii Myconii U. D. J. Kurtzer Bericht vom Stein der Gesundheit und des Reichthums. Franckfurt und Leipzig bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer. 1747.

8°. Pp. 32.

Miconius' tract is in verse.

[Another Copy.]

An earlier edition is quoted in the *Beytrag*, and the author's name is altered: Samuel Risugduspius Disp. von der rechten Materie des Lapidis philo-

soph., Leip., 1608, 8°. To this the note is added: 'Who the author is, I know not, the name is obviously an invention.'

Beytrag zur Geschichet der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 591.

RITHIMI.

See RHYTHMI.

RITTERKRIEG.

See STERNHALS (JOHANN).

See URALTER Ritterkrieg.

RIVINUS (AUGUST QUIRINUS).

D. Aug. Quir. Rivini, P. P. in Academia Lipsiensis, Manuductio ad Chymiam Pharmaceuticam. Accessit Chymia Curiosa Variis, non solum ex Regno vegetabili, sed etiam ex Minerali, & Animali, Experimentis adornata. Cura Friderici Roth-Scholtzii. Siles. Editio Secunda. Norimbergæ & Altdorfii, Apud Hæredes, Joh. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXX.

8°. Pp. 7 [10] 6-74 [should be 78] [2]. Separate frontispiece. Title red and black.

Jo. Francisci Viganii Veronensi. Medulla Chymiae Variis Experimentis Aucta multisque Figuris illustrata. Cum Indice Rerum & Verborum Locupletissimo. Norimbergæ Apud Hæredes Jo. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXVIII.

8., Pp. [10] 70. Six engraved plates.

Chymia Curiosa, pp. 71-134 (but 87-94 skipped). This contains Bohn's 'Appendix' to Viganii.

Rivinus was born at Leipzig, 9 December, 1652, and went to school there. In 1671 he took his degree in philosophy and graduated as M.D. at Helmstadt, in 1676, which happened to be the centenary year of the University. Singularly enough, many years later, he took part in another centenary. In December, 1709, was commemorated the three hundredth anniversary of Leipzig University. But by this time Rivinus was no mere graduate but had risen to the position of Rector Magnificus, and under his presidency the celebration was held, as one can gather from Vogel's account, with even more pomp and splendour than in 1609. He returned to Leipzig, practised medicine, studied natural history, and obtained the chair of physiology and botany in 1691. He conferred distinction on his faculty by his taste

Johann Hermann Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, pp. 71, 143, 151, 154, 170, 343, 352.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 318, or 1736, pp. 330-32 (his astronomical work).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischer Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 364 (life), 366, 643, 659, 673, 679, 680, 681, 682.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 732, p. 119.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 714.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1855-1859.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1757, & *passim*.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2126; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897 vii. col. 101.

Joh. Jacob Vogel, *Leipzigsches Geschicht-Buch oder Annales*, Leipzig, 1756, pp. 1022-1031.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. pp. 567-570; v. p. 642.

for research and the results he gained in both subjects, and especially in botany, for which he proposed a new system. Though it was not generally adopted his system gained him admission to the Royal Society, His published works refer mainly to botany, but there are two or three on medicine, pharmacy, and anatomy, and the present one on chemistry. He died at Leipzig, 30 December, 1723 (1722).

Rivinus is always spoken of in the highest terms, der grosse, clarissimus, and so on. His biography and portrait are prefixed to the catalogue of his library, *Bibliotheca Riviniana*, Lipsiæ, 1727, 8°, which contains 7968 items, and is very valuable for the history of medicine. One of Haller's remarks about him is 'paulum paradoxus, non quidem incisor.'

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 551; 1772, ii. p. 686.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 649; 1777, ii. p. 686.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 456.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 86.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 313. (Vir excitati ingenii, magna audere promptus, Botanicus, non experts anatomicae peritiæ, neque chemicæ, longævus idem).

C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, Zürich, 1790, iii. p. 246.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literatur-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 320, § 256.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 234, 245 (Manuductio, De Acido, &c.),

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 174.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. xxxi.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 245.

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

RIVINUS (AUGUST QUIRINUS). *Continued*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 31 (list of his works).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 191, 230, 485.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 816.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 321; 1849, ii. p. 203.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 48.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 526.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 660.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 69.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 245.

ROBEXTI (JOHANNES).

Goclenius Heautontimorumenos.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 309.

Tractatus Novi de Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione Autore D. Rodolpho Goclenio . . . Breve Anatome.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 226.

Jean Roberti was born 4 Augt., 1569, of a good family at Saint Hubert, a famous market-town of the Ardennes. He studied the humanities in the newly-founded Jesuit College at Liege, philosophy in the Jesuit College of the Trois Couronnes at Cologne, and took the first place as Magister Artium, 12 Feb., 1592. The same year he began his noviciate in the order of the Rhine province taught theology at Douai, Trèves, Würzburg and

Mayence, where he was created D. D. He made a long stay at Liege, was rector of the College at Paderborn, and ended his career at Namur, 14 Feb., 1651, in his eighty-second year.

He wrote a number of theological books and lives of saints, works in French and Flemish, and these controversial tracts with Goclenius about the magnetic cure of wounds.

Sweert, *Athenae Belgicae*, Antverp., 1628, p. 462. Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 302.

Alegambe, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, 1643, p. 270.

Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Lovanii, 643, p. 553 (list of his works).

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 606.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 671 (magnetic cures, and against Goclenius).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Bbb I verso; 14 Feb., 1651.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 83.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 72. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii.

col. 2143; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen* 1807, vii. col. 136 (list of his works).

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 404.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 89.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 34.

De Backer, *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1853, i. p. 635.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1563, ii. col. 663.

Carlos Sommervogel; *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1895, Bibliographie, vi. cols. 1900-06 (and references).

ROBERTUS CASTRENSIS.

See CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1654, p. 255.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 682.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

ROBERTUS VALLENSIS.

See VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS).

ROCHAS (HENRICUS DE).

Tractatus de observationibus novis & vera cognitione aquarum mineralium, & de illarum qualitatibus & virtutibus antehac incognitis, et de spiritu Universali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 716.

ROCHAS (HENRICUS DE). *Continued.*

Henry, or Henricus, de Rochas, or Rochaz, sieur d'Ayglun, was the son of a man whom Henry IV. made General of the mines of Provence. He lived in the early part of the seventeenth century at Paris, was councillor and physician of the king, and wrote some books on medicine and mineral waters. The work, of which the above is a translation, first appeared in French:

Traité des Observations nouvelles et vraye cognoissances des Eaux Minerales, Livre I. &

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, Cabilonensis, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium librorum Parisiis Annis 1643. & 1644. inclusivè excussorum*, Paris., 1645. p. 170 (La Physique demonstrative').

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 200.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 14.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*,

1732, p. 119.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. Pp. 59, 277.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. Col. 105.

II. Paris, 1634, 1636, 8°, dedicated to Cardinal de Richelieu.

Others on the same subject are :

La vraye anatomie spagyrique des eaux minérales, Paris, 1637, 8°.

La physique démonstrative des Eaux minérales, Paris, 1644, 8°.

Traité des Eaux minérales, Paris, 1648.

His medical work is on intermittent fevers.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1010.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2153; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 173.

Faujas de Saint Fond & Gobet, *Oeuvres de Bernard Palissy*, 1777. Note, p. 678.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 700 (various medical treatises).

Carère, *Catalogue raisonné des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales . . .*, 1785, p. 11, No. 15; p. 12, No. 16.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1135.

ROCHLITZ (MICHAEL BAPST VON).

See BAPST (MICHAEL) von Rochlitz.

Haller *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 375.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemetnem Gelehrten-Lexiko*, 1897, vii. col. 189 (gives a list of his works).

ROCK (JOHANN JACOB).

Disputatio Acroamatica De Chymiatría Superstitiosa, quam Speciminis loco

Eruditorum, maxime Philiatorum, disquisitioni subjicit, & ita prudentem præcautionem commendat Johannes Jacobus Rock, Physicus Gelhusanus. Budingæ, Typis Joh. Frid. Regelein, Typographi Isenburg. Aulici. Anno MDCCXIII.

4°. Pp. 52.

This disputation is quoted by Zedler, *Universal lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 194, but that is all.

RODACHER.

See PHAEDRO (GEORG).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90 (under Rodogerus).

RODANIUS.

Rotatio Elementorum. Umbkehrung der Element, nach Beschreibung des Meisters Rodanij.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymia*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 1.

RODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

Pisces Zodiaci inferioris: vel de Solutione Philosophica cum ænigmatica totius Lapidis Epitome.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 723.

RODARGIRUS (LUCAS). *Continued*

Chymia Compendiaria, ad Johannem Riturum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 763.

Mercklin quotes an edition by Tanckius, Lipsiæ apud Henningum Grossium, 1609, 8°, as well as that in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1622, v. [p. 800]. Borrichius regards the name as fictitious: 'ficto

nomine ita appellatus,' and says that a century before (or about 1597) he wrote not badly concerning the 'philosophic solution.'

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 197, 200.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 752.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*,

1697, p. 32, No. xlviii.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731,

II. ii. p. 85.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 56 (Ænigma), 275 (Pisces Zodiaci).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 592.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 314.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 938.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 274.

ROLFINCK (GUERNER).

See BRENDELIUS (ZACHARIAS), *Chimia in artis formam redacta*, 1641.

Gueneri Rolfincii, Phil. Ac Med. Doctoris et Professoris Publici Chimia in

Artis Formam Redacta, Sex Libris comprehensa. Geneva., Anno M DC LXXI.

4°. Pp. [8] 443 [11]. Folding table.

Other editions: Jena, 1661, 1679, 4°, Franckfurt a. M., 1686, pp. [8] 443 [11] and table.

This is a treatise on Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Gueneri Rollfinkens seiner in die Form einer Kunst-gebrachten Chimia,

Sechstes Buch. Von den einge bildeten Thaten oder Werken, und Chimischen Nicht-Wesenheiten.

See ELSHOLZ (JOHANN SIGISNUND), *Destillatoria Curiosa*, 1683, pp. 228-307.

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica

Prima, De Tartaro, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Ernesto Bogislao Frosten Pomerano, ad diem Julii In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIo Io LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Disærtatio Chimica

Secunda, De Sulphure, publicæ disquisitioni subjecta Respondente Hermanno Andreae Susatensi VVestphalo. Ad diem Februarii In auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIo Io LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Tertia, De

Margaritis, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Joh. Georgio Sommero, Mellenbachio-Schvvartzburgico. ad diem April. In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIo Io LX.

4°. Pp. [2] [8, dedication to his wife, Sophia Margarita Plathner] 28 [2].

ROLFINCK (GUERNER). *Continued.*

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quarta, De Metallis Perfectis Auro & Argento, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Theodoro Rollio Wschovensii Polono, die Septembr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis. Anno c1o 1o LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quinta, De Antimonio, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Casparo Gigante Gloga-Silesio, Ad diem Octobr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno c1o 1o LX.

4°. Pp. [2, 48, 2].

The preceding five items are of the first edition of these dissertations. The sixth, De Terro et Cupro, is awaiting.

As will be seen by the next entry, some, at least, were reprinted in 1679, perhaps there had been a demand for them and they had gone out of print, and sets were made up out of the reprints and the

original issue. The general title indicates that it was first printed in 1679, but Rolfinck's dedication to Volkamer which accompanies it, is dated 1660, so that whether it was printed then or not it was meant to accompany the first issue.

In the British Museum there is a complete set on this edition of 1560, and it has a general title.

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doctor et Prof. Publici Dissertationes Chemicæ Sex De Tartaro, Sulphure, Margaritis, Perfectis Metallis Duobus Auro et Argento, Antimonio, et Imperfectis Metallis Duris Duobus Ferro et Cupro. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis. Anno c1o 1o LXXIX. excusæ.

4°. Pp. [8]; 1679, [2] 36 [2]; 1679, 38 [2]; 1660, [2] 28 [2]; 1660, [2] 36 [2]; 1660 50 [2]; 1679, 34 [2]; Index to the six Dissertations [4].

Each of the tracts has a distinct title-page as follows:

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Prima, De Tartaro, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Ernesto Bogislao Frosten, Pomerano, ad diem Julii In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno c1o 1o LXXIX. recusa.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Secunda, De Sulphure, publicæ disquisitioni subjecta, Respondente Hermanno Andreae, Susatensi Westphalo. Ad diem Februarii An. M.DC.LX. habita in Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, c1o 1o LXXIX. Recusa.

4°. Pp. 38 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Tertia, De Margaritis, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Joh. Georgio Sommero, Mellenbachio-Schwartzburgico. Ad diem April. In Auditorio Medico, Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis c1o 1o LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 28 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quarta, De Metallis Perfectis Auro & Argento, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Theodoro Rollio Wschovensii Polono, die Septembr. In Auditorio Medicorum, Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis c1o 1o LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quinta, De Antimonio, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Casparo Gigante Gloga-Silesio, Ad diem Octobr. In Auditorio Medicorum Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, c1o 1o LX.

4°. Pp. 50 [2].

Gueneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Sexta, de Metallis Imperfectis duobus, Ferro et Cupro, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, respondente Gothofredo Samuele Polisio, Francofurtense ad Oderam. ad diem Novembr. An. LX. habita, in Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno M.DC.LXXIX. recusa

4°. Pp. 34 [2]. Index to the six Dissertations [4].

ROLFINCK (GUERNER). *Continued.*

Guerner Rolfinck was born at Hamburg, 15 Nov., 1599, where his father was Rector of the Johanneum. He began the study of medicine in 1616 at Wittenberg, under Sennerius, continued 1618 at Leyden, 1621 at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris and Padua, and was in such esteem that he was free to teach anatomy at Venice, and in 1629 he was offered the ordinary professorship of anatomy at Padua, having already, 7 April, 1625, taken the doctor's degree there. He, however, accepted a call to Iena and was appointed 30 Jan., 1629, professor of anatomy, surgery and botany. In 1641 he became professor of practical medicine and chemistry, and he was, as Haller calls him the first professor of chemistry in Germany and he founded both the laboratory and the botanic garden at Jena. During the years 1630-38, as director of the garden, he made it one of the best in Germany, by the number and fine condition of the plants, indigenous and foreign, with which it was supplied. He was a man of immense knowledge, not only in medicine but in philosophy, science and languages, was one of the last in Europe to and he was of no less activity and energy in teaching, in practical work, and in writing books and academical dissertations. He also travelled throughout the greater part of Europe. He was six times rector and when he died he was senior professor and physician of William IV., Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His death took place at Jena, 6 May, 1673.

He must not be confused with his ancestor Werner Rolfinck or Rolevinck, a historian who flourished two centuries earlier.

Adrian Beier, *Syllabus Rectorum et Professorum Ienae*, &c., pp. 235, 882.

Wedel, *Oratio funebris . . . Rolfincio, . . . Jenae, . . . anno 1673. . . dicta* [Jenæ, 1673] 4°.

Witte, *Memoria Medicorum*, Decas II., 1676, p. 264.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 699.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 367.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 385 (Addit. c. xi. §6).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1412.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Hhhh I verso, 6 May, 1673.

Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Ienensi, . . . vixerunt et adhuc vivunt*, Ienæ, 1711, classis iii. pp. 36-40.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 539.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit von dem so genannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 14 (brought chemistry into shape, deduced its operations from causes conformable to nature and reason, and laid a foundation on which many subsequently built); French translation, 1766, p. 6.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 314, n. ccliii.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 86 (contains his funeral oration by Johann Frischmuth).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 709, 710, 789, 790, 791.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 120.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam literariam Anatomies*, Francof. a V., 1738, p. 303.

So keen an anatomist was he, that he was much disappointed when a criminal escaped him. One dissipated scoundrel who knew his weakness declared shortly, before his execution that he had something of importance, the greatest importance to disclose, namely: that he might not be 'rolfincked' after his death. Rolfinck, who was standing by and heard this, could not contain himself and glaring at the culprit burst out: 'Ha! you Cadaver, you are too "putrid" for me, else I would have rolfincked you with my scalpel.' The phrase became popular, in the same way as to 'Rathillet' meaning to assassinate, and to 'Burke' meaning to suffocate, became popular, but while 'burke' has survived, 'rathillet' has passed away.

The position which he held as a chemist may perhaps, be best judged of by quoting what Wedel says of him (p. 25):

Divinam artem chymiam ad sobriam redegit metam, in artis formam digestam defendit. Nullus in Europa chymiae Professor publicus ante Rolfincium extitit, nullus tam sedulo operam laboribus chymicis dedit. Extruxit magnificum propriis sumptibus laboratorium in quo spirant assidui ignes in humanos usus.

But alchemy found an opponent in him, and he called the reputed transmutation by Thurneysser of the nail, which was shown as a curiosity in Florence, 'fabulosa' (*Chymia*, p. 436).

His objections were discussed by Becher in the following: *Experimentum Chymicam Novum, . . . Loco Supplementi in Physicam Subterranean et Responsi ad D. Rolfincii Schedas de non Entitate Mercurii corporum*, Francofurti, 1671, 8° pp. 172, and reprinted in various editions of the *Physica Subterranea*. See that of 1681, p. 561.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 718.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 278.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii, col. 596 (list of his dissertations).

Möller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 558-565 (a full account).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 199, 200, 389, 428, 436, 519 (notice of him); ii. pp. 740, 890 (further notice), 975.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2191; Günther's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 320 (list of his works).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1755, ii. p. 332; 1778, iv. p. 96.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, IX. i. p. 314.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 495.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. pp. 626-635 (good notice and a long account of his anatomical work).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 537.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 372 (a laudatory notice).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 335.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 553-558 (a list of his dissertations).

Joh. Otto Thiess, *Versuch einer Gelehrten-geschichte von Hamburg nach alphabetischer Ordnung*, 1780, ii. pp. 143-145.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 15.

Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachstums end der Erfindungen in der Chemie, in der neuern Zeit*, 1701, i. p. 15.