

ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PEDER). *Continued.*

Ernst vorzunehmen herausgegeben von Georg Schade Königl. dänischen Ober- und Landgerichtsadvocaten, auch erster Secretär der allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Altona, verlegt und zu bekommen in der Schadischen Druckerey. [1760.]

8°. Pp. 96; 16; [16] 257-328; 160 [243] 8].

The present work is not concerned with chemistry and not even with alchemy, but it is interesting on quite another account.

Peder Rosenstand-Goisce, or Goiske, was born 1 May, 1704, at the parsonage of Vestervig. He was educated by a relation at Aalborg, went to the gymnasium, and in 1722 to the university, where he made rapid progress and acquired a reputation for scholarship. The course of his studies was interrupted by his father's death, but nevertheless he passed his final examination in 1724 and began teaching first as a private tutor and then in 1726 as a master in Aalborg. In 1733 he removed to Viborg as conrector, and in the following year he was made reader in theology, which post he held till 1740. In 1732 he obtained the degree of magister, and in 1742 that of doctor of theology was conferred on him.

In consideration of the long time he had spent in school work he was promoted to be dean at Viborg in 1747, and after holding this post for a couple of years he finally succeeded Reuss as professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1749. Of this office he discharged the duties with zeal and effect, 'breathing new life' into the study of theology and introducing the Wolfian philosophy.

The publication of the present writing caused

Anton Friderich Büsching, *Nachrichten von dem Zustande der Wissenschaften und Künste in den Königlich Dänischen Reichen und Ländern*, Kopen-

some stir. George Schade (*q.v.*) in Hamburg, an advocate for free thought, had sent his treatise 'Die Religion der Adepten,' as it is usually called to the professor, with

a challenge to a theologian to refute it. Rosenstand-Goisce undertook the matter himself, and the above work is his reply. Schade then published his own tract with the refutation and some other papers in the present volume. The Hamburg censor thereupon raised a strong protest; a searching inquiry was instituted, with the result that Schade's book was burnt in Hamburg by the hangman. Report had it that the refutation met the same fate, but this does not seem to be correct. The professor received indemnification, but Schade was banished to Christiansø.

From the age of twenty Rosenstand-Goisce had been an esteemed and active member of the theological faculty, from 1751 he was a member of the 'Missions College' and a director of the Orphanage, but in 1767 he asked to be relieved of this duty on account of failing health.

On 13 June, 1769, in the forenoon, he had concluded his lectures on dogmatics for the Semester; that same night he died very suddenly.

His published works consist of courses of sermons.

hagen und Leipzig, 1754, i. pp. 247-249; 1757, iii. pp. 472, 584.

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1892, vi. pp. 122-125 (article by A. Jantzen, with references).

ROSENSTENGEL (JOHANN JACOB).

Supplementa Beccheriana . . . quibus Elementa Chymiaë methodo conscripta mathematica exhibet Johannes Jacobus Rosenstengelius, 1716.

8°. Pp. [6] 156 [6].

See BECHER (JOH. JOACHIM), *Oedipus Chymicus*, 1716.

Besides the 'Institutiones,' Zeiler quotes 'Introductio ad praxin clinicam et forensam,' Francof., 1717, 4°.

Gmelin quotes a couple of books: *Institutiones chymico-pharmaceuticæ*, das ist: Anweisung zur Apotheker-Kunst, Franckf. 1718, 4°; Verneuerter Essig-Krug; oder die Kunst auf die vortheilhafteste Art Essig zu brauen und aufzusetzen.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 288.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 927.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, ii. pp. 809, 930.

Beckmann, *Physikalisch-ökonomische Bibliothek*, Göttingen, 1774, v. p. 584 (a review of his treatise of vinegar-making, not quite favourable).

Sorau, 1774, 8°. All that is said of him is that he was a physician at Duderstadt, and Baumerts remark on the 'Anweisung is 'bonæ notæ liber.'

His mathematical method of demonstrating the elements of chemistry may be compared with the geometrical one adapted by Barchusen in his *Compendium (q.v.)*.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgia*, 1775, ii. p. 40.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 48.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 384; 1799, iii. p. 952.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 409.

ROSINUS.

Rosinus ad Euthiciam.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 158.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 199; 1750, i. p. 244

ROSINUS. *Continued.*

Liber Definitionum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. pp. 187, 203.

It is also called 'Liber de diuinis interpretationibus.'

Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Aufselegungen.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 242; 1750, i. p. 295.

Rosinus ad Saratantam Episcopum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 178.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 228; 1750, i. p. 279.

These writings are mentioned by a few authorities but nothing definite seems known about the author.

Hoefer is of opinion that he was of the Arabian school, as he cites Geber Rhazæ, and Morienus, and is in turn quoted by writers in the fourteenth

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 93.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 37, 47.

and fifteenth centuries. But besides these he quotes Hermes, Democritus, Galienus, the 'Turba,' and 'Rosarium.'

Fictuld thinks he was a Pole or a Hungarian, and his writings are 'not for beginners.'

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 137.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 307.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 952-954.

ROSNEL (PIERRE DE).

Le Mercure Indien, ou le Tresor des Indes. Premiere Partie. Dans laquelle est traité de l'Or, de l'Argent & du Vif-argent, de leur Formation, de leur Origine, de leur Vsage & de leur Valeur. Avec Une explication sommaire des Titres de l'Or & de l'Argent, & de leur Affinage. Dedié à Monseigneur Le Tellier. Par Pierre de Rosnel Orfèvre ordinaire du Roy. A Paris, aux dépens de l'Autheur demeurant ruë S. Denis. M.DC.LXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 64.

Seconde Partie, no title, pp. 1-136 [2] 137-176. The last part has a short title: De L'Estimation des Pierres precieuses, et des Perles. Ensemble des autres pierres moins precieuses.

According to the *Biographie Universelle*, Rosnel's book was published in 1667, 4°, and the above edition is the second. Gmelin quotes another edition: Paris, 1672, 4°.

The author, as he tells us, was goldsmith in ordinary to the King of France, and his work has been described as valuable, showing, as it does, knowledge of metallurgy, and having been written with care.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 288.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 19.

There was another work dealing with the same subject published about the same time and having a similar title, with which Rosnel's must not be confused: Les Merveilles des Indes Orientales et Occidentales, ou Nouveau Traité des Pierres precieuses et Perles, . . . par Robert de Berquen, Paris, 1661, 4°, pp. [14, with a portrait of Mademoiselle] 112; and again, Paris, 1669, enlarged in several parts.

Biographie Universelle, 1846, lxxix. p. 468; no date, xxxvi. p. 503.

ROTATIO ELEMENTORUM.

See RODANIUS.

ROTHE (GOTTFRIED).

Dissertatio . . . de Salibus Metallicis. Halæ Magdeb. 1708.

See STAHL (GEORG ERNST).

Gottfried Rothens, weyländ Med. D. und Practici in Leipzig, Anhang, zu seiner Chymie, handlend von denen Metallischen Saltzen und dem Schmerzstillenden Schwefel des Vitriols. Leipzig, Bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1720.

8°. Pp. [2] 108.

Gottfried Rothens, Weyland Med. D. und Practici in Leipzig, Gründliche Anleitung zur Chymie, darinnen nicht nur die in derselben vorkommende Operationes, und die aus denen Operationibus entstehende Producta, sondern auch die Präparationes derer besten Chymischen Medicamenten aus der berühmtesten Medicorum, sonderlich Ludovici, Wedelii, Stahl's &c. Schrifften, nebst andern, die man sonst rar und geheim gehalten, anfrichtig gewiesen wird. Zweyte und vermehrte Auflage. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Churfürstl. (*sic*) Sächs. allergnädigstem Privilegio. Leipzig, bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1721.

8°. Pp. [12] 240 [4]. Interleaved with MS. notes.

. . . Anhang zu seiner Chymie, handlend von denen Metallischen Saltzen und dem Schmerzstillenden Schwefel des Vitriols. Leipzig by Gaspar Jacob Eysseln, 1723.

Pp. 96.

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8°. Pp. [12] 240 [4]. Anhang with a title-page, pp. 96.

Of the life of Roth, or Rothe, what little is recorded is in the preface to the present work. He was a native of Lissa, Gorlitz, where he was born 14 Oct. 1679, he was a pupil of Stahl's, and graduated in medicine at Leipzig University, at the celebration of its third centenary in 1709. His inaugural dissertation for the licentiate'ship was 'De salibus metallicis', Halæ, 1708, 4°, with Stahl as presses. He was in practice at Leipzig, and died there 23 Nov. (18 May) 1712, aged 31 years.

His book on chemistry was first published after his death at Leipzig in 1717, 8°. It went off so well that a second edition was necessary in 1721, and the third in 1727 as above. An edition of 1739 is mentioned, and Gmelin quotes a sixth edition, entitled 'Institutiones,' 1745; then one at Leipzig, 1750, by Sant. Theod. Quelmaltz, and a French translation by Clousier in 1741.

It was one of the best and clearest manuals of its time; it was favourably reviewed and the author commended for his skill and it was used as a textbook for chemical prelections at several universities. Gmelin praises it as a 'short but extremely well arranged and valued manual.'

In the same year, 1717, there was published another book by him: Tabule pathologie practicæ secundam methodum medendi naturæ et sanæ

rationi convenientissimam, with remarks by Dr. Joh. Wolff. Künstel.

A translation of the *Anleitung* was also made in English: A Synopsis or, Short Analytical View of Chemistry. Translated from the High-Dutch of Dr. Godfrey Rothen. By Alexander Macbean, A.M. London Printed for T. Longman at the Ship in Pater-Noster Row M DCC XLIII. 8°. Pp. [8] 131 [1 blank] xii.

In the translator's preface there is a passage which is not without force at the present day; 'It is much to be regretted, that so valuable an Art as Chemistry, should be so little regarded among us, where it might turn to the best Account. In able and judicious Hands, and when duly applied it seems productive of the greatest Good; scarce an useful Art or Science, to which its influence does not extend. By its Means we gain a deeper Insight into Nature and by it a Way is opened for the Discovery of new Arts and Trades and of greatly improving those already discovered, whereby the Limits of Commerce might be considerably enlarged; And of what consequence such an Art is to trading people, the Reader need not be told.' Perhaps the reader need not be told but the 'trading people' require nearly as much telling now as they did in 1743.

ROTHE (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Acta Medicorum Berolinensium, 1721, Decas i. vol. i. p. 88.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 799, 800.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 8 (well done, very concise, and the arrangement good).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1134.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, i. p. 136; ii. pp. 936, 1030.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2248.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 124.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 35.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 682-3.

Otto, *Lexicon der . . . Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller*, 4 vols., Gorlitz, 1800-21.

Gottlieb Fredrich Otto, *Lexikon der seit dem fünfzehenden Jahrhunderte verstorbenen und jetzlebenden Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller und Künstler*, Gorlitz, 1803, iii. p. 97.

Scherer's *Journal*, vi.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 213.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 575, 688.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 701.

ROTHEN SCHILDE (WIGAND VOM).

See WIGAND VOM ROTHEN SCHILDE.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (BENJAMIN).

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), Chymische Schrifften, 1756.

This edition of Ripley's works contains also: Artepheus, Geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel, p. 105, and Das eröffnete Philosophische Vatter-Hertz an seinen Sohn, p. 153.

The actual editor was Friederich Roth-Scholtz. He himself says: 'I borrowed the name Benjamin from my "middle" brother, who is still (1732) living in Silesia, and for certain reasons employed it in the works of George Ripley, 8. Nürnberg. 1718, Artepheus, . . . 8. Nürnberg. 1717, . . . Vatter-Hertz, 8 Nürnberg. 1717, and Georg. Ernest. Stahl's Fundamenta Chym. Pharmaceut. 8. Herrenstadii. 1721.'

Will seems to think the name was fictitious and that there was no brother, but he has overlooked the following facts. Prefixed, p. 34, to the 1735

edition of Friedrich's *Bibliotheca Chemica*, there are verses from Samuel Roth-Scholtz, written 'seinem lieben Bruder zum Andenken, dated Herrenstadt die xvii. Sept. A. M DCC. XXXIV. He is the third brother. Further, on p. 35, there is a passage in Greek from the Apocalypse [about the twelve gates of the city being twelve pearls, etc.] addressed to him, Fratrum optime, for his more fruitful pondering to which is added the fervent desire that he may be successful in securing neverending fame for his labours. This is dated: Trebnitz die xvii Sept. Ao. M.DCC.XXXIV., and it is from his brother—'tui amatissimus' Benjamin Roth-Scholtz. There can be, therefore, no question about the brothers.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH).

Bibliotheca Chemica, oder Catalogus von Chymischen-Büchern, darinnen man alle die jenigen Autores findet, die von dem Stein der Weisen, von Verwandlung der schlechten Metalle in bessere, von Berckwercken, von Mineralien, von Kräutern, von Thieren, von Gesund- und Sauer-Brunnen, von Warmen und andern Bädern, von der Haufs-haltungs-Kunst, und was sonst zu denen drey Reichen der Natur gehöret, geschrieben haben, und in der Roth-Scholtzischen Bibliothec verhanden seyn. Samt einigen Lebens Beschreibungen berühmter Philosophorum ans Liecht gestellt.

Nürnberg und Altdorf. Bey Johann Daniel Taubers seel. Erben. 1727.

8°. Pp. 14, 250. Title red and black.

Frontispiece not included in the pagination.

The *Bibliotheca* was issued in five parts, which were afterwards collected in one volume with the general title given above. Each part has a separate title-page, and parts iii. iv. and v. are accompanied respectively by portraits of Nicolaus Flamellus, Joannes Fridericus Helvetius, and Olaus Borrichius. The contents are as follows:

Engraved title as frontispiece; p. [1] title, as above; p. [2] blank; p. 3, to the reader; pp. 4-14, contents of the book; Ehrenrettung der . . . Jungfrauen Alchymia, p. [1] title-page to the 'Erstes Stücke of the 'Catalogus,' dated 1725; text, 3-48;

p. [49] title-page to the 'Zweytes Stükce,' dated 1727, text, 51-90, portrait of Flamel (wanting), title-page of the 'Drittes Stükce' extra, dated 1727 text, 97-172; portrait of Helvetius (wanting); p. [173] title-page of the 'Viertes Stükce,' dated 1728, text, 174-250. The fifth part is wanting in this copy. Its title page, dated 1729, is on p. [251], and is preceded by the portrait of Borrichius. The text runs from 252 to 328, misnumbered (not misprinted) 238. At the end of the fifth part is the following colophon: Nürnberg d. I. Februar. MDCCXXXIII.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

Roth-Scholtz's catalogue comes down only as far as Heyn (Friederich).

What was intended to be a new and revised edition made its appearance in 1735, but, so far as I know, the revision never got beyond the first fasciculus, which was issued along with the subsequent parts of the first edition.

The title in red and black is as follows:

FridERICI Roth-Scholtzii Herrenstadio-Silesii Bibliotheca Chemica. H. E. Collectio Auctorum fere omnium, qui de Naturae Arcanis, Re Metallica et Minerali, item de Melioratione Corporum artificiali etc. Hermetice scripserunt. Recensentur etiam diversae librorum editiones aliaque huius generis manuscripta hactenus inedita. Fasciculus primus editio secunda Norimbergae et Aldorfii apud Haeredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi A. O. R. M. DCC. XXXV.

In this new edition Roth-Scholtz had the design of incorporating everything in Borellius' *Bibliotheca* which was not already in his own book, and the

Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, auf welchem der berühmtesten Philosophen und Alchymisten Schrifften, die von dem Stein der Weisen, von Verwandlung der schlechten Metalle in bessere, von Kräutern, von Thieren, von Gesundund Sauer-Brunnen, von warmen Bädern, von herrlichen Artzneyen und von andern grossen Geheimnüssen der Natur handeln, welche bisshero entweder niemahls gedruckt, oder doch sonst sehr rar worden sind. vorgestellt werden durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen. Herrenstadio-Silesium. Erster Theil. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Felfseckern, 1728.

8°. Pp. [2] 26 [2] 680 [32] 350. Title red and black. Portrait of Roth-Scholtz. 3 engraved plates (1 folding). Woodcut in the text. Prague medal to Helvetius. 1 plate to Monte Raphaim. Engraved title and 5 plates to Basilus Valentinus.

Zweyter Theil. Nürnberg . . . A.C. 1730.

8°. Pp. 22, 935 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of Roger Bacon (not in the pagination). 2 (1 folding) plates. Engraved title to 'Edipus Chymicus.'

Dritter Theil. Nürnberg. . . 1732.

8°. Pp. 46, 960. Title red and black. Edward Kelly (not in the pagination),

I.

1. Johann. Franc. Buddeji, Untersuchung von der Alchemie (title-page dated 1727), p. 1.

2. Georg Philipp Nenters, Bericht von der Alchemie, p. 147.

3. Wilhelm, Freyherrn von Schröders, Unterricht vom Goldmachen, p. 219.

4. Treuhertzige Warnungs-Vermahnung an alle Liebhaber der wahren Natur gemessen Alchemie Transmutatoria von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit aufgesetzt, p. 289.

5. Lenohard (*sic*) Müllners, Grundlicher Bericht von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen, p. 313.

6. Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen, p. 331.

7. Iosaphat Friedrich Hautnorthons, oder Johann Harprechts, dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge, vom Philosophischen Saltz, p. 339.

8. Chrysogoni de Puris, Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Welsen, p. 391.

9. Eugenii Philalethae, Euphrates oder die Wasser vom Aufgang, p. 415.

preliminary matter consists of his own prefaces and reprints of Borellius' dedication and preface, to which he has added some complimentary verses addressed to himself. This first fasciculus contains pp. 80, and as part ii. of the 1727 edition which follows it begins at p. [49] there is irregularity in the pagination. The second edition comes down to Agrippa, and as part ii. which follows begins with Crolius, there is a great gap in the alphabet, which doubtless would have been filled up by subsequent fasciculi. Roth-Scholtz, however, did not live to complete his work. One regrets that he finished neither this book nor the counterpart which he promised in the preface to this second edition, p. 7: Bewehrter Probier-Stein . . . von Philosophisch- Chymisch und Alchymischen Büchern. Samt deren Scribenten Lebens Beschreibungen . . .

It would have been useful at the present day, for it would have contained information now lost.

10. Johann. Friedrich Helvetii, goldenes Kalb, p. 481.

11. Johann Pordaedsche, Philosophisches Send-Schreiben vom Stein der Weisheit, p. 557.

12. Iohannis de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe der am Philosophischen Himmel hervor brechenden Morgenröthe, p. 597.

13. Fr. Basili Valentini, Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii, mit Theodori Kerckringii Anmerkungen Deme noch vorgesezt Hr. D. Georg Wolfgang Wedels, berühmten Professoris zu Jena An. 1704, in einem Programme vom Basilio Valentino ertheilte Nachricht und Recommendation, p. 653.

After this come the engraved title-page and text of Basilus Valentinus' book with independent pagination, pp. 350.

II

14. Bened. Nicolai Petraci, Critique über die Alchymistischen Schrifften, p. 1.

15. Bedencken über die Frage, ob die Transmutatio Metallorum möglich sey, p. 87.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

16. Responsum einer berühmten Juristen-Facultät: da sich ein Ehemann belehren lässt: Ob ihm das seiner Frauen in Gold transmutirte silberne Gefässe nicht zukomme? oder doch wenigstens der usus fructus davon? p. 113.

17. Julii Sperberi, Isagoge, d.i. Einleitung zur wahren Erkenntnuß des Drey-einigen Gottes und der Natur. Worinnen auch viele vortreffliche Dinge von der Materia des Philosophischen Steins enthalten sind, p. 119.

18. Pantaleonis, Tumulus Hermetis Apertus: oder: das eröffnete Hermetische Grab, p. 197.

19. Pantaleonis Examen Alchymisticum, oder: Alchymistische Pruffung, p. 259.

20. Pantaleonis Bifolium Metallicum, das ist: Metallisches Zweyblat, p. 313.

21. Joel Langelotts, Send-Schreiben von der Chymie; samt der Philosophischen Mühle in Kupffer gestochen, p. 381.

22. Johann Heinrich Rudolffs, Unterricht von der Amalgamation, p. 407.

23. Iohann Heinach Rudolffs, Extra-Ordinair Bergwerck, durch die Amalgamation mit Quecksilber, p. 431.

24. Johannis Garlandii, seu Hortulani, Compendium Alchimie, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 499.

25. Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis, p. 531.

26. M. Arnoldi de Villanova Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani, p. 533.

27. Send-Schreiben von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen Schrifften Petri Joh. Fabri, p. 551.

28. Bartholomæi Komdorffers Beschreibung der Edelgesteine, p. 567.

29. D. Joh. Joachim Bechers Oedipus Chymicus oder Chymischer Rätseldeuter &c., p. 619.

30. Joannes d'Espagnets geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie, p. 823.

III.

31. Rogerii Baconis, Chymisch- und Philosophische Schrifften, . . . Nebst einer Vorrede darinnen von dem Leben und Schrifften Rogerii Baconis Nachricht gegeben wird, p. 1.

32. Rogerii Baconis, Radix Mundi, oder Wurtzel der Welt, verdeutsch nach dem Englischen von William Salmon. . . p. 23.

33. Rogerii Baconis, Medulla Alchemiae, darinnen vom Stein der Weisen, und von der vornehmsten Tincturen des Goldes, Vitriols und Antimonii, gehandelt wird. Item eine Alchymische Epistel, so Alexandro zugeschrieben worden. Vormals durch Joachim Tanckium, . . . Nun aber, durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen. . . publiciret . . . p. 73.

34. Rogerii Baconis, Spiegel der Alchemie, p. 105.

35. Rogerii Baconis, Tractat vom Golde, oder gründlicher Bericht von der Bereitung des Philo-

This collection of rare books—for making which thanks are really due to the compiler—consists not of mere reprints, like those of Zetzner, Gratarolo Manget, and others, but contains original matter by the editor in the form of introductions and notes. These are historical, biographical or bibliographical, as the case may be, and afford information not to be found elsewhere.

Besides the general introductions to the three volumes, which amongst other things contain lists of all the works which he had edited and published, he wrote prefaces to the following numbers in the different volumes.

In volume I.: Hautnorthon, Helvetius, Pordadsche, and Basilus Valentinus.

sophischen Steins, so aus dem Golde gemacht wird, p. 130.

(The title-page and preface to this tract is on p. 103.)

36. Rogerii Baconis, Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriols, p. 180.

37. Rogerii Baconis Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Antimonii von der wahren und rechten Bereitung des Spießglases, menschliche Schwachheiten und Kranckheiten dadurch zu heilen, und die imperfecten Metallen in Verbesserung zu setzen, p. 205.

38. Epistel oder Send-Brief des Kayser Alexandri, welcher zu erst in Griechenland und Macedonien regieret hat, auch ein Kayser der Persianer gewesen: Darinnen der Stein der Weisen durch ein Gleichniß und Parabel sehr lustig und wohl beschrieben erkläret wird, p. 227.

39. Rogerii Baconis, Angli, Send-Schreiben von geheimen Wirkungen der Kunst und der Natur und von der Nichtigkeit der falschen Magiae p. 245.

40. Rogerii Baconis, Epistola de Secretis operibus Artis & Naturae, & de nullitate Magiae. Opera Johannis Dee, . . . è pluribus exemplaribus castigata olim, & ad sensum integrum restituta, p. 287.

41. Responsum ad Fratres Rosaceae Crucis illustres, p. 349.

42. Gloria Mundi, sonsten Paradeifs-Tafel, p. 357.

43. Ein ander Tractätlein gleiches Inhalts mit dem vorigen, p. 511.

44. Alethophili Philosophische Betrachtung von Verwandlung der Metallen, p. 537.

45. Warnungs-Vorrede wider die Betrüger welche ein Anonymus A. 1670 und A. 1691 in Hamburg des Johannis Ticinensis, Anthonii de Abbatia und Eduardi Kellæi Chymischen Schrifften vorgesezt hat, p. 501.

46. Johannis Ticinensis, Chymische Schrifften; oder Proceß vom Stein der Weisen, p. 607.

47. Anthonii de Abbatia, ausgefertigtes Send-Schreiben vom Stein der Weisen, und von Verwandlung der Metallen, p. 651.

48. Anthonii de Abbatia Epistolæ duæ, scrutatoribus artis Chymicæ mandate, Accessit Arcanum a quodam Philosopho Anonymo deductum, p. 681.

49. Eduardi Kellæi, Buch von dem Stein der Weisen . . . Nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schrifften Kellæi zum Druck befordert, p. 733.

50. Fragmenta quaedam Edu. Kellæi ex ipsius Epistolis excerpta, p. 799.

51. Eduardi Kellæi, Via Humida, sive Discursus de Menstruo Vegetabili Saturni, p. 801.

52. Aula Lucis, oder: das Haufs des Lichts durch S. N.*, p. 855.

In volume II.: to the tract 'Whether transmutation is possible?'; Sperber, Langelott, Rudolf, Faber, Komdorffer, Bechers 'Oedipus,' and Espagnet.

In volume III.: Roger Bacon, 'Gloria Mundi,' Edward Kelly, and in the general preface John Dee.

At the end of this preface, dated Nürnberg, 31 May, 1732, he speaks of printing forthwith a fourth volume which was prepared and ready, provided life and health be granted him. He did not carry out his intention, which is to be regretted by anyone interested in the antiquities and history of the science.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, *Via Veritatis*, 1718.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Chymischer Rosen-Garten*, 1717.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Opuscula*, 1719.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Tripus Hermeticus Fatidicus*, 1719.

See BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), *Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie*, 1733.

See FICTULD (HERMANN), *Chymische Schrifften*, 1734.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH), *Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge*, 1727.

See RIVINUS (AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS), *Manuductio*, 1720.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Chymische Schrifften*, 1718.

The best account of Roth-Scholtz is that given by Will. He was born at Herrnstadt in Lower Silesia, 17 Sept., 1687. He went to school there and at Steinau on the Oder, Stoppen and Breslau, but various obstacles came in the way of his studies and in 1699 he was obliged to become a bookseller. His apprenticeship was passed in Breslau and then in 1704 he went to Leipzig. While there he attended private lectures given in the house where he lived. In 1709 he was at Halle, and in 1710 removed to Nürnberg and served in various shops there, until, in 1716, he became factor for the business of Joh. Dan. Tauber who had just died. In 1718 he purchased the business of Neuenhausen in Nordhausen, took Benjamin Wedel into partnership in 1719, and opened a shop at Altdorf for Wedel, while he himself continued the business in Nürnberg. After Roth-Scholtz was made a burgess he married in 1720 the youngest daughter of Tauber, while Wedel married an elder, and the business was carried on under the designation of Tauber's heirs. Roth-Scholtz died at Nürnberg, Jan., 1736.

Roth-Scholtz had considerable merits and did good work. He was indefatigable as a collector of books, plates, coats of arms, coins, printers' and publishers' devices and everything relating to book-

selling and he compiled numerous very useful collections, histories, biographical notices, which were illustrated by portraits which he caused to be engraved. He also presented a large number of books to the Altdorf University Library, besides a sum of money, from the interest of which every three years a useful book was to be bought. He carried on a learned and costly correspondence with scholars and distinguished men far and wide, and in this way had the reputation of being a man of learning. This, however, according to Will, was just what he was not. He did not know Latin, and his letters in that language were written by men whom he hired. He wished also to be thought an author, and to pass for a chemist and adept. He could not see his name often enough in print, and he had a score of different portraits of himself engraved in copper. Roth-Scholtz should have lived now. His photographs would have been everywhere and innumerable; the special characteristics of his shop, his collections, his books, his person, would have been proclaimed in every magazine of the passing moment. 'He was the vainest man in the world.' By his vanity and the amount of capital which he invested in copper plates, he ruined his business.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 2.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1788, vi, p. 311.

C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1791, iv, p. 648 (quotes his books of portraits, but not his chemical collections).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 302 ('Theatrum'), 683-4 ('Chymia curiosa').

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1807, X, i, pp. 212-217. (This is a reprint of Will's article.)

Clemens Alois Baader, *Lexicon verstorbener Baierscher Schriftsteller des achtzehnten und neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*, Leipzig, 1824, I, ii, pp. 81-186.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 516. Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii, col. 704.

Ladrague *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 537, 618.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, p. 84, &c., &c.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1712, p. 120.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i, p. 485; iii, pp. 2, 288.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii, col. 1220.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii, col. 2253.

Burcard Gotthelf Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae selecta* (ed. Joh. Frid. Jugler), Jenæ, 1754-63, pp. III ('doctus bibliopola'), 1184, 1903, 2243 ('eruditus bibliopola Norimbergensis'; his collection of printers' marks, &c.).

Georg Andress Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Nürnberg, 1757, iii, pp. 402-410; 1806, vii, (Nopitsch's Dritter Supplementband), pp. 323-325.

Heumann, *Conspectus Reipublicæ literariae, Hanoverae*, 1763, p. 223 (merely mentions his name in the long list he gives of contemporary writers; and it is not easy to see how he could omit him).

ROUILLAC (PHILIPPE).

Abrégé du traité du grand oeuvre des philosophes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1754, iv, p. 234.

Rouillac, latinized: a Rovillasco, was a Minorite of Piemont, according to Gmelin. He wrote 'Practica Operis magni,' which was published along with Paracelsus' 'Centum quindecim curationes,' tracts by Penotus and Is. Hollandus' 'Liber

de quinta essentia' at Lyons, 1582, 8°. This collection was translated by Elester into English, and published about 1584, again in 1596, and in 1652, but, unfortunately, it is only Rouillac's tract which is omitted!

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 347.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.

Mercklin, *Lindeniuss renovatus*, 1686, p. 921.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, p. 94.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i, p. 472; iii, pp. 288, 289.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 305.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 261. Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii, p. 132; 1869, ii, p. 127.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 924.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 328, No. 190.

ROWLAND (WILLIAM).

See SCHRODER (JOHANN), *The Compleat Chymical Dispensatory*, 1669.

ROZIER (FRANÇOIS).

See OBSERVATIONS sur la physique, &c.

RUÄUS (FRANCISCUS).

See RUEUS (FRANCISCUS).

RUDOLFF (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Unterricht von der Amalgamation.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii, p. 407.

Extra-Ordinair Bergwerck, durch die Amalgamation mit Quecksilber.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii, p. 431.

This seems to be the person with whom Orschall (*q.v.*) spent some time studying chemistry.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, p. 166.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1356, 1357.

RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON).

Auserlesene chymische Universal und Particular Processe, welche Herr Baron von

Ruesenstein auf seinen zweyen Reisen mit sechs Adepten, als: Gualdo, Schulz, Fauermann, Koller, Fornegg und Monteschider, erlermet, auch viele selbst davon probirt und mit eigener Hand im Jahr 1664. zusammen getragen hat, und wovon die Originalien in seinem Schlofs in einer Mauer gefunden worden sind. Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden bey Peter Conrad Monath, 1754.