

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO). *Continued.*

Fioravanti was a native of Bologna where he was born in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine and practised in Palermo from 1548 to 1550, went with the Spanish fleet to Africa, returned to Naples in 1555, went to Rome, Venice, and Bologna,

where he was made doctor and chevalier, and finally count. He published a number of works on medicine, which along with their author have been severely handled by some modern critics, but the treatment of his writings otherwise than historically is futile. Fioravanti was a chemist and pharmacist, and in his practice put unbounded trust in his specifics. The balsam which goes by his name, and which was in use till a comparatively recent period, is a very complex mixture, but he also describes the preparation of certain definite compounds.

Between 1564 and 1582 he published some works of which various editions are quoted by the authorities, and some of which I have seen.

*Lo Specchio di scienza universale libri tre*, Venezia, 1564, 1592, 1609, 1679, all in 8°.

*Il compendio dei Secreti razionali intorno alla medicina, chirurgia et alchimia*, ib. 1564, 1571, 1581, 1595, 1620, 1630, 1640, Turin, 1580, 8°.

*Li Capricci Medicinali*, Venet. 1568, 8°; 1571, 1573, 8°; 1595, 1629, 8°.

The French translation which I have seen is entitled: 'Les Caprices de M. Leonard Fioravanti Bolognois, touchant la Medecine: qui sont plusieurs et

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654. p. 95.

Joh. Crato a Kraftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistolarum Medicinalium libri septem*, 1671, i. p. 206 (Fioravantus, nebulo pessimus, qui Venetiis eiectus est').

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 252.

Orlandi, *Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi*, 1714, p. 190.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 77.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii. p. 287.

*Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallica*, 1732, p. 54.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 961.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 300.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 619.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 342; 1772, ii. p. 673.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 249.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 225; 1775, ii. p. 600.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 149. (One of the first in Italy to use chemical medicines.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 235.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 54.

## FIORE DE FIORI.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova

## FIRENZE.

See FLORENCE.

diuerses medecines nouvelles de grande efficace à toute sorte de maladie, avec la maniere de les pratiquer: vtilés à chacun qui s'en voudra servir. Traduites d'Italien en François, par M. Claude Rocard Apothecaire de Troyes. [Printer's device.] A Paris, chez Pierre Cavellat, ruë S. Jacques à l'Escu de Florence, 1586; 8°, pp. [16] 236 [7, 1 blank].

*Il tesoro della vita humana*, Ven, 1570, 1582, 8°.

*La fisica, divisa in quattro libri*, ib. 1582, 1603, 8°; 1629, 8°.

*La Cirugia*, Venez. 1582, 1588, 1595, 1676, 8°; 1699.

The *Compendium* was translated into English and published: London, 1582, small 8°, pp. [16] 42 [2].

The *Chirurgerie* was translated by John Hester and published: London, 1580, 4°, ff. [8] 64, 1626 4°, pp. [4], 117 (*sic* for 118), [5, 1 blank].

The *Chirurgerie* and *Rational Secrets*, along with several other medical tracts, were printed in a small 4° volume in 1652 at London.

Under the title of *The ioyful Luel*, there was published at London, in 1579 a translation of the tract *Regimento della Peste*, Venez. 1565, 1571, 1575, 8°.

A French version of the *Specchio* was made by Gabriel Chappuys: *Miroir Universel des arts et Sciences*, Paris, 1584, 1586, 8°.

Fioravanti died at Bologna, 4 Sept., 1588.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 149.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 535.

*Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii. p. 127.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1846, xliiv. p. 292 (article by Theile).

*Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xiv. p. 140 (article by Chaumeton).

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xvii. col. 722.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 748.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1609-12.

*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales*, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 319.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 112, 195.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 368.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 983; 2d Series, 1900, v. p. 805.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets *Transactions of Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 191, 251; 1890, N.S. i. p. 450.

## FISCHER (EBERHARD HEINRICH).

Eberhard Heinrich Fischers, Königl. Preufs. Forster in der Grafschaft Mannsfeld, Brandenb. Antheils. Albertus Magnus der Andere. Das ist: Geheimnisse der Natur und Kunst vor alle Stände, als für Künstler, Jäger, Oekonomen, Professionisten, Handwerker &c. zum Besten aus eignen Erfahrungen aufgesetzt und mit nöthigen Registern herausgegeben. In zwey Theilen. Altona und Leipzig, bey Johann Heinrich Kaven, 1797.

8°. Erster Theil. Pp. [24, including a plate on p. [16]], 200.

Zweyter und letzter Theil [10] 182. Wants pp. [11-16] blank?

Ferguson 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' Pt. iv., *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 331.

## FISCHER (LÆVINUS).

I. N. R. I. Beati Dn. Lævini Fischeri. M.D. De Aurea Auri Tinctura sive Veri auri Potabilis Medicina Commentarius; qvð & genuina ejusdem præparatio ac usus spectabilis intimatur. Brunopoli. Literis Henrici Kesleri. A.C. M.DCC.IV.

4°. Pp. [6] 18.

There were editions of the above published in 1630, 1643, 12°, without place and printer's name.

To him other works are ascribed by Mercklin: *Corpus medicinae imperiale*, Hemipoli, 1656, fol., 680, 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 729.

*De prolonganda uita dialogus*, without place, 1640, 8°.

*De loco vero ac foco affectus præcordialis vulgo hypochondriaci dicti*, without place and date, 8°. Compare GISE, *De tinctura Aurea*.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 288.

## FLAMEL (NICOLAS).

Des berühmten Philosophi Nicolai Flamelli Chymische Werke, als

I. Das güldene Kleinod der Hieroglyphischen Figuren.

2. Das Kleinod der Philosophiæ.

3. Summarium Philosophicum.

4. Die grosse Erklärung des Steins der Weisen zur Verwandlung aller Metallen.

5. Schatz der Philosophiæ.

Den Liebhabern der Kunst aus dem Französischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von J. L. M. C. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, Buchhändler in Wienn. 1751.

8°. Pp. [6] 3 - 290 [2 blank]. Frontispiece with 2 subjects. 3 engraved plates with 7 subjects. Folding plate. Title red and black.

After the above title is another title in two compartments specifying: I. Das Buch der Hieroglyphischen Figuren, Nicolai Flamelli, and 2. Das wahrhafte Buch des gelährten Griechischen Abts Synesii, Vom Stein der Weisen,

Between pp. 112-3 is another title-page: Das Kleinod der Philosophiæ oder das Original der Begierde Nicolai Flamelli, ein vortrefflich Werk, in welchem verfasst ist, die Ordnung und Manier, welche der vorgenannte Flamel in der Composition des Wercks der Natur gehalten hat, welche unter seinen Hieroglyphischen Figuren sind verstecket, Aus einem alten MS. An. 1751.

Pp. 109-112 contain a list of alchemical books.

This edition is not mentioned by Roth-Scholtz, Schmiedler, Baumer, Gmelin, or Fuchs, the last two quote an edition of Hamburg, 1681, apparently

from Roth-Scholtz. Lange's translation appeared in 1673, and there is said to be an edition by Roth-Scholtz in 1730.

FLAMEL (NICOLAS), *Continued.*

Annotata quædam ex Flamello.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 117.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 748.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 350.

This has been described as a comment by Flamel on Denis Zachaire, and, as Denis Zachaire lived a century and a half after Flamel some have felt a difficulty in believing these annotations to be

by him. But the whole idea is based on a misunderstanding. See what is said under ZACHAIRE (DENIS).

## Le Désir désiré.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 285.

See SENDIVOGLIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, ii. p. 111.

## Explication des Figures

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 195.

## Les Figures Hieroglyphiques.

See ARNAUD (P.), Trois Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1612, p. 45.

This is the first edition. The English translation was published at London, 1624, 12°, with a folding plate. It was reprinted and published at London, 1889, small 4°, with an introduction, signed W. W. Westcott.

## The Hieroglyphicks.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 571.

## Le Sommaire Philosophique.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 263.

## Summarium Philosophicum.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat. 1612, sig. Fvj verso.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weysen, 1619, p. 214.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 368.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 164.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 154.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 172.

## Summary of Philosophy; or, Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 145.

## Geschichte Nicolai Flamelli.

See SAMMLUNG der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten . . ., 1780.

## Histoire Critique der Nicolas Flamel et de Pernelle sa Femme.

See V \* \* \* (L.), 1761.

Flamel is one of the most renowned of all the adepts for in his case the philosopher's stone acted in its double capacity of conferring riches and long life. He was born about 1330—though the date is by no means certain—acted as scrivener till an alchemical book written on leaves made of the bark of a tree fell into his hands, when he

forthwith began the search for the great elixir which he succeeded in acquiring after twenty-four years' study, long journeys, hard labours, and many disappointments. His experiments were successful in 1382. The wealth he acquired was devoted to the building, restoring, and decorating of churches and hospitals. He is reputed to have

FLAMEL (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

died in the year 1418, but Paul Lucas relates that when travelling in Asia Minor he met a dervise who said that Flamel and his wife were still alive. This story and the reports about Flamel's wealth were examined and criticized by Estienne François Villain in his history of Flamel (*q.v.*).

Most of the accounts contained in the histories are based on what is reputed to be Flamel's own narrative, as given in his *Hieroglyphicis*. His tombstone, dated 1418, from the old church of

De La Martiniere, *Tombeau de la Folie*, p. 37. (Martiniere, by the way, says that Flamel caused his book to be printed. He forgot that printing was not known either in Flamel's time, or for many years after.)

- Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 333.  
 Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, pp. 95, 265.  
 Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises*, 1655, p. 158.  
 Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina Libri Duo*, Ed. Sec., 1669, p. 421.  
 Morhof, *De metallorum transmutatione Epistola*, 1673, p. 135.  
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 833.  
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxi.; and in Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 47, No. xlii.  
 Buddeus, *An Alchemistae sint in Republica Tolerandi*, 1702, p. 77; and in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 130.  
 Keren-Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 67.  
 Naudaeana et Paliniiana, 1703, n. pp. 87, 210.  
 Lucas, *Voyage . . . dans la Grece, l'Asie Mineure . . .* Paris, 1712, pp. 98-112.  
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 78. (Portrait of Flamel as frontispiece to Stück iii. of this book.)  
 Die Edelgelborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 243-47.  
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 288.  
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1143.  
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire*, 1742, i. pp. 206, 219; iii. p. 163.  
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753 i. p. 76.  
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, I. 362; 1778, ii. p. 241.  
 Moréri, *La Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, v. p. 174.  
 Villain, *Histoire Critique*, 1761.  
 Les Bibliothèques Françaises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, Paris, 1772. Vol. ii. pp. 159-161; vol. v. p. 123.  
 Sammlung der . . . neuesten Begebenheiten, 1780.

Saint-Jacques-la-Boucherie, is now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny, at Paris.

Lists of Flamel's works are given by Borel, Roth-Scholtz, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Adelung, Gmelin, Fuchs, Schmieder, Kopp.

Flamels portrait is prefixed to Stück iii. of Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca Chemica*.

For his connection with Abraham Eleazar see ABRAHAM.

- Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 84.  
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 488.  
 Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iii. pp. 242-302.  
 Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 107.  
 Wiegleb, *Untersuchung der Alchemie* (1777) or 1793, pp. 223-225.  
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797-1799, *passim*.  
 Wieland, "Nikolas Flamel, Paul Lukas, und der Derwisch von Brussa. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte der Unsichtbaren, 1788." *Sämmtliche Werke*, 1797, xxx. pp. 195-261.  
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 115.  
 Introduction to Flamel's *Testament*, London, 1806.  
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 30.  
*The Lives of the Alchemistical Philosophers*, 1815, p. 30; ed. Waite, 1888, p. 95.  
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 188, 601.  
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 427, 435; 1806, i. pp. 452-460.  
 Hisch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1847, xlv. p. 54.  
 Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, pp. 399-412.  
*Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xiv. p. 185 (by Delaunaye).  
 Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 171-200, 366.  
*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xvii. cols. 817-823.  
 Ladraque *Bibliothèque Ouwaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 557-559, 802-813.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 361 (and references).  
 Du Sommerard, *Musée des Thermes et de l'Hotel de Cluny. Catalogue et description des objets d'Art*, Paris, 1883, p. 32, No. 345.  
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 94, 103, 206, 210, 213; ii. pp. 314, 316 ff., 358 f., 383, 386.  
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 849.

## FLORENCE.

See RICETTARIO Medicinale, 1567.

See RICETTARIO Fiorentino, 1789.

## FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

Jhesus Nobis Omnia! Rosa Florescens, contra F. G. Menapii calumnias. Das ist: Kurtzer Bericht vnd Widerantwort, auff die sub dato 3 Junii 1617 ex agro Norico in Latein, vnd dann folgend den 15 Julii obgedachtes Jahrs Teutsch publicirte vnbedachte calumnias, F. G. Menapii, wider die Rosen-

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA. *Continued.*

creutzische Societet. Aufs einfältigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valentiâ ord. benedicti minimum client.

cIō Iōc cI'vii.

Priusquam perquisiveris, ne crimineris:

Cognosce primum, atq; tunc increpa.

No place, printer or publisher. 8°. Pp. [44 4 blank ? wanting].

Jhesus Nobis Omnia! Rosa Florescens, contra F. G. Menapii calumnias. Das ist: Kurtzer Bericht vnd Widerantwort, auff die sub dato 3 Junii 1617 ex agro Norico in Latein, vnd dann folgendes 15 Julii obgedachtes Jahrs Teutsch publicirte vnbedachte calumnias, F. G. Menapii, wider die Rosencreutzische Societet. Aufs einfältigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valentiâ ord. benedicti minimum client.

cIō Iō c cI' viii.

Priusquam perquisiveris, ne crimineris:

Cognosce primmm (*sic*), atq; tunc increpa.

8°. Pp. [46, 2 blank].

Though the title-page is almost identical with the preceding except in the date, the two editions are quite different from each other, as is obvious from the pagination.

See 'ΑΝΤΙΚΡΙΣΙΣ ad Responsum Florentini de Valentia, 1618.

Kloss says that under this name and that of Th. Schweighard, Daniel Mögling concealed himself.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer- Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 255 (Th. ii. B. xvii. C. xviii. § 27).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 282.

*Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des*

Arnold, however says that Florentinus de Valentia was probably Valentin Andreae himself.

*Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, 1783, pp. 69, 70.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844 p. 182, No. 2496, p. 183, No. 2498; p. 185, No. 2524; p. 186, No. 2535; p. 189, No. 2558, No. 2564, No. 2565.

FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

Ben-Adams Traum-Gesicht.

See MEHUN (JEAN DE), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 296.

Roth-Scholtz mentions a separate edition of this tract: Traum-Gesicht, welches Ben-Adam zur Zeit der Regierung Pucharetz des Königs von Adama gehabt, und an Tag gegeben hat. Mit noch einem andern Tractätlein von der Reise Friedrich

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 27. *Beyrage zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 634.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14.

Galli nach der Einöde S. Michael. Hamburg 1682, 8°

Gmelin quotes this as it stands, but puts 'Alama' for 'Adama,' and in the *Spiegel* the king is called Rucharetz,

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1111 (calls the king, Rucharetz, which seems the correct form).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, p. 353.

FLOYER (JOHN).

Inquisitio in verum Usum & abusum Calidorum, Frigidorum, & Temperatorum Angliæ Balneorum.

See VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS), Tentamina Physico-Chemica, 1699, p. 138.

Von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasser doktor. No date.

*An inquiry into the right use of Baths*, London, 1697, 8°, was the first edition of this work, and it went through several editions. The German translation appeared at Breslau in 1749, 8°.

FLOYER (JOHN). *Continued.*

Sir John Floyer was born at Hintes, in Staffordshire, in 1649, studied arts and medicine at Oxford, and graduated in both. He settled in practice at Lichfield, and acquired great reputation by his zeal and success in his profession. He died in 1724. He was a strong advocate for cold baths, and his

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, 1721, ii. 979; ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. p. 532.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731. I. ii. p. 289 (reviews).

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732. p. 55.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 640.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 783.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 244.

Carrère, *Catalogue des Ouvrages. . . sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 54, No. 133; p. 63, No. 153, p. 64, No. 154.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 10.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 241, 421.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xiv. P. 416.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 166.

views may have tended to depreciate him amongst his fellows, as they ran counter to the practice of the time. On the other hand, Haller says that his work was not sufficiently well known and even at the present day it is asserted that he has not obtained due recognition for what he did.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 408.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. 326.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1647, xlv. p. 426 (by F. W. Theile).

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii.

24. *Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xiv. p. 263.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xviii. col. 15.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 608 (Floyer and Dr. Johnson.)

*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 414.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 646.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1883; xix.

p. 346.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 17; and Series, 1900, v. p. 860.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 389.

FLUDD (ROBERT).

Clavis Philosophiæ et Alchymiae Fluddanæ. Sive Roberti Fluddi Armigeri, et Medicinæ

Doctoris, ad Epistolicam Petri Gassendi Theologi Exercitationem Responfum. In quo:

Inanes Marini Mersenni Monachi Obiectiones, querelæque ipsius iniustæ, immerito in Robertum Fluddum adhibitæ, examinantur atq; auferuntur: Seuerum ac altitonans Francisci Lanouii de Fluddo Judicium refellit, & in nihilum redigitur: Erronea Principiorum Philosophiæ Fluddanæ detectio, a Petro Gassendo facta, corrigitur, & æquali iustitiæ trutina ponderatur: ac denique sex illæ Impietates, quas Mersennus in Fluddum est machinatus, sinceræ veritatis fluctibus abluuntur atque absterguntur,

Super omnia vincit Veritas, 3 Esdr. 3. 12.

Francofurti, Prostat apud Guilhelum Fitzerum. Anno M.DCXXXIII.

Folio. Pp. 87 [1 blank]. Vignette: A Rosy Cross with the motto: Dat Rosa mel Apibus.

Discursus de Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 507.

Robert Fludd, or de Fluctibus, of Welsh descent, was born at Milgate house, in the parish of Bearsted, Kent, in 1574. He entered St. John's College, Oxford, 1591, and graduated B.A. in 1590, M.A. in 1598. Then like most of the scholars of the time he travelled on the continent, and six years elapsed, during which he visited France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He had acquired a knowledge of chemistry and possibly of medicine and on his return he became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated in medicine in 1605. After several trials he was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1609.

He practised in London, and was highly esteemed and very successful, and this fact apparently remains whether the explanation given of it by Fuller be correct or not.

He was a believer in astrology, alchemy, sympathetic cures, and he introduced the Pathologia Dæmoniaca, in which all diseases are ascribed to evil spirits located in the four quarters of the earth. He is best known, however as the most thorough-going supporter in this country of Rosicrucianism of which a defence passes under his name, although its authenticity has been doubted.

He died at London, 8 September, 1637, and was buried in Bearsted Parish Church.

His works were published at Oppenheim and Frankfurt by different persons between the years 1617 and 1638, in folio. They contain a number of curious and elaborate illustrations which must have entailed no small amount of labour on the author. Beside these, which form to a certain extent a consecutive series, there are the following:

FLUDD (ROBERT). *Continued.*

*Philosophia Moysaica*, Gouda, 1638, small folio, ff. [4] 152; English translation. *Mosaical Philosophy*, London, 1659, small folio, pp. [6], 300, the criticism of Foster's *Hoplocrisma-Spongus* (London, 1631, 4°, pp. [16], 56), entitled *The Squeering of Pastor Fosters Sponge, ordained by him for the wiping away of the Weapon-Salve*, London, 1631, small 4°, pp. [2 blank, 6] 144, 68; translated into Latin: *Responsum ad Hoplocrisma-Spongum*, Gouda, 1638, small folio, ff. 30.

*Apologia compendiaría, Fratemitatem de Rosea Cruce suspicionis et infamia maculis aspersum veritatis quasi Fluctibus abluens et abstergens*, Lugd. Batavorum, 1616, 8°.

*Tractatus Apologeticus Integritatem Societatis de Rosea Cruce defendens*, Lugd. Batavorum, 1617, small 8°, pp. 196; German translation: *Schutzschrift für die Aechtheit der Rosenkreuzergesellschaft . . . übersetzt von AdaMah Booz* (i. e.)

Boissardus, *Bibliotheca Chalcographica illustrium virtute atque eruditione. . . clarissimorum virorum*, 1650, plate Rr 4.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 97; 1656, p. 92.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 941.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii, p. 1342. Portrait, plate 61.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, LI3v, 8 Sept., 1637.

*Naudaeana et Patiniana*, 1703, p. 116.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, in the Section: 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis,' p. 286, p. 294, p. 477.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam litterariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii, p. 491 (a).

Christ. Gottl. Praetorius, *Dissertatio de variis variorum de philosophia Fluddiana sententiis*, Vitemb. 1715, 4°.

Barchusen, *De Medicinae Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, p. 454-476, Dissertatio xxii. 'de Roberti Flud Institutis Medicinae.'

Buddeus, *Compendium Historiae Philosophicae*, 1731, pp. 429, 433-4.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii, p. 298.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 229-233, 531.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i, p. 398; ii, pp. 18, 60, 246, 356, 382, 399, 458.

Douglas, *Bibliographiae anatomicae Specimen*, edit. sec. 1734, p. 223.

Zedler, *Universal-lexicon*, 1735, ix, col. 1343.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 567, 569.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 301.

Arnold, *Kirken- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1741, ii, p. 251 (Th. ii. B. xvii. c.xviii. § 17); p. 254 (§ 25); p. 265 (c.xix. § 17).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, pp. 164-166, 281.

Vogt, *Catalogus Historico Criticus Librorum Rariorum*, 1747, p. 281 (*Opera*): 291 (Frizzii *Summum Bonum*, but he did not know that it was Fludd's); 509 (Rud. Otreb's *Tractatus*).

Freytag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, i, p. 353 (Frizzii *Summum Bonum*, ascribed to Fludd).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 650.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i, p. 78.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique des Sciences médicales*, 1755, i, p. 363; 1778, ii, P. 245.

Adam Melchior Birkholz), Leipzig, 1782, to which Semler published *Zusätze su der teutschen, Uebersetzung von Fludd's Schutzschrift für die Rosenkreutzer*, Halle, 1785, 8°, pp. (i.-xviii) xviii-xxxii, 212.

*Tractatus theologo-philosophicus in libros tres distributus quorum I. de vita, II. de morte, III. de resurrectione. Cui inseruntur nonnulla sapientiae veteris, . . . fragmenta: . . . collecta fratribusq, a Cruce Rosea dictis dedicata à Rudolfo Otreb Britanno*. Oppenheim, Anno ChrIstVs MVnDo VIta (1617). 4°, pp. 126 [2 blank], which Buhle says was edited by Michael Maier. This and the preceding are seemingly not only the rarest of Fludd's works, but among the rarest of literary curiosities. There is also the treatise which he published under the pseudonym of Joachim Frizius *Summum Bonum*, Frankf., 1629, fol., which is included in the collected works.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, iv, i, p. 516, 613, 670, 691-93; iv, ii, p. 659.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 337

(homo fanaticus, Rosencruzianus, qui se noluit intelligi).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii, p. 468 (contents of the six volumes of his collected works; Rosencrucianae societatis homo fanaticus, subinde tamen utilia cogitata admiscens).

*Missiv an die hocheerleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, 1783 pp. 51, 53, 80 (Joach. Frischii (sic) *Summum bonum*. Francof. 1628; not ascribed to Fludd).

*Archiv für Rosenkreutzer*, 1785, ii, p. 372 (review of his *Schutzschrift*).

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785,

p. 517.

Semler, *Unpartheische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii, p. 74.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 560.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799 i, p. 303.

Buhle, *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*, 1800, ii, pp. 438, 440, 445; 1802, iii, p. 185.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv, p. 142.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1805, pp. 40, 52, 64, 68.

Buhle, *Ueber den Ursprung und die vornehmste Schicksale der Orden der Rosenkreuzer und Frymaurer*, 1804, pp. 207, 245, sqq.

Nicolai, *Einige Bemerkungen über den Ursprung und die Geschichte der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurer*, 1806, Text, pp. 68, 74, 83, 85, 86; *Anmerkungen*, pp. 39, 44, 48 (against Buhle's views).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chimischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 538.

Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, ed. Nichols, 1811, i, p. 503.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xiv, p. 417.

Wood, *Aithenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1815, ii col. 618 (J. Frizius, col. 620).

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv, p. 167.

Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 1824, ii, p. 119 (Fludd's five portraits).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv, p. 42.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 364.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II, i, p. 328.

D'Israeli, *Amenities of Literature*, 1841, iii, p. 229.

FLUDD (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Mackay, *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, 1841, iii, pp. 155, 288; 1852, i, pp. 174, 265.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii, pp. 185-190; 1869, pp. 177-182.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 181, Nos. 2481, 2482, 2483, 2485, p. 194, No. 2617 (summum bonum auctore Joachim Frizzio (sic) Francof. 1628 (sic) fol.).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i, p. 354.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xiv, p. 263.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xvii, col. 15.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i, p. 609.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i, p. 140.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1800, iii, pp. 472-76.

## FONS Chemicæ Veritatis.

See PHILALETES.

## FONTANA (GIOVANNI MARIA URBANO).

[Analyse des Eaux Thermales de Vinay avec des Observations sur les Insectes

microscopiques qui y sont contenus ainsi que dans leurs Mousses. Par Mr. Fontana.]

No place, date, or printer,

4°. Pp. 92-122. Extract from the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, vii, 1786, p. 92.

Fontana, born at Turin, 24 Dec., 1753, died at Turin, 23 July, 1791. He wrote a chemical paper

on *Osmunda regalis*. See *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1790-91, v, p. 93.

## FONTINA (JOHANNES VON DER).

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, sig. Aij *recto*.

See also JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

## FORBERGER (GEORG).

See ZACHAIRE (DENIS), Von der natürlichen Philosophia, 1609, 1773.

Georg Forberger was born at Meissen, and towards the close of the sixteenth century lived at Basel. He was an adherent of Paracelsus, and translated Alexander von Suchten's *Tractat de*

*Secretis Antimonii* from German into Latin, Basil 1575, 8°, as well as historical works by Paolo Giovio and Guicciardini.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 816.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi, p. 578.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, I, ii, p. 302.

Gestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 306.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 670.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785,

p. 510.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 276.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 930-933.

## FORMOSUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophus Aristobulus, 1762.

## EORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD).

See SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations and Experiments on Fire, 1780.