

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD). *Continued.*

Forster, who is said to have been descended from a Scotsman, who had left during the wars of Cromwell and settled at Danzig, was born at Dirschau in East Prussia, 22 Oct., 1729. In his early years he was neglected, but in 1743 he was sent to school at Marien Werther, next to Berlin and in 1745 to the Gymnasium at Joachimsthal, where he showed an aptitude for languages. In 1748 he went to Halle. His father wished him to study law, he himself preferred medicine, so by way of compromise he studied theology, and acquired such a knowledge of it and such a liking for it that he thought of entering the Church, and in 1753 actually became pastor at Nassenhuben near Danzig. Without neglecting his duties he studied mathematics, history, philosophy, and natural history, which last inspired him with a wish to travel. In the meantime, as his family expenses were increasing more rapidly than his income, he accepted an offer to go to Russia to superintend new settlements along a part of the Volga. On his return to St. Petersburg he presented a report which induced the Government to ask him to draw up a code based on the civil code of the Germans. From Russia he went to England, where he published a translation into English of Lomonosov's *History of Russia* and some other works. He refused offers to go as a preacher to Florida and to Maryland, and for a time lived at Warrington as teacher of French and German in the Dissenters' school. He passed to the Episcopal school, where he taught French for some years. An offer to go to India having failed, he had to support himself in London by writing and translation, but after eighteen months he was offered the post of

naturalist on Cock's second expedition, and having accepted it he joined the "Resolution" in July, 1772. The expedition returned in 1775, and a few months later Forster had prepared his report on the botany. But disagreements subsequently arose as to the writing the narrative of the voyage, and his portion was ultimately rejected, and he was refused the cost of the plates. For his work he received no consideration from the Government but his merit was recognized by the University of Oxford, which made him a doctor of civil law. At this time his finances were so low that he was put in prison for debt. He was relieved from his debts in 1781 by Frederick II. of Prussia, who created him a councillor and appointed him to the chair of natural history at Halle, which he occupied for eighteen years. He obtained the degrees of doctor of philosophy and of medicine, and was head of the botanic garden. He was not successful as a lecturer or teacher, and he devoted himself mainly to translating narratives of travels, and to the study of history and of technology. He died 9 December, 1798.

Forster was a man of immense knowledge of natural history, and of enormous power of work. He was familiar with seventeen languages, all of which he could speak and write. He is said, however, to have had rough manners and a very keen tongue, to have been extravagant and fond of play, which threw him often into financial straits, so that possibly some of the complaints made against him were not without foundation, but all the same Forster is to be remembered as one of the distinguished naturalists of the eighteenth century.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 169 (full article).

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexicon der jetzt-lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, iii. pp. 430-439.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 456, 509, 525, 526, 538.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812 Appendix iv. p. liv. 27 Feb. 1772.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. pp. 199-208 (excellent article with long list of his writings, by Jourdan).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1847, xlvi. pp. 376-382 (by Eckstein).

Novelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 200.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 775.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1878, vii. p. 66 (article by Alfred Dove).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iii. p. 666.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xx. p. 15 (contains a notice of the son; J. G. Adam Forster, and a few notes on the father).

Wilh. Schrader, *Geschichte der Friedrichs Universität zu Halle*, 1894, i. p. 409, 537, 577.

FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, das ist: die vnfehlbare volkommeliche, vnerschätzliche Kunst aller Künsten vnd magnalien; welche allen würdigen, tugendhafften Pansophiæ studiosis die glorwürdige, hocheleuchte Brüderschafft defs Rosencreutztes zu eröffnen, gesandt. Daraufs dieselbige jhre gehorsame-klugefromme Discipul klärllich vnd ohne einige allegori nunmehr in demuht vnnd der forcht Gottes alle mysteria, seytr der Welt anfang hero verstehn vnd lernen mögen. Benebens sich gründlich vnnd augenscheinlich befindet, dafs Ehrngedachter, seliger, Gottliebender Fraternitet ringste Kunsten das Goldmachen, vnd Lapis philosophicus jederzeit gewesen seyen.

Anno c1o Io C. XVII.

Deus providebit: qui credit, habebit.

No place or printer.

8°. sigs. A B, C, in eights or pp. [45, 1 blank]. C8 (blank?) is wanting.

The *Fortalitiium* is signed Ireneus Agnostus, The *Copia Literarum*, F. G. Menapius.

FORTALITIUM Scientiæ. *Continued.*

Fortalitiium Scientiæ. c1o Io c xviii.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 3 blank].

This is nearly a line-for-line reprint of the 1617 edition, but the impression is not so clean.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes the 1718 edition only, and is followed by the author of the *Missiv*.

Kloss quotes both editions, and adds that this is the first appearance of the two names Ireneus Agnostus and F. G. Menapius. He states it as his conviction that the two names denote one person, who in all probability was Gotthard Arthusius,

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 284.

Missiv an die hocheleuchtete Brüderschaft des

Dantiscanus, conrector of the gymnasium at Frankfurt a. M. He was a man of learning, took an active part in the compilation of De Bry's Travels and wrote *Ein ander Sendschreiben an die allerseiligste Fraternitet des gewündschten Rosenkreutztes*, printed along with the *Fama and Confession*. See IRENÆUS and MENAPIUS.

Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutztes, 1783, p. 68, No. 56.

Kloss, *Biographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844 p. 183, No. 2497, and p. 177, No. 2442.

FOURCROY (ANTOINE-FRANÇOIS DE).

Chemische Philosophie oder Grundwahrheiten der neuern Chemie auf eine neue Art geordnet von A. F. Fourcroy, Arzt und Professor der Chemie. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt von D. Johann Samuel Traugott Gehler, Oberbofgerichtsassessorn und Senatoren zu Leipzig, auch der Oekonomischen Societät daselbst Ehrenmitglieder. Leipzig, bey Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius. 1796.

8°. Pp. viii. 182.

This is a translation of the *Philosophie chimique*, published at Paris in 1792, 8°, 1795 and 1806. It was translated into most European languages.

Mémoires et Observations de Chimie, Par M. de Fourcroy, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, Censeur Royal, de la Société Royale de Médecine, de celle d'Agriculture, Professeur de Chimie au Jardin du Roi & à l'Ecole Royale Vétérinaire. Pour servir de suite aux Elémens de Chimie publiés en 1782, par l'Auteur. A Paris, Chez Cuchet, rue & hôtel Serpente. M.DCC.LXXXIV. Sous le Privilège de l'Academie Royale des Sciences.

8°. Pp. xvi. 447 [1]. 3 plates.

Tableaux Synoptiques de Chimie, pour servir de résumé aux leçons données sur cette science dans les écoles de Paris. Par A. F. Fourcroy, Membre de l'Institut national, Conseiller d'État, Professeur de chimie au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, à l'École polytechnique et à l'Ecole de médecine. Paris, Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Institut National des Sciences et des Arts. An VIII.

Folio, Pp. 11 [1 blank] 12 double folio sheets, contained in a portfolio.

Fourcroy was born at Paris, 15 January, 1755 where his father was a druggist' who could do little for the education of his Son, but by the advice of Viq-d'Azyr he studied medicine, and after a hard struggle against poverty and jealous opposition he graduated in 1780, and turned his attention at once to scientific work. Four years later by the help of Buffon he succeeded Macquer in the chair of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes. In 1792 he was a deputy at the National Convention, and became one of the leading members of the Committee of Public Instruction, and also one of the Committee of Public Safety. He assisted in organising the Ecole Polytechnique and in founding schools of medicine, drew up the scheme

of the Ecole normale, and was created director general of Public Instruction. When the university was founded he expected to be made principal, but was passed over in favour of Fontanes. This was a fatal disappointment, and shortly after, on 16 Decr., 1809, he died suddenly of apoplexy in the midst of his family at the age of fifty-four.

Fourcroy's researches, carried on by himself and along with Vouquelin and others, covered the whole field of chemistry. He analyzed minerals and mineral waters, investigated arragonte, platinum, sulphurous acid, the combustion of hydrogen in oxygen and the origin of nitric acid in the water produced, fulminating powders, etc.

FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE). *Continued.*

He examined various vegetable products, and showed that plants contained albumen, and explained the formation of ether, but his most important investigations referred to animal substances, the study of which had never been so systematically undertaken previously. Fourcroy's extraordinary activity and energy were not exhausted by his multitudinous researches and his labours connected with organisation of education from the first grade to the highest. He was besides professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, the Ecole Polytechnique, and at the Faculty of Medicine, and he spared no pains in making his lectures as clear and

Carrière, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux minérales*, 1785, p. 541. (Fourcroy's classification of mineral waters.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 351, 401, 503-9, 548.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1829, iii, p. 178.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 324-329, *et passim*.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1848, xlvii pp. 89-91 (by F. W. Theile).

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv, p. 521.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii, cols. 338-343.

Cuvier, *Recueil des Eloges Historiques*, 1861, i. pp. 299-335.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO).

De Sympathia et Antipathia Rerum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 650.

Though his name is attached to the 'Diascordium Fracastorianum' Fracastoro cannot be regarded as a chemist or pharmacist. His fame rests on his skill in medicine, which gained him the epithet of the 'successful,' and on his genius as a Latin poet. Mathematics and astronomy were also subjects of study, and he was one of the prominent men of the most brilliant era in the modern history of Italy. He was born at Verona in 1483, and at his birth his lips were so nearly closed up that it was necessary to have them opened by a surgeon. He was an infant in his mother's arms and escaped uninjured when she was killed by lightning. After a careful education by his father he went to the University of Padua and had a distinguished career, being appointed to give lectures on Logic at the age of nineteen. He was present at various engagements between the French and Venetian troops, occupied a chair at Friuli,

J. M. Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 73.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 209.

Imperialis, *Musaeum Historicum et Physicum*, 1640, pp. 13-18 (with a portrait).

Ghillini, *Teatro d'Uomini Letterari*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 119.

Boissardus, *Bibliotheca Chalcographica*, 1650,

Plate Pp. 1.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 422.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1234; pl. 55.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam. . . introductio*, 1697, pp. 107, 410; 130, 207, 211.

Naudaeana et Patiniana, 1703, n, p. 27; p. p. 19.

Pope Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 581.

Vitae selectae quorundam eruditissimorum ac illustrium virorum, Vratislaviae, 1711, pp. 3-18.

complete as possible, while in their delivery they were distinguished by a brilliancy and oratorical fervour which have never been surpassed. These lectures are practically contained in his *Système des Connaissances Chymiques*, 1801, 11 vols. 8°, which is the best account of the state of the science at the time, as his article in the *Encyclopédie méthodique* is of the greatest value for the history of it in the eighteenth century.

He was a member of the Committee along with Berthollet, Guyton-Morveau, and Lavoisier, which was appointed to draw up the method of chemical nomenclature.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 782.

Royal Society's *Index*, 1868, ii. p. 677.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1869, ii. p. 555.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1871, pp. 87, 88, 132, 203, 213, 304,

306, 398, 400, 527.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iii. p. 744 (long list of his publications).

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

739, 825.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 128, 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1003.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 413.

and was premier physician of Pope Paul III., who also appointed him to be physician to the Council of Trent. Towards the end of his life he retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Padua—others say of Verona—where he died of apoplexy, 6 August, 1553. He was buried in the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. A statue with his portrait in bronze was erected to him at Padua, and another subsequently at Verona.

He wrote books on philosophical subjects, one on astronomy, and poems, which have received the approval of all competent critics. His collected works were published at Venice, 1555, 4°. His treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy and on Contagious Disease appeared first at Venice, 1546, 4° at Lyons, 1550, and 1554, 16°, pp. 351, 1 blank, *Poemata Omnia*, Patav., 1718, with portrait from the Paduan bronze.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714 (1732), i. p. 1064 (I. vii.

3, 8).

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. p. 169.

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1726, ii. p. 369, & *passim*.

Fried, Otto Mencken, *De Vita, moribus, scriptis meritisque Hyeronimi Fracastorii commentatio*, Lips. 1731, 4°.

Maffei, *Verona Illustrata, Parte Seconda*, 1731, pp. 337-347 (with a portrait-medal).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 306.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 137-139, 546, 751, 891.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xvii. pp. 264-276.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix, col. 1594.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 309.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 696.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 367, 1778, ii. p. 380.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 283.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 148.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 290; v. p. 589.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 276.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 209.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 522.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 312-4.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 197.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, VII. ii. pp. 475, 476, 559, 644.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 57.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 234 (article by R. Desgenettes).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 200, 212, 215, 311.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 380.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. p. 100.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1848, xlvii. p. 120 (article by P. W. Theile).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 156.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 589.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 418.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 786.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iv. p. 1.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 132.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 135; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1012.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 420.

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON).

Raphael oder Artzt-Engel. Auff ehmaliges Ersuchen eines Gottliebenden Medici. A. S. Auffgesetzt von H. Abraham von Franckenberg, Equite Silesio, im Jahr 1693 (*sic*) Jetzo aber durch zuthun guter Hertenzen und Freunde verlegt, und ans Licht gebracht. Zu Amsterdam, Gedruckt bey Jacob von Felsen, wohnhafft in der Utrechtschen Gasse, am Reguliers Marckt. M DC LXXXVI.

4°. Pp. [2] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extra

Raphael oder Artzt-Engel. Auff ehmaliges Ersuchen eines Gottliebenden Medici. A. S. Auffgesetzt von H. Abraham von Franckenberg, Equite Silesio im Jahr 1639. Jetzo aber durch zuthun guter Hertenzen und Forderer verlegt und ans Licht gebracht. Zu Amsterdam, Gedruckt bey Jacob von Felsen, wohnhaft in der Utrechtschen Gasse am Reguliers Marckt. M DC LXXXVI.

4°. Pp. [2] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extra. This is a different edition, in which the date 1639 is given correctly.

α. ω. Gemma Magica oder Magisches Edelgestein, das ist, Eine kurtze

Erklärung des Buchs der Natur, nach dessen sieben grösten Blättern, auff welchem beydes die Göttliche und Natürliche Weifsheit, durch Gottes Finger hinein geschrieben, zu lesen ist: geschrieben von Abraham von Franckenberg.

Im Buch der Weifsheit C. i. v. 4.

Die Weifsheit wird nicht eingehen in einer böfs-artigen Seelen.

J. A. Th.

Diese Weifsheit fällt nicht auff Un-Edle, sondern auff Tugend-Edle Gemüther.

Zum Druck übergeben und befördert durch einen Liebhaber des sel. Autoris. Mit Begnadigung und Freyheit des Apollinis und der Musen. Amsterdam, Im Jahr Christi, 1688.

8°. Pp. 159 [1 blank].

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON). *Continued.*

Franchenberg, Lord of Ludwigsdorff in the principality of Oels, a Silesian nobleman, was born on his estate, 24 June, 1593. He appears under various pseudonyms: Amadeus Friedlebius, Franciscus de Monte S. Franciscus Montanus, Elysus, and wrote several books of mystical import and a life of Böhme, of whom he was a devoted follower. He had no respect for confession or for the communion, and having quarrelled with the priests he went to Danzig, where he was entertained by the mathematician, Hevelius. He carried on a

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1703, in the section entitled 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis Liber,' p. 34.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 81, 102.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 571 (wrote more systematically than Böhme but to follow him the reader must be a theologian, mystic, chemist and cabalist!).

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, Th. iii. c. ix. §§ 16, 17, 18, 19 (Tom, ii. p. 410); Th. iv. n. xxxii, § 75 (Tom. ii. p. 904).

Vogt, *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Librorum, Rariorum*, 1747, p. 284.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 722.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ccc 4 verso, 25 Jun. 1652. Caspar Sagittarius, *Introduction in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenae, 1718, i. p. 902. Theophilus Sincerus, *Bibliotheca Historico-Critica Librorum Opusculorumque variorum et rariorum*, Nürnberg, 1736, p. 37 ('Notae Mysticae.' 1673, 8°). Taschenbuch für Alchimisten, 1790, pp. 261-288 (two theosophic letters).²

FREDERICK, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick.

A letter concerning an Adept.

See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 53.

The author is presumably Frederick, or Fridericus IV., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who was born at Gottorp, 22 Dec. 1597. After a thorough education he travelled, and was in France in 1616, when his father died. He thereupon returned and undertook the cares of government in 1617. In 1621 he permitted the Dutch Remonstrants to settle and to build a town which was called after hint Friedrichstadt. During the war between the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Christian IV. of Denmark, he was compelled to receive the imperial troops though wishing to remain neutral, in consequence of which he was besieged by the King in Gottorp in 1629 for a short time, but was soon relieved by the concluding of a peace. He died 10 Aug. 1659, in his 62 year.

He was a man of great learning, a master of many languages, and skilled in all the science of his time. He was the author of two or three works

Möller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. pp. 193-197.

FREIND (JOHN).

Prælectiones Chymicæ, in quibus omnes fere Operationes Chymicæ ad vera Principia et ipsius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, Oxonii habitæ, Johanne Freind, M.D. Æd. Christ. Alumn. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio Waesbergios, M DCC X.

8°. Pp. [16] 93 [3 pp. advertisements]. Title red and black.

Freind was born at Croughton, or Croton, in Northamptonshire in 1675, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1691 went to Christ Church Oxford, and studied under Aldrich. At first he was distinguished as a classical scholar and he edited Æschines against Ctesiphon and Demos-

wide and learned correspondence, but would accept no offices because he thought they would lead him into many sins. He subsequently returned to Ludwigsdorff and died there 25 June, 1652.

One of his books is entitled: Trium virorum chymicorum . . . nemlich Amadei Friedlebii, D. Rebenrosts und., G. Keilings Collectanea. . . de Bismutho, das ist etliche rare . . . Chymische Processe, Dresden und Leipzig, 1718, 8°.

There is a copy in the British Museum.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 79.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 695, 706.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 649; 1779, iii. p. 401.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 22, 269; 1799, iii. p. 232.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 198. Poggendorff, *Biographisch Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 789.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 2 (1), 17, 54, 78, 1089-91, 1708, 1726.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1878, vii, p. 243.

Köpp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 327.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermesisches Christentum*, 1690, i. p. 326 (an eager Böhmist; list of his works).² Gottlieb Liefsmannus, *Dissertatio historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et spectatim Quirino Kuhlmanno..Editio IV.*, Wittenbergae, 1733, 4°. p. 27-29. (Vir certe doctissimus & modestiae inprimis ac pacis studiosus. Rogatus enim aliquando a Principe Olsnensi cuius esset religionis, dixit: Ego sum religionum COR, i.e. Catholicae, Orthodoxae, Reformatae.' He was a follower of Böhme and his book has been received by Calovius and others. His remarkable epitaph is given by Liefsmannus.)² Fictuld, *Turba Philosophorum*, 1763, p. 12, Die Hermetische Schmaragd. Tafel.²

which have been printed, while others remain in manuscript. The opinion passed on him by Meibomius seems quite justified by facts: "Principum literatissimus, et literatorum princeps." He had enlarged a very fine library, left him by his father, and had also a valuable museum, and a chemical laboratory in which chemists like Zobel and Langellottus had pursued experimental researches.

The present tract contains a romance-like story of an adept who possessed not only great wealth but apparently knew the secret of the perpetual lamp and a method of communicating with his friends at a distance by means of a magnetic needle and an alphabet, an anticipation of wireless telegraphy. The ideas were adopted but with a very sinister aspect thrown over them by Lord Lytton in his tale entitled *The Haunted and the Haunters*. A long account of the Duke is given by Möller,

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 759.

FREIND (JOHN). *Continued.*

iatro-mathematical or mechanical point of view, In 1704 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, and delivered lectures thereon in the Ashmolean Museum, and in 1705 went as army physician to Spain with the Earl of Peterborough. Afterwards he proceeded to Rome where he met Baglivi, the expounder of the above-mentioned medical theory. On his return he wrote a vindication of the Earl's conduct, printed at London in 1706, 1707, and in 1709 appeared his Lectures on Chemistry, which were criticised by the Leipzig journalists, to whom he replied severely. In 1711 he was in practice in London and became physician of George I., was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1716. In 1722 he was sent to Parliament by Launceston, and in consequence of the vigour with which he expressed his views advantage was taken of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and he was sent to the Tower, 15 March 1723. In June he found security and in November was liberated, Dr. Mead to his credit was his cautioner, though they were not on friendly terms. During his imprisonment he wrote a work on the small-pox addressed to Mead, and sketched the plan of his history of Medicine. This work established his reputation, and in 1727 When George II. came to the throne he appointed Freind to be physician to the Queen. He held this office however only for a few months as he died 26 July, 1728, universally regretted. He was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire, and his widow and son were taken in charge by the King.

The *Prælectiones Chymicæ* appeared in 1709, and the second edition London 1726. 8°. pp. [16] 177 [1 blank, 3 book advertisements, 1 blank], with

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1730,

I. ii. pp. 341, 346 (contains reviews).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 329, 546-48, 713-18, etc. etc.

Edward Wilmot, *The Harveian Oration*, 1735, 4° (Eloge of Freind),

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1805.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxv. p. 255.

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

314.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 167.

Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. pp. 2024-2044 (an elaborate notice; see Note F on the *Chymical Prælectiones*).

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, ii. Letter F, pp. 82-87. (For the lectures on Chemistry, see Note D.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 738.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1755, i. p. 371; 1778, ii. p. 268.

Moreü, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759,

v. p. 362.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770,

iv. p. 304.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 70.

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

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 16.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 32.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. pp.

261-65 (with descriptive notes).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 691,

695, 715 ('History of Physick').

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp.

314-322.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 239.

the *Vindiciae* as an appendix, Besides the above of Amsterdam, 1710, there is another, 1718, 12°, and Paris, 1727, 4°, 1735. The English translation has the following title:

Chymical Lectures: in which almost all the Operations of Chymistry are reduced to their True Principles, and the Laws of Nature, Read in the Museum at Oxford, 1704. By John Freind, M.D. Student of Christ-Church, and Professor of Chymistry. Englished by J. M. To which is added an Appendix, containing the Account given of this book in the Lipsick Acts, together with the Authoris Remarks thereon. London, printed by Philip Gwillim, for Jonah Bowyer at the Rose in Ludgatestreet, 1712. 8°, pp. [16] 200.

Another edition is mentioned, London, 1729, 8° with the *Emmenologia*. The lectures (or rather the hypothesis of attraction advanced in them) were criticised by Le Mort, and Freind's reply was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 331, pp. 310-342, for July, August, and September, , and reprinted in the 1712 edition.

The *History of Physick* in two volumes appeared at London, i. 1725, ii. 1726, 8°, 1751; a Latin translation by J. Wigan, London, 1734. a French translation by Stephen Pomot, London, 1727, 4°. It is a classical work and is still of authority especially for the Greek medicine, for which his early training in Greek stood him in good stead. It also was keenly criticised by Le Clerc, and a considerable controversy arose over it, though the author himself took no part in it.

His collected works in Latin were edited by John Wigan, London, 1733, fol.; Venice, 1733, 4°, Paris, 1735, 4°.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08 p. 212.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xxxii. Elected 1712.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 109.

Andres, *Dell' origine, progressi e stato attuale di ogni Letteratura*, 1816, vi. p. 175.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 263.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 412.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 394.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1849, xlix. p. 85 (by F. W. Theile).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 186.

Biographie Universelle, 1856 xv p. 134.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. col.

782.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*,

1861, ii. p. 44.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 797.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 40.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 603, 1087.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 186; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1069.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 433.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xx. p. 241.

The Asclepiad, 1889, vi. pp. 148-174

FREITAG (JOHANN).

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 609.

There are two persons of this name, doctors of medicine. One, born at Perleberg in the Priegnitz, 1587, studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, Göttingen, Vienna, and Basel, graduated at Padua, and wrote a work on the Analogy between the Macro- and Microcosm. He died in 1654 (1667) at Ratisbon.

The other, born at Niederwesel in the duchy of Cleve, 30 Oct. 1581, studied at Helmstädt, was Professor of Medicine, physician to the Bishop of Osnabrück, finally went to Groningen on account of his religion, was appointed Professor of Medicine, practised and died, 8 Feb. 1641. He was opposed to the doctrines of Paracelsus, and engaged in a controversy with Sennertus about them, and wrote a number of works on Medicine enumerated by

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libro duo*, 1637, p. 270.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 583 (for Joannes), p. 89 (for Arnoldus).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1686, p. 1371, portrait, pl. 63; p. 1383, portrait, pl. 64.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique*, 1730, iv. pp. 191-2 (Art. SENNERT).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 346.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelaehrtheit*, 1731, p. 270.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 316.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 741-2.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 505.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libro duo*, 1637, p. 270.

Mercklin, by some confusion, has placed it to the credit of Arnold Freitag, of Emmerick, born in 1561, from 1589 Professor of Medicine at Helmstädt, who resigned the post, however, and wrote some medical and religious books. Kestner has repeated this mistake by placing it under Arnold Freitag and not mentioning it under Johann at all. Kestner is copied by Jöcher but if they had all consulted the *Theatrum* for themselves they would have seen that the author's name was Joannes, and the source the *Noct. Med.* Arnold Freitag died in 1614.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 456.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 118.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 267.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 397.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 372.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xv. p. 183.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 58.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 186; and Series, 1900, v. p. 1071.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 434.

FRENCH (JOHN).

The Art of Distillation: Or, a Treatise of the choicest Spagyric Preparations, Experiments, and Curiosities, performed by way of Distillation. Together with the description of the choicest Furnaces and Vessels used by Ancient and Modern Chymists. And the Anatomy of Gold and Silver; with the chiefest Preparations and Curiosities thereof; together with their Vertues. In Six Books. By John French Dr. in Physick. To which is added in this Fourth Impression. Sublimation and Calcination: In Two Books. As also, The London-Distiller exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters; Together with their Virtues, and other Excellent Waters. London: Printed by E. Cotes for T. Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.

4°. Pp. [16] 250. Contents [22]. Woodcuts in the text.

The *London Distiller* has separate pagination and the following title page:—
The London-Distiller, exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters: to which is added their Vertues, with Additions of many excellent Waters. London, Printed by E. Cotes, for Thomas Williams, at the Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.

4°. Pp. [2] 43 [3]. 1 Woodcut in the text.

[Another Copy.]

FRENCH (JOHN). *Continued.*

At the end of Book VI, are the following:

The Process of the Elixir, according to Paracelsus, p. 211.

The Process of the Elixir, according to Divi Leschi Genus Amo, p. 212.

The Process of the Philosophers-Stone, according to Pontanus, p. 213.

The Smaragdine table of Hermes from whence all Alchymie did Arise, p. 213.

Contemporary with the above are three works, one of which purports to be a translation by J. F., the other two by J. F. M.D.

The two are Glauber's *Philosophical Furnaces*, London, 1651, 4° and Sendivogius, *A New Light of Alchymie*, London, 1650, 4°. The evidence that these were translated and edited by French may be briefly stated.

1. Like the *Art of Distillation*, they were printed for Thomas Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, but by Richard Cotes.

2. At the end of Glauber's book there is an advertisement of the *New Light* and of the *Art of Distillation*.

3. The woodcuts in Glauber's book and in the *Art of Distillation* are identical so far as they go.

4. There are preparations in French's *Art* similarly, if not identically, worded with those in Glauber's *Furnaces*.

5. Passages occur in the prefaces which are admittedly not identical, but on that very account bear striking evidence of the same hand. There are phrases, words, turns of expression, topics, in the prefaces which denote identity of authorship.

For example, the 'Epistle to the Reader' prefixed to Sendivogius begins: 'There is abundance of knowledge, yet but little truth known', while that to the *Art of Distillation* begins: 'There is a glut of Chymicall books, but a scarcity of chymicall truths'; analogous ideas, expressed in analogous terms. Similarly in the concluding paragraph or sentences he apologises for his style and for the 'Errata's'—as he calls them, asks the reader to be candid or courteous, and if he knows more and can do better to give evidence thereof. In these passages there is certainly not absolute identity in the words used, but the ideas are exactly the same, the expressions are analogous, in short they bear obviously that they were all written by the same person.

With regard to the translation of Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy* it may be observed that it is by a different printer for a different bookseller, and the translator omits the letters M.D. Lowndes says that J. F. stands for J. Freake. There was certainly a John Freke or Freake, but I am of

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 638.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, p. 638.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, vol. xv, p. 120.

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed, Bliss, 1817, iii col. 346.

FRESNOY (NICOLAS LENGLET DU).

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

FREUND.

Ein Freund, deme die Wahrheit bewusst ist . . .

See METALLISCHER BAUMGARTEN, 1741.

opinion that Lowndes was wrong, and that this translation was also by French. The phrases recur in this book which are found in the others. Thus in the dedication to Dr. Childe, the well-known Hermetist, he says: 'Now, Sir ! as in reference to this my translation, if your judgment shall find a deficiency therein let your candor make a supply thereof.' In the address to the reader in the *Art of Distillation* he says: 'To conclude, if thou knowest more or better things than these, be candid, and impart them; . . . if not, accept of the endeavours of thy friend.' In the Epistle in Sendivogius he says: 'If any Errata's have passed through the slips of my pen, or the Printer's mistake, be thou candid, and mend them, If thou shalt not approve of what I have done, convince mee of my error by doing better; for thereby thou shalt oblige the lovers of truth, and, amongst the rest, thy friend.'

Other passages in the address to the reader in the *Occult Philosophy* can be paralleled, and the whole evidence proves cumulatively that the J. F. Of these works is John French the author of the *Art of Distillation*.

The initials J. F. are appended to the address to the reader prefixed to Dr. Everard's translation of *The Divine Pyramider of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus*, London, 1650, small 8°, pp. [16] 215 [1 blank] and London, 1657, 240, [14] 246 [4] 127. [3. book advertisements].

The 1650 edition was printed by Robert White for Thomas Brewster and Gregory Moule, just as Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy* was printed by K. W. for Gregory Moule. The 1657 edition was printed by J. S. for Thomas Brewster.

I do not doubt that the initials J. F. again denote John French, for though there is nothing exactly resembling what has been quoted above from the other books the thoughts expressed in the preface are so like those in that to *A New Light of Alchymie*, that one is warranted in ascribing them to the same author. Wood, it may be observed thinks that J. F. the translator is probably the same as John French.

The first edition of *The Art of Distillation* was published at London in 1651, pp. [24] 199 [1, 15, 1 blank]; the second, in 1653-52, pp. [16] 191 [1 blank]; 64 [16]; the third, in 1664; all in 4°.

The author was born at Broughton, near Banbury, in 1616. He was a surgeon in the army became M.D., and wrote this book, and that on the 'Yorkshire spaw,' London, 1652, 1654, 12° reprinted long after at Halifax, in 1760, as 'The Harrogate Spaw,' 12°. He died at Boulogne in 1657.

Biographie Médicale, Paris. Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 268.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 802.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 47.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, vol. xx. p. 251 (article by Gordon Goodwin).