

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

Offenbarung der Natur vnd Natürlicher Dingen, auch mancherley wunderbaren und subtilen Würckungen: Durch den Hochgelehrten vnd weit berühmten Herren Hieronymum Cardanum, der Artzney Doctorn zu Meyland in Latein beschrieben: Darinn auff's aller künstlichste und fleissigste die Art vnn'd Eigenschafft des gantzen vmbkreifs der Welt, beydes Himmlischer vnd Elementischer Spheren, der Cometen, Gestirns, Metallen, Gesteinen, Eynflufs vnd Würckung, sampt den Pflantungen und seltzamen arten der Beumen, Menschen vnd Thieren, Wild vnd Zam, begriffen: Sampt einer Newen Form vnd weifs die Safft allerley Kreuterer artlich herauf's zu ziehen, mit verzeichnung der Instrumenten darzu kommlich vnd nutzlich: Item, Vom Tryb vnd Bewegungn, welche durch das Feuer verrichtet, alfs die Alchymey, Destillation, vnd anderen Künsten, Handtwercken vnd verborgenen Sachen, die gleich alfs ob sie wider die Natur geschehen, wol zu verwunderen. Letstlich, vieler Lenderen, Völckeren, vnd Stetten seltzame Gebreuch, Sitten, vnd anderem, so bifsher Von Wenigen angezeigt vnd eröffnet worden, wie auff's nachfolgendem Register genugsamlich abzunehmen. Jetz newlich gemeinem Vatterlandt zu gutem in die verstandtliche Teutsche zungen gebracht, durch Hulderichum Frölich Von Plawen. Cum gratia & priuileg. Cæs. Maiest. Getruckt zu Basel, durch Sebastianum Henricpetri.

Folio, in sixes Pp. [30, 2 blank] dcccxxviiij [2]. Title red and black: Medallion portrait of Cardan aged 49, on the reverse and small woodcuts in the text. The last leaf, not numbered, contains the colophon: Getruckt zu Basel, Durch Sebastianum Henricpetri, im Jar nach der gnadreichen Geburt Jesu Christi M.D.XCI. and on the reverse the printer's device: a hand from a cloud striking with a broad-headed hammer on the top of a flaming rock.

The present translation contains the whole of the *De Varietate* preceding, and also (pp. dclxxxvii-end) an abstract of the more important matters in the 21 books of the *De Subtilitate*. This latter was printed in 1550, passed through many editions was translated into French and is contained in the third volume of Cardan's works.

This German translation, according to Haller was printed at Basel, 1559, 1593, 1597, all in folio.

Cardan was born at Pavia, 24 September, 1501, passed his childhood and youth in neglect and the harshest treatment, and as a consequence in bad health. When he was nineteen years of age he studied arithmetic and algebra at Pavia in 1524 began medicine at Padua and graduated in 1526. The College of Physicians at Milan would not admit him a member, and though he struggled hard to make a living by teaching, by practice and by writing, he sunk gradually into absolute poverty. At last in 1539 he gained admission to the College, and in 1543 was appointed to the chair of Medicine in Pavia University. In 1545 he published his treatise on Algebra, which was an important contribution to the science. By 1546 his fortunes began to take a turn for the better, he received a better salary from his chair, and he continued to write books, when in 1551 came the invitation to him to give his opinion on the illness of Archbishop Hamilton of St Andrews. This ultimately involved a visit to Scotland and a residence here for

Joannes Matthaues Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, 1578 p. 104, No. clxxxiii.

Johann Valentin Andreae, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, pp. 17, 36.

some little time during which he made a great improvement on the Archbishop's health—but he refused an invitation to settle here. At this time Scaliger (*q.v.*) published his criticism of Cardan's work *De Subtilitate*, but in the opinion of their contemporaries, they were unequally matched, and the superiority lay with Cardan, who was greatly his superior in scientific knowledge.

In 1560 the great affliction of his life fell upon him. His eldest son Giambattista was seized on a charge of poisoning his own wife—he admitted the crime, and though his father did all he could to secure a mitigation of the sentence, he was executed on 7 April, 1560. From this catastrophe Cardan never recovered. In 1662 he resigned his chair at Pavia and went to Bologna, and after a good many difficulties accepted a post there as teacher. He endured much trouble, was imprisoned and though he was at last liberated, he was forbidden to teach or to write. He went afterwards to Rome, and there his death occurred on 20 Sept. 1576, and he was finally interred at Milan beside his father.

Cardan was a scholar, philosopher, physician, mathematician, astrologer gambler. He was also a voluminous writer, his works fill 10 folio volumes, in the edition printed at Lyons in 1663. Though he refers in the work *De Subtilitate* to chemical topics, he was not a chemist or alchemist, and he has not left any special book on the subject.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personages . . . soupçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 343 sqq.

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia, iconibus exornata*, Patavii, 1630, p. 55 (with a portrait).

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 205.

Ghilini, *Treato d'Humini Letterati*, 1647, i. p. 115.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 56.

Vossius, *De Universae Mathesios Natura & Constitutione Liber*, 1660, pp. 41, 231, 301, 380.

Crasso, *Elogii d'Humini Letterati*, Venetia, 1666, ii. pp. 27-35 (with a portrait).

Saml. Parker, *Disputatio de Deo et providentia divina*, 1678, p. 63.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1636, pp. 415-19.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam, . . . Introductio*, 1687 pp. 45, 282.

Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 181.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum Eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1272, Pl. 57.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 586-90, 731.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Autorum*, 1710, p. 641.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iii. pp. 97-112.

Jo Fabricius, *Historiae Bibliothecae Fabricianae Pars VI.*, 1724 p. 275.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 228, No. cxvii.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, pp. 402, 545-47, 616-7, 686, 705; 1736, pp. 419, 572-73, 645-46, 716, 738; and *Zusätze*, 1736, pp. 185, 244, 245.

Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. pp. 51-56.

Buddeus, *Isagoge historico-theologica*, 1730 i. pp. 238, 293.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 33.

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1731, xiv. pp. 233-282; 1732, xx. p. 76.

Stolle *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 3, 141-4, 873, 884.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 41.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 157 (C. & Scaliger); ii. p. 109 (notice of his life); ii. p. 240 (his familiar Genius), &c.

Zedler, *Grosses Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, v. col. 792.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, 1740, i. p. 916 (Th. ii. B. xvi. c. xxii, § 37).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740 p. 176.

Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 171.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1750, ii. letter C, p. 36.

Freitag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 210.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1668.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 131; ii. p. 692.

Freitag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1752, i. p. 43.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755 i. p. 216; 1778, i. p. 538.

Clément *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1756, vi. pp. 256, 282.

Montucla, *Histoire des Mathematiques*, 1758, i. p. 481.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, v. pp. 62-89 and 1767, vi. (Appendix), pp. 816-821.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 653.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, p. 307.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 199; 1777, ii. p. 726.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774 i. p. 188.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 18.

Saxius, *Onomasticon*, 1780, iii. p. 181, Anal. 618.

Tiedemann, *Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. p. 563.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 317-19, 353.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 186-190.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801 i. pp. 13, 140, 149, 460, 1802, ii. p. 21.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, vii. pp. 459, 520, 675.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (Authors) 193a.

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

Rixner & Siber, *Leben und Lehrmeinungen berühmter Physiker*, ii. Heft, with a portrait, Sulzbach, 1820.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1826, xv. p. 172.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 30-38, 190, 310.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 629.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. pp. 150-4; 167-179.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 99-101, 1869, ii. pp. 94-96.

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1852, iii. Abth. i. pp. 887, 904, 1033, &c.

Morley, *The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan Physician*, London, 1854, 2 vols. 8°.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 200.

L. H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 413.

Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts . . .* 1859, i. p. 183.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. p. 452.

Figuier, *Vie des Savants illustres—La Renaissance*, 1868, pp. 129-156.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1871, xii. p. 420.

Pünjer, *Geschichte der Christlichen Religionsphilosophie*, 1880, i. p. 68; English translation, 1887, p. 91.

Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 706; 2nd Series 1898, iii p. 165.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 120.

Carrière, *Die Philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 1887 ii. p. 7.

W. G. Waters, *Jerome Cardan, a Biographical Study*, London, 1898, 8°, pp. [2 blank] vi. 301 [3 blank]; portrait.

CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS).

Magnalia Medico-Chymica, Oder die höchste Artzney- und Feuerkünstige Geheimnisse, wie nemlich mit dem Circulato majori & minori oder dem Universal aceto mercuriali, und spiritu vini tartarisato die herrlichsten

CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS). *Continued.*

Arzneyen zum langen Leben und Heilung der unheilsamen Kranckheiten zu machen; Zwar aus Paracelsi Handschrift schon im vorigen Seculo ausgangen, aber so corrupt, dafs est fast niemand verstehen können, itzo aber aufs neue verhochdeutschet, und von Satz zu Satz erläutert, nebenst beygefügetem Hauptschlüssel aller Hermetischen Schrifften, nemlich dem unvergleichlichen Tractat genannt: Offenstehender Eingang zu dem vormals verschlossenen königlichen Pallast. Dem gemeinen Nutz zum besten, und den Curiosen zu Gefallen publiciret von Johann Hiskia Cardilucio Com. Pal. Phil. & Med. Doct. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang Moritz Endters, und Johann Andreæ Endters Sel. Erben. Anno M.DC.LXXVI.

8°. Pp. [48] 409 [30, 1 blank].

It contains Philaletha's *Introitus Apertus*, p. 297. Appended is a list of Errata in Ercker's *Aula subterranea*, 1672, *q.v.*, of which he was editor. There was an earlier edition, Nürnberg, 1667. A continuation of the *Magnalia Medico-Chymica* appeared at Nürnberg in 1680. It contained tracts by Philalethes, George Ripley, Basil Valentine, and some others.

See LEFEBURE (NICOLAS), 1685. Neuvermehrter Chymischer Handleiter und Guldnes Kleinod, 1685.

A new and enlarged edition by Cardilucius.

Of this person the accounts given are somewhat vague and not altogether concordant. He is called Cardilucius usually, but in one place Gmelin styles him Kardiluk, and in another Cardilucci, as if he were Italian, and speaks of him spending most of his life in Germany. On the other hand he calls himself 'Comes Palatinus,' studied in Holland in 1663, and became Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine. After this he spent some time in Mainz, in Frankfurt, and in Darmstadt, and finally settled in Nürnberg, where he was appointed physician to the Duke of Würtemberg. He was a believer in Alchemy and Astrology the doctrine of signatures and the planetary influences in Medicine and Pharmacy; and he had a great esteem for Van

Helmont. His books are for the most part of a medico-chemical character; he translated Crolius *Basilica Chemica*, Nürnberg, 1684, and wrote a kind of commentary on it: *Königlicher Chymischer und Artzneyischer Palast* 8°; edited works by Mindererus Hartmann and Ercker, and wrote on the plague, on medicine, etc.

The date of his death is not given, but it may be about 1660, as has been suggested.

According to Petrus, Cardilucius was a name assumed by JOHANN HARPRECHT (*q.v.*). The author of the *Beytrag* indulges in some characteristic raiillery over the "master key" of the "worthy Kardiluk."

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 608.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 37.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 35.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 177.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1670.
Fictuld. *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 11; Th. ii. p. 46.
Peträus, *Basilii Valentini Chymische Schrifften*, 1760, Neue Vorrede, Sig. e 3.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 550.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 541.

CARDINAL (GILBERTUS).

See BERGWERCK und Prober büchlin, 1533, f. 29.

See ALCHIMIA, das ist, alle Farben . . . zubereyten, 1613, p. 116.

In the text of the *Bergwerck . . . büchlin* his name is given *Albertus*, though it is Gilbertus on the title-page. *Albertus* seems to be a misprint. This tract was also appended to Kertzenmacher's collection of receipts entitled:—*Alchimia, das ist*,

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 275.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 105.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 532, 627, 653.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 25, 26; 253, 254.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 160.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. P. 159.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 411.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroiff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 617.

Alle Farben, Wasser, . . . zubereyten, 1570, and subsequent editions. Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1888, xix, p. 143.

CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

Quæstio, an arte metalla permutari possint.

See WITESTEIN (KARL), *Disceptatio Philosophica*, p. 157.

Carius, or Carrerius, miscalled also Caprerius and Camrerius, and Caterrus, a lawyer of Padua was born in 1543, was decanus of the University and bishop of St. Andrea. He declined the professor-ship of Law to leave him more leisure for study and for his church duties. He, however, relinquished these, and devoted himself to writing the history of Padua. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in disputes and lawsuits, and died of apoplexy 20 August, 1626. The inscription on his tomb says that he died in his 78th year. If

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia*, 1630, p. 363 (with a portrait).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 56, p. 57 (under Caterrus).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum Eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1044, and pl. 47.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Y 2 *recto*; Ann. 20th August, 1626.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venet. 1726, ii. p. 282, No. ccii.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 41.

CARL (JOHANN SAMUEL).

Johann Samuel Carls Zeugnuß von Chymischer Storgerey, sonderlich in neuen Exempeln: I. Panacea Talci. 2. Antimonii. 3. Solari. 4. Animalii. 5. Vegetabili. 6. Spiritu Mundi & Acidis dulcificatis. Erwiesen aus Chymischen und Medicinischen Gründen und Erfahrungen. Samt einer Nachrede von Fatis Chymicis. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Göpner, Buchhändler 1733.

8°. Pp. [16] 170 [14].

Johann Samuel Carl, son of Johann Ernest Carl was born at Oehringen in 1676. He went to Halle and studied medicine with Frederic Hoffmann and Stahl, and obtained his licence in 1699. He then became physician of the Count of Isenburg-Stolberg, of the Count of Wittgenstein, and in 6 of the King of Denmark.

He died 13 June 1757, at Melldorf, in Holstein. He was one of the most devoted and distinguished pupils of Stahl, whose lectures he edited, and he wrote a number of works in support of Stahl's doctrines, but he is accused of having mingled with them a certain

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 39.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1732, I. ii. p. 36.
Adelung's *Supplement* to Jöcher's *Lexicon*.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 41.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 114.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 354.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 367, 583, 681, 712.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr, 1750, bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, Leipzig, 1503, ii. p. 25.

CARMINA.

Carmen elegans (de Lapide Philosophorum).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 763.

so, the above cannot be the correct date of his birth.

Though not a professor he kept up his intercourse with the students, and wrote dissertations, of which the present is one.

Editions of the above tract, Padua, 1574, 1579, 4°, Basel, 1582, 1583, 8°, are enumerated.

There is an edition: "Patavii, L. P. Excude," 4°, ff. [3, 1 blank], 32. It is not dated, but the epistle is dated 1579. This seems to be really the first edition.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 131.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1653.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 547.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 298. (He calls him a professor at Padua—but he is not included among them by Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, Utine, 1654, 4°.)

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenæ, 1718, i. p. 716 (about his book 'De Protestate Romani Pontificis'.

amount of theosophy. He wrote a work, *Lapis Lydius Philosophico-pyrotechnicus ad ossium fossilium docimasiam analytice demonstrandam adhibitus*. . . Francof. a. M. 1703, 8°. He showed the identity of natural, artificial, and antimonial cinnabar, and gave its composition as 6 parts of mercury to 1 of sulphur (*Eph. Acad. Nat. Cur.*,

1712, pp. 379-403), and wrote a paper: 'Lapis ac lutum pro renovatione laboratorii chemici in et ad scholam medicam' (*Eph. Acad. Nat. Cur.*, 1742, vi. App. pp. 110-118).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1506-08, pp. 220, 297.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 162.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii p. 632.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 576.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1806, iii. p. 782 (article by Hirsch).

Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 530

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte . . .*, 1884, i. p. 664.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 69, 74.

CARMINA. *Continued.*

Carmina aliquot germanica cum versione latina.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 252.

Carmina auf des Philosophische Werck.
See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 74.
See RHYTHMI.
See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.
See REIMEN.

Carmina varia de Lapide Philosophorum.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 736.

CARRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

CARTHEUSER (FRIEDRICH AUGUST).

Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinsalzes.
See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 324.

Friedrich August Cartheuser, the son of Johann Friedrich, was born at Halle in 1734. He was educated at Halle and Frankfurt a. d. Oder, in 1749 entered the university there, but after three months went to Berlin, where he studied under Pott, Gleditsch, and Marggraf. He graduated M.D. at Frankfurt a. d. Oder in 1755. He then visited the mines in Saxony, went to Bohemia, Franconia, and other parts of Germany, and in 1754 was professor of mineralogy, botany, and chemistry, at Frankfurt.

In 1756 [others 1766] he transferred himself to Giessen as professor of natural history and medicine. In 1778 he was made director of the Botanic Garden, but in 1779 he resigned and withdrew to an estate at Idstein, near Bikenbach, and afterwards to Schierstein, where he died, Dec. 12, 1796.

He published numerous works on mineralogy mining, natural history, mineral waters, crystallography, the chemical analysis of plants, sal seditivum, etc., etc.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 486, 514.
 Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1782, ii. pp. 121.125; iii. p. 557.
 Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. p. 559.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 642, etc., etc.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 164.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 575.

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Joh. Friderici Cartheuseri Med. Doctoris Elementa Chimiæ Medicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis. Vna cum Synopsi Materiæ Medicæ Selectioris. In Vsum Tyronum Edita. Halæ Magdeburgicæ Sumtibus Ioan. Ernest. Fritschii. Anno MDCCXXXVI.

8°. Pp. [16] 360. Index [8] This is the first edition.

Jo. Friderici Cartheuser Medicinæ Doctoris ejusdemque in Regia Academia Viadrina Prof. Publ. Ordinarii Elementa Chymicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis in Usum Academicum conscripta. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. 98 [2 blank].

This is uniform with the author's *Pharmacologia*, and is intended to go along with it. The preface is dated Frankfurt a. d. O., 1753 and in it he refers to the text-book which at the solicitation of his pupils he had published seventeen years

previous. The new edition came out at Frankfurt in 1753 according to Gmelin, and a third edition in 1766, 8°. The present therefore, would be a reprint of that of 1753. Fuchs quotes an edition of 1770, which he calls the third.

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Jo. Friderici Cartheuseri Medicinæ Doctoris Ejusdemque in Regia Academia Viadrina Prof. Publ. Ordinarii Pharmacologia Theoretico-Practica Rationi et Experientia Superstructa in qua Medicamentorum Officinalium usitatorum Præparatio, Natura Modus Operandi, Vires atque Usus Medicus perspicue describuntur ac solide explicantur. Cui accedunt Elementa Chymicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis, ac Tabulæ Formularum Medicarum. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. viii. 336.

This book was published at Berlin in 1745, and 1770 in 8°, and at Cologne, 1763, 8°.

Jo. Friderici Cartheuser Med Doct. et. Pro. Publ. Ord. Tabulæ Formularum Medicarum Præscriptioni inservientes. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. [4], 71 [1].

This is uniform with the author's *Pharmacologia*. It was published at Halle, 1740, 8°; 1748, 8°; Frankf. a. d. Oder, 1752, 8°; 1766, 8°.

Cartheuser was born at Hayn in Stolberg in 1704. He was a doctor of medicine of Halle, and from 1740 to 1759 had the chairs of Chemistry and of Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Frankfurt a. d. O. to which were added that of Anatomy and Botany. and afterwards of Therapeutics and Pathology.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 270, p. 699.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 349.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 248.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, I. p. 551.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 38.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 621-3, 683, etc.
 Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr, 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. p. 54.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806, p. 260 & passim.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 170.

He was a member of the Berlin Academy famed for his knowledge of Botany and Chemistrj, which he combined in his chemical examination of plants. He directed the attention of chemists to various vegetable products. He died in 1777.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 640.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 325.
 Philippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, p. 580.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1803, i. col. 384-5.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1871, xii. p. 704.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 36.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, i. p. 674.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 798; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 188.

CASE (JOHN).

Lapis Philosophicus, sive Commentarius in octo libros Physicorum Aristot. in quo arcana Physiologiæ examinantur. Auctore Joanne Caso, in Medicina Doctore Oxoniensi, & olim collegij D. Ioannis ibidem præcursoris Socio. Accedit in Fine Ancilla Philosophiæ, seu Epitome in octo libros Aristot. Physicorum, eodem Auctore. Cum Indicibus locupletissimis. Francofurti ad Moenum, Apud heredes Andreae Wecheli, & Anton Hierat. M.D.C.

8°. Pp. [46, including the engraved symbolic plate, 2 blank] 1068. Index [23, 1 blank], Ancilla Philosophiæ: 88. Index [7], Printer's device [1].

This commentary on Aristotle deals with scholastic subtleties and metaphysical vagaries, and has nothing to do with those of Alchemy.

John Case was born at Woodstock, entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1564, was B.A. in 1568, and M.D. in 1589. He wrote

one or two medical papers, but his chief literary work consisted of commentaries and text-books on Aristotle, of which the present is one. It was first printed in 1599. Case died 23 January 1600, and was buried in St. John's College Chapel 1568, M.A. in

This Joannes Casus must not be confounded with

CASE (JOHN). *Continued.*

Giovanni della Casa, the Archbishop of Benevento, who might have been a cardinal, had not the church had a fit of the morals. According to some he was a true child of the pagan Renaissance, for while his Latinity would have made Cicero greenly

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 772.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 552.

CASSIUS (ANDREAS).

Andreas Cassii D. Hamburgensis de Extremo illo et Perfectissimo Naturæ Opificio ac Principe Terrænorum Sidere Auro de admirandâ ejus naturâ, generatione, affectionibus, effectis, atque ad operationes artis habitudine. Cogitata Nobilioribus experimentis illustrata.

Aurum & Adamas typi æternitatis.

Hamburgi, Sumptibus Georgii Wolffii. Anno M DC LXXXV.

8°. Pp. [8] 152. Title red and black.

There are three persons of this name who have to be distinguished:

1°. Andreas Cassius the elder, ducal Secretary married Sophia Vesteria, and had two sons, Christianus and Andreas.

2°. This Andreas, of Schleswig, M. D. of Leyden 1632, physician in Hamburg, physician to the Duke of Holstein, and to the Bishop of Lübeck, married Gertrude Staphorst, and had a son Andreas. He devised a bezoardic essence of great virtue in the plague, and invented red glass by means of tin and gold. He died at Hamburg, 27 May, 1673.

3°. Andreas Cassius, Tertius, of Hamburg, became, 1668, M D. at Gröningen, and practised in Lübeck. He wrote on some medical subjects and this tract on gold, in which the preparation of the purple of gold, made by his father, is described (p. 111 *sqq.*).

There were other two persons of the same name but they do not concern the present subject.

The book contains what may be called the Natural History of Gold, the sources from which it is obtained; its composition or elementary principles; how it is possibly formed, its properties,

jealous, his morals might have made Martial blushing scarlet. He died in 1557.

But Nicéron defends him from these charges (*Mémoires*, 1730, xii. p. 102; 1732, xx. p. 45), and he is commended also by J. M. Toscanus (*Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 83, No. cxxxix).

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. col. 685.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, ix. p. 262.

physical and chemical, and its alchemical transmutation. The book is commended by Stahl, and by Hannemann in his *Cato Chemicus*, 1690, cap. iii sig. Ag *verso* (q.v.).

The question as to whether or not Cassius was the actual discoverer of the gold purple is decided in the negative, correctly I think, by Beckmann *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, Leipzig, 1786, i. p. 380 (English translation, 1814, i. p. 101); but see what Kunckel says, *Laboratorium Chemicum*, 1767, p. 596, and Leibnitz, *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, 1710, i. p. 94 (in an article on phosphorus),

The lives of the three are given by Joh. Moller *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. p. 88. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1734.

These writers point out that Andreas Cassius second and third, have been confused with one another, as for example by Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 97. See also *Örschall* (Joh. Christian) whose book *Sol Sine Veste* came out in 1684.

For the older literature of gold purple Weigel may be consulted, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. §1088, d; pp. 520-21.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE). *Continued.*

Castaigne, according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, was a cordelier and almoner of Louis XIII., " which, for a cordelier, was nearly as good as a bishoprick."

But according to the documents prefixed to the present work he was actually chosen bishop of Saluces in succession to Antoine Pichot, by the king. He was also Dr. of Theology, Councillor

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 393; iii. p. 132.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 424; 1779, iii. p. 120.

and Almoner, and is called Abbé General de Saint Rufs de Valence and Sainct Tiers de Sau, and " Conventuel d'Avignon."

The tract *L'Or Potable qui guarit de tous maux*, was published at Paris, 1611, 8°; *Le grand Miracle de la Nature Metallique*, Paris, 1615, 18°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 504, 568.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1615.

CASTILLIONEUS (BRANDA FRANCISCUS).

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, 1698.

CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

See MORIENUS ROMANUS, 1559.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), 1613.

CASTRILLO (HERNANDO).

Historia y Magia Natural, o ciencia de filosofia oculta, con nuevas noticias de los mas profundos misterios, y secretos del Vniverso visible, en que se trata de animales, pezes, aves, plantas, flores, yervas, metales, piedras, aguas: semillas, Parayso, montes, y Valles. Por el Padre Hernando Castrillo de la Compañia de Jesus, natural de Cadiz. Donde trata de los Secretos que pertenecen à las partes dela tierra. Con Licencia. En Madrid, Por Juan Garcia Infanzon. Año 1692. Acosta de Francisco Sazedon, Mercader de libros: Vendese en su casa en la calle de Atocha junto à la Santissima Trinidad frente de la casa de los Fucares.

4°. Pp. [12] 342 [16].

Ferdinand de Castrillo, a native of Cadiz, was admitted in 1602 to the Jesuits at the age of 16. He professed theology for a long time and was rector of Cazorla. He died at Ossuna 21 Nov., 1667, at an advanced age. Apparently he wrote only this one book: *Magia Natural o Filosofia oculta*. Primera Parte. Trigueros, L'Estupina,

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1759.

Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, 1783, i. p. 372 (quotes Part i. in the 1649 edition only).

Title within a border.

1636, 4°. Trigueros, Diego Perez de Estupina, 1649, 4°. In the British Museum there are both the latter of these, and another edition, Madrid 1649, 4°. This is a treatise on cosmogony, the elements and natural history, but not on Chemistry or Alchemy.

Backer, *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Cinquième Série, 1859, p. 126.

'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1888 (N.S.), i. p. 393.

CATALOGUS Manuscriptorum Chémico-Alchemico-Magico-Cabalistico-Medico-Physico-Curiosorum. No place [Vienna]. MDCCLXXXVIII.

8°. Pp. xxvi. 310, 67 [1 blank], 8.

Kopp refers to a similarly titled catalogue, Wien, Gräffer d. J. 1786.

As his copy contains only pp. 50, and Anhang pp. 12, presumably it was the first issue of the catalogue, in the following two Years enlarged to the above.

As it stands the above contains the following separate lists:

Title-leaf.
Vorrede, i.-v.
Erstes Verzeichniss von einigen . . . Artzneyen, vi. -xiii.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii., p. 223.

Zweites Verzeichniss einiger Fabricks-Artickel, xiv.-xxiii., Anhang, xxiii.-xxvi.

Codices Manuscripti Alchemici, 3-263.
Codices Manuscripti Chémici, 264-310.
Codices Magici, 1-45.
Codices Cabalistici, Astrologici, Geomantici, etc. 46-67 (1 blank).

Druckfehler im Magischen Catalog, 6-7.
Druckfehler im Chémischen Catalog, 1-5.
Druckfehler im Cabalistischen Catalog, [1].
Appended to some of the entries are notes referring sometimes to the author, sometimes to the contents of the USS.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 543.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE).

Les Oeuvres du R. P. Gabriel de Castaigne, tant Medicinales que Chymiques,

diuisées en quatre principaux traitez.

I. Le Paradis Terrestre.

II. Le grand miracle de la nature metallique.

III. L'Or Potable.

IV. Le Thresor Philosophique de la Medecine Metallique.

Seconde edition. A quoy sont adioustez les Aphorismes Basiliens, & la methode particuliere pour bien faire le merueilleux Onguent appellé Manus Dei.

Destournez-vous du mal: & faites le bien. Psal. 32.

A Paris, Chez Jean Dhourry, au bout du Pont-Neuf, près les Augustins, a l'Image S. Iean. M.DC.LXI. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 19 [1], 93 [1 blank]; [2] 78; 138; 15 [1 blank]. Each tract has a separate title-page dated 1660. This copy wants the *Aphorismes Basiliens*.