

CATALOGUS Medicamentorum tam simplicium, quam præparatorum et compositorum ad Usum Nosocomii Brixiaë editus a Medica Deputatione Iussu Illustrissimorum Præsidium Anno MDCCXCIV. Brixiaë MDCCVIC. Ex Typographia Locatelliana cum Facultate.

8°. Pp. 18 [2 blank].

CATENA.

See AUREA CATENA Homeri.

CATO CHEMICUS.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

CENSURA HERMETICA.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM. Ali Puli, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum p. 56.

CENT-CINQUANTE-TROIS Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CENTRUM Naturæ Concentratum.

See ALI PULI.

CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

Mercurius Triumphans & Hebdomas Eclogarum Hermeticarum. Vnà cum Commentariis Acroamaticis et Mysticis. In quibus de vnica, vera, summa, & antiquissima Philosophorum Medicina disseritur, Libris XII. Omnia Studio & Opera: Arioponi Cephalii Eutopiensis. Cum Grat: & Priuileg: Cæs: Maiest: ad Decennium. Magdeburgi Excudebat Andreas Seydner Epoch: Chr: M.D.C.

8°. Pp. [20] 144. The vignette represents a dragon in a fire with the motto: Durare Mori et non Perire. The dedication to Rudolph II. is signed M. C. M. D., which stands for Martinus Copus, Medicinæ Doctor, the Author.

Apotelesmata Philosophica, Mercurii Triumphantis, de vera, et summa Antiquissimorum Philosophorum Medicina. In quibus Elucidatio & Clauis totius Operis. Labore & studio Arioponi Cephalii Eutopiensis. Cum Grat: & Priuileg. Cæs. Maiest. ad Decennium. Magdeburgi Excudebat Andreas Seydner. Anno M.D.CI.

4°. Pp. [72]. The vignette is the dragon as above with the motto: Aut taceant aut discant.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 58.  
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 87, 786.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 133.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 584 ('a Latin poem with expositions of mystical and theosophic tenor.')

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 360.

CESARELLI (HIPPOLITO).

See ANTIDOTARIO ROMANO, 1635.

CHAMBON (JOSEPH).

Traité des Metaux, et des Mineraux, et des Remedés qu'on en peut tirer; Avec des Dissertations sur le Sel & le Sulfure des Philosopes, & sur la Goute, la Gravelle, la petite Vérole, la Rougeole & autres Maladies: avec un

CHAMBON (JOSEPH). *Continued.*

grand nombre de Remedés choisis. Par M. Chambon, cy-devant premier Médecin de Jean Sobieski, Roy de Pologne. A Paris, Quay des Augustins, Chez Claude Jombert, vis-à-vis la Descente du Pont-neuf, à l'Image Nostre-Dame. M.DCC.XIV. Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [49] 547 [5].

An edition of 1713 is quoted in *Jacob Leupolds Prodromus* and Gmelin in addition to the above quotes another Paris 1700, 12°.

Joseph Chambon was born at Grignan, in Provence in 1647, in 1678 was Doctor of the Faculty at Avignon (of Aix, according to Dezeimeris) settled at Marseilles, was obliged to leave it, and went to Italy, to Germany, and to Poland, where he became physician of the Ring, John Sobieski with whom he remained till the siege of Vienna. Wishing to know about the adherents of Paracelsus and Van Helmont he journeyed to Holland crossed to England, and thence to France. At Paris through the influence of Fagon, he received his licentiate, and practised with great reputation, but on account of the Faculty not accepting his promise about the use of secret remedies, he was not made a doctor. Having been asked to visit a

patient, a Neapolitan, who was in the Bastille, he took up his cause and wrote a memoir in his defence to the King. In the course of this he made certain reflections on the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Burgundy, and he himself was sent in consequence to the Bastille, where he remained two years. He then left Paris, returned to Marseilles, and was made physician to the Galleys by the help of the Count of Grignan; but in 1705, having failed to save the life of the Countess of Grignan, who was attacked by smallpox, he throw up his appointment, and lived in retirement with his brother, who was dean of the Chapter of Grignan. He was still alive in 1732. He wrote *Principes de physique rapportés à la médecine pratique*, Paris, 3 parts, 1711, 1714, 1716 respectively, 12°; 1750, 12°, and one or two dissertations.

*Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 43.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 134.

Gobet, *Les Anciens Minéralogistes du Royaume de France*, 1779, ii. p. 644.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. pp. 214, 219.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 356.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 213.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 117.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 662.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1855, ix. col. 591.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 1874, xv. p. 101.

CHARAS (MOYSE).

Pharmacopée Royale Galénique et Chymique, par Moyse Charas, Docteur en Médecine, ci-devant Démonstrateur de l'une & de l'autre Pharmacie au Jardin Royal des Plantes. Nouvelle Édition, revue, corrigée & très-considérablement augmentée par M. L. M. de l'Académie royale des Sciences, & Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris; avec les Formules Latines & Françaises; le Tarif des Médicaments, & un Traité extrêmement curieux sur les Eaux Minérales. Tome Premier, Contenant la Pharmacopée Galénique. A Lyon, chez les Freres Bruyset, Libraires, rue Mercière, au Soleil & à la Croix d'Or. M.DCC.III. Avec Approbation et Privilège du Roy.

4°. Pp. xvi. 440.

Extra engraved title. Title red and black.

Tome Second, Contenant la Pharmacopée Chymique.

Pp. viii 441-876. [2 blank.] Title red and black.

Traité abrégé des Eaux Minérales de France.

Pp. 72. Five plates of Apparatus.

The editions of this work enumerated by the bibliographers are numerous: Paris; 1672, 1676, 1681, in 8°; 1676, 1682, 1692, in 4°; Lyons, 1693 and the present, 1753, 4°. It was translated into Latin: *Pharmacopoea Regia*, Geneva, 1684, 4°

(1683. Stolle and Weigel). According to Manget the book was translated into many languages, even into Chinese for the use of the Emperor. The English version was published in 1678, 4°.

CHARAS (MOYSE). *Continued.*

Theriaque D'Andromacus, avec une Description particuliere des Plantes, des Animaux & des Mineraux employez à cette grande Composition, et les Reformations & Observations necessaires, tant sur leur Election & Preparation, que sur leur dernier mélange. Par Moyse Charas, Docteur en Medecine, & Chymiste du Roy de la Grande Bretagne. Nouvelle Edition, Revüë & augmentée. A Paris, chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Jacques, prés les Mathurins, au S. Esprit. M.DC.LXXXV. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [14. Engraved title included] 12, 305 [7].

The first edition appeared at Paris, 1668, 12°. A German translation was published at Frankfurt a. M., 1679, 8°. The 'Theriaque' consisted of 65 ingredients, and in this book a description of each of these is given. The engraved title contains, set in a landscape, vipers and a beaver, in both of which he took great interest.

Charas (1618-1698), born at Uzès, came to Paris, and made himself known by his book on the 'Theriaque.' He studied the anatomy and nature of the viper, on which he wrote two treatises, Paris, 1669, 8°, and 1672, 1678, 1690, 1694, 8°; for nine years conducted the Course of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes and wrote his *Pharmacopée*. In 1680, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to England—as he was of the reformed religion—and became the pharmacist of Charles II. He lived in England for five years, and passed to Holland. There the Spanish Ambassador

persuaded him to go to Spain to see the King, who was in poor health, he went, much against his convictions, experimented with vipers, and his science having brought him into conflict with the Church, at the age of 72 he passed into the prison of the Inquisition, where he was confined for four months. He ultimately went over to the Romish Church, and returned to Paris where he was congratulated by the King on his change of views. He was shortly after made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died 17 January, 1698, in his 80th year.

*Acta Eruditorum*, for Sept. 1683, p. 407.  
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 3.  
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 43.  
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 229, 1778, i. p. 594.  
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 402.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Tiguri, 1771, i. p. 541.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, Bernæ, 1774, i. p. 390.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, Basil. 1779, iii. p. 245.  
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 109.  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 251.  
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799 i. p. 193.  
Condorcet, 'Eloges des membres de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris,' *Oeuvres*, 1804, i. p. 132.  
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 181.  
Watt, *Bibl. Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 213,-

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 219.  
Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1827, xvi., p. 156.  
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, Paris, 1831, I. ii. p. 668.  
*Biographie Universelle*, 1844, vii. p. 504.  
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, 1855, i. p. 445. Their list is somewhat different from Gmelin's. (The tone of this article and that by Dezeimeris may be observed.)  
*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1855, ix. col. 712.  
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, Jena, 1855, p. 504, etc.  
Paul-Antoine Cap, *Études biographiques*, Ire Série, Paris, 1857, pp. 117-130.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, Première Série, 1874, xv. p. 416.  
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 843; 2d Series, 1898, iii. p. 334.  
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, i. p. 703.

CHARLES VI, Roy de France.

Oeuvre Royale.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, p. 91.

In the story of Nicolas Flamel, Charles VI. of France is introduced as sending Cramoisi to find out the truth of the reports which were circulating about Flamel's wealth. He is said amongst the

other entertainments of his lucid moments to have engaged in alchemical experiments. The present tract is probably not by him.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 59.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 216, 246, 469; iii. p. 134.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 435; 1866, i. p. 460.

CHARTIER (JEAN).

Scientia Plumbi Sacri Sapientum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 569.

CHARTIER (JEAN). *Continued.*

The original work is in French: *La Science du Plomb Sacré des Sages*, Paris, 1651, 4°. The author is called a physician, but nothing more is

said about him. His book is mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 622.  
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 431.  
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 332; 1869, ii. 324.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 59; 1656, p. 56.  
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallica*, 1732, p. 44.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 134.

CHEMIA.

De Chemia Senioris . . . Libellus.

See ZADITH SENIOR.

CHEMIA

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri duo, 1602.

CHEMIA IN NUCE, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper.

Et nos ferulæ subduximus manum, & nos consilium dedimus.

Juvenalis.

Anno 1777, den 20 May.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. 16

On the title-page is a vignette of the sun surrounded by rays, with the symbol of salt as a planet, and the mono: In Sole et Sale Omnia. This is apparently the second edition.

[Another Copy.]

Chemia in Nuce.

See DREY Kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 5.

CHEMIA Rationalis, das ist vernunftmäßige Anweisung, wie vermittelst der Spagyrischen Kunst, aus den drey Reichen der Natur die itziger Zeit gebräuchlichsten Artzeney-Mittel bereitet werden sollen. Welcher beygefüget ist Praxis Chimiatica, oder kurtzer doch deutlicher Unterricht, wie die vornehmsten Kranckheiten des menschlichen Leibes, aus ihren Ursachen und Zeichen sattsam erkant, und mit vorhero gezeigten Medicamentis glücklich curiret werden können. Alles nach den Grund-Sätzen der neuen Philosophiæ ausgearbeitet, und aus den Englischen, in des Hochteutsche übersetzt, auch mit nützlichen Registern versehen. Franckfurt und Leipzig" Verlegts Johann Justus Erytropol, 1696.

8°. Pp. [58] 304; 270. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

This is a treatise on pharmaceutical chemistry. In the first part is contained the methods of making different preparations of animal and vegetable substances for medical use. The second enumerates diseases and the medicines with which they are to be treated.

but I have not seen the original. It is not from W. Y-worths *Chymicus rationalis: or the Fundamental grounds of the Chemical Art*, London, 1692, 8°. An edition, 1697 of this latter work is mentioned by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 695), but he gives the author's name erroneously as W. H. Worth.

It purports to be translated from the English,

## CHEMIE.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

CHEMISCHE BELUSTIGUNGEN. Oder Sammlung auserlesene Kunststucke, die zur Bewunderung und zum Vergnügen gereichen. Leipzig, 1794. bey Friedrich August Leo.

8°. Pp. xx. 258 [12]. 2 plates of apparatus.

This is not a treatise on Chemistry but a couple of hundred startling effects produced by chemical action, arranged in eight classes I. Tricks with colours, 2. Sympathetic inks. 3. Tree of Diana, etc.; 4 Phosphorus; 5. Combustion experiments,

6. Explosions; 7. Gases; 8. Miscellaneous experiments.

It is a collection of popular lecture demonstrations. The author has not given his name.

## CHIMIA.

Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia eines ungewissen Authors.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1613, i. p. 504.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1750, i. p. 612.

This is the translation of the tract ARTE (DE) CHYMICA (q.v.),

CHIMICA (La) del Gusto e dell' Odorato o sia l' Arte di comporre facilmente, e con poca spesa i liquori da Bere, e le Acque odorose con un metodo nuovo per fare i liquori fini senza acquavite, Traduzione dal Francese. Firenze, MDCCLXXXII. Nella stamperia Bonducciana con Approvazione.

8°. Pp. vii. [1 blank] 280. 6 engraved plates.

The author of this work is called Abbé Poncelet and Père Polycarpe, so that his name appears also as Polycarpe Poncelet, and he was born at Verdun, but nothing else is said about him. He wrote a tract on thunder, 1766, and one on wheat, 1779. The present work appeared under the title *Chimie du goût et de l'odorat* . . . Paris, 1755, 8°; new editions, Paris, 1774, 8°; Paris, 1800, 2 vols. 8°, of which there is a copy by the British Museum.

Presumably the Italian translation was made from that of 1774. The French edition which I have seen is entitled *Nouvelle Chimie du Goût et de l'Odorat*, . . . par M. G. . . Paris, 1819, 2 vols., 8°, with 10 plates. This is an enlarged and much altered edition from the above, but there are paragraphs remaining which show that these two books only differ by the French edition being modernized and improved.

Quéard, *La France littéraire*, 1835, vii. p. 261.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1823, xxxv. p. 340; or, *Id no date*, xxxiv. p. 45.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xi. col. 735.  
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 496.

## CHIMICA (La) per Le Donne.

Parva leves capiunt animos.

Ovid.

Tomo Primo. In Venezia, MDCCXCVI. Dalla Tipografia Pepoliana Presso Antonio Curti q. Giscomo Con Privilegio.

8°. Pp. xx. 243 [1 blank]. Tomo Secondo [2 blank], iii.-viii, 233 [1] [2 blank].

Pp. 173-6, numbered twice.

## CHESNE (JOSEPH Du).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS).

## CHORTALASSEUS (JOHANNES).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

## CHRISTOFLE DE GAMON.

Le Tresor de Tresors.

See LINTHAUT (HENNRI DE), 1610.

## CHRISTOPHORUS PARISIENSIS.

Christophori Parisiensis Elucidarius. Das ist ein edles Büchlein vom rechten Grund, Mittel und Ende der wahren uhralten philosophischen universal Medicin. für etlich hundert Jahren von diesem authore beschrieben, jetzo aber in einer weit bessern Teutschen version, als für 40 Jahren geschehen, in Druck verfertigt. Hamburg in Verlegung Gottfried Liebezets, im Jahr Christi, 1697.

8°. Pp. 107-208. MS. title-page, MS. notes

This is a fragment from a copy of the *Vier auserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein* (q.v.). Dufresnoy mentions *Elucidarium Chemicum*,

Paris, 1649, 8°. There is an edition of the *second* part, to which are added tracts by Raymund Lully, Hall, 1610. 8°.

Elucidarius seu artis transmutatoriae summa major cum Appendice.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 195.

Elucidarius.

See VIER AUSSERLESENE Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 107.

Nothing is known of Christophorus Parisiensis. His date is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy as 1260; other writers say in general terms the thirteenth century. Even his name is varied; for Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him "Christophe de Paris ou de Perouse."

Schmieder has favoured us with a fancy biography. As he was so little known he was probably not a teacher in the university, but is to be looked for amongst the monks. In that case, however, it is not in France that he is to be found, but in the Benedictine Abbey of St Albans. Two Benedictines called ' Parisiensis ' lived there and wrote a history; the elder to 1259 when he died, the younger to 1273. The latter is known as Matthew of Paris, and the two are usually

confused under this name, but as it is unlikely the elder was also called Matthew, possibly he was Christopher. And this is history!

A good many writings are ascribed to him by Nazari, and his list is copied by Borel and subsequent writers. None of these have been printed, and, if they ever existed, or if they exist now, are in manuscript.

Of the present work there was a German version published at Halle, 1608, according to the *Beytrag*, and one in Latin, at Paris, 1649. In 1772 a new German edition was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig. No value is attached to this tract by Borrichius and other critics. In the *Bibliothèque Oufaroff* there is an edition of the German, Hall, 1688, 8°. 127 pages not numbered.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre*, Brescia, 1572, p. 137; 1599, p. 137.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 343.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 61; 1656, p. 58.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlvi.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 467; iii. p. 57, 134.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 58.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 591.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 59.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 140.  
Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 380; 1866, i. p. 404.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oufaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 717-721.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 347, 378, 386.

## CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS).

Aureum Seculum Patefactum: oder, die eröffnete güldene Zeit, darinnen das von allen Chymicis und wahren Philosophis längst-gewünschte Menstruum Universale, seu Materia Chaotica sonnenklar entdeckt. Gott zu Ehren, und denen, die ihn lieben, zum erfreulichen Vergnügen ausgefertigt von Alitophilo Chrysandro. Nürnberg, in Verlegung Johann Ziegers, 1706.

&°. Pp. 207 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 34.  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1798, ii. p. 314.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oufaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1878, No. 1328.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, ii. p. 360.

Anhang Chymischer Ergötzlichkeiten.

See DELICIAE Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, 1703-1705.

## CHRYSIPPUS Fanianus.

See FANIANUS (CHRYSIPPUS).

## CHRYSOGONUS DE PURIS.

Das Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen, aus Philosophischen Schrifften denen Söhnen der Kunst ordentlich vorgestellt, von Chrysogono de Puris Uranopolitâ.

*Symbol.* Aurea Vellera Sunt In Colcho: Hylealia Dona. Anno

MDCLXXXIII.

8°, Sigs. A-B, in eights, or pp. [16]. Without place and printer's name.

Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1778, i. p. 391.

To the same anonymous writer these are also ascribed:

*Cynosura chemica tincturam universalem iudicans*, 1689, 4°.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 118 (calls him an Englishman, a sophist and no philosopher, and says his tract is of no use).

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 635, 640.

*Statua mercurialis ad tincturam particularem ex universali ortam*, 1689, 4°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14. Ladrage *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 996.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 340, 391.

## CHRYSORRHOAS, sive de Arte Chymica Dialogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), 1561, i. sig.\*5 verso.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 139.

See also PENOTUS (BERNARD G.).

## CHRYSOSTOMUS (POLYCARPUS).

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat, 1723.

The person concealed under this pseudonym is the author of a rather notable work entitled *Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, first published in 1710, and afterwards reprinted in Cardilacius' *Antrum naturae et artis reclusum*, 1710, in Christoph Helbig's *Observationes medico-chymicae*, 1711, and J. Ott. Helbig's *Curiosa physica*, 1714. A new edition was published at

Leipzig in 1783, with a list of two hundred Rosicrucian books. Nothing is reported of the author; even to the writer of the *Beytrag* his actual name was unknown. On the three occasions when he refers to the *Missiv* and its author the commendation and admiration are edged with the double meaning which makes the verdicts of the *Beytrag* anything but compliments.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Part i. p. 112. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 540, 650, 681.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 331.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2423.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos 1531-32.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 205.

## CHYMIA.

See BUCH (Das) Chymia

CHYMLÆ Aurifodina Incomparabilis quam recludit Præludium Prosimetricum magicarum noctium sortes Sibyllinæ Chymicæ Vanni Granatum erutum, Authoribus immortalibus adeptis cui subjungitur Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico. Lugduni Batavorum, Sumptibus Autoris, 1696.

4. Pp. [1-2 blank] 3-392 (*sic*, for 292) 10 engravings. Commentatio, 76 [1] [3 blank], 1 engraving.

This is a reissue of the *Reconditorium ac Recluserium Opulentiae Sapientiaequae Numinis Mundi Magni*, Amstel. 1660 (*q.v.*).

The only difference is in the first sheet. The first leaf of it is blank; the title-page is new,

*Epigramma in Zoilon* is on f3 *recto*, and on the reverse is the *Idoneum ad Lectorem Interverbium*. The engraved *Character Adeptorum* (in red) and the engraved plate *Chorus Philosophorum* of the older edition have been omitted.

CHYMIÆ. *Continued.*

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 41. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*. 1785, p. 644 ('an excellent gold mine for the mining friends of Hermetic science; it bears annually a couple

of hundred marks of fine gold. The *Theatrum Chemicum* seems to me more productive according to its contents and value').

## CHYMICA Vannus.

See RECONDITORIUM, 1666.

See CHYMIÆ AURIFODINA, 1696.

## CHYMICAL Dictionary.

See F. (J.), A New light of Alchymy, etc., 1674, p. 303.

## CHYMICUS.

See CURIOSE (Der) Chymicus.

## CHYMIERASTES.

See C. (J.), Chymierastes.

CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), *Pseud.*

Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung, das ist; getreue und aufrichtige Entdeckung der Materie, welche genommen werden muß, wann man den wahren Weisen-Stein Lapidem Philosophorum Tincturam Universalem machen will; aus vielen Theophrastischen Handschriften, vorhin niemahlen in den Truck kommen, mit ganz deutlich- und klaresten Worten angezeigt, dafs es klärer nicht seyn könnte. Auch wegen derenjenigen welche in denen chymischen Handgriffen noch nicht sonderbar erfahren seynd, mit sonderbarem Unterricht und kürztzester Unterweisung der nothwendigen Präparationen versehen. Alles denen Liebhabern der Chymischen Weisheit zu Gefallen in offenen Truck gegeben von J. J. Chymiphilo. Getruckt im Jahr 1720.

8°. Pp. [8] 219 [14, 1 blank]. Title red and black, Engraved plate of the Prague medal.

## [Another Copy.]

The date has been cut off.

Gmelin followed by Schmieder and by Kopp says this book was printed at Nürnberg. This is not stated in the above copy, and no place is given either by Fictuld or by Ladrage. The former writer condemns the book as 'lauter Sophistische Quetscherey,' except the epistles of Gualdus.

The book contains a chapter on the antiquity of Alchemy, in which reference is made to the Greek alchemists; another contains an account of the

transmutation made at Prague, and that witnessed by Helvetius, the curious history of Gualdus, and some other narratives, and a third describes deceptions practised by so-called adepts.

I have followed the authorities in calling the author Chymiphilus, but I am inclined to think that this is a mere epithet, and that the initials may represent the author's name.

*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 178, 285.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 52.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 307.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1439.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, ii. p. 351.

## CHYMISCHE Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spießglafs-

Tinktur . . . untersucht . . . wird.

See VATER (CHRISTIAN).