

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR). *Continued.*

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 149.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 509.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 30, 36, 318.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 211.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 81, 1777, ii. pp. 40, 314.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, p. 296 (his dislike of practical alchemy).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 561.

Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 153.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, VII. iii. p. 794; VII. iv. pp. 1473-1479 (life and works).

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814 ix. p. 54

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), vii. p. 109. (Article by Desgenettes, who would not repeat his epitaph as given by Eloy, it was in such bad taste; list of his works.)

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 14; no date, xxxvii. p. 494 (article by Weiss; 'his life by his son is little more than a tissue of fables').

Giuseppe Vedova, *Biografia degli Scrittori Padovani*, Padova, 1836, ii. pp. 240-248.

Poggendorf, *Historisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 765.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 446.

J. Victor Carus, *Geschichte der Zoologie*, München, 1872, p. 318 ('Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland, Zwölfter Band').

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 192.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 196.

SCEP.

Tscpep vol wonders.

Without place, date, and printer's name.

Small folio. Sheet I, f. I, without sig. *recto*: the title forms the top line; the rest of the page is occupied by a large woodcut of a ship. At the foot of the mainmast is a furnace with a still and a man beside it holding up a receiver or flask. At the stern is another man with a quadrant. *Verso*: Coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet and circled by the collar of the Golden Fleece. The whole is enclosed with a woodcut border in compartments containing grotesques of human figures and animals, hunting scenes, etc.

f. 2, with sig. ij: Hier beghint die tafel des boecks, which ends on f. iv. *recto*, middle of column b. f. iv. *verso* is occupied with a woodcut representing the Creator taking Eve out of Adam's side. The whole is enclosed in the woodcut border already mentioned.

F. 5, with signature a: ☉ Prologue || Inden naim des heeren die om on | fe falicheyt fijn ghebenedide dier- | baer bloet ghefort ende die bitter doot | aen der ghalghen des cruycen ghefort | uen heeft Soe begint hier een feer foob | boeck gheheeten (Tfcep vol wonders) |

a in 6 with 6 woodcuts.
b in 4 with 3 woodcuts.
c in 6 with 7 woodcuts.
d in 4 with 1 woodcut.
e in 6 with 1 woodcut.

f in 4 with 6 woodcuts.
g in 4 with 6 woodcuts.
h in 4.
i k l all in 4.

The text ends on l iij *recto*, foot of col. b. l iv *verso* contains a woodcut representing a knight with vizor down holding up a shield, having his right arm thrown across his body and grasping a sword in his hand, apparently wading through water up to his middle, with a great fish on his right; above there is a scroll with the motto: Ick lafs ghedincken. The whole is enclosed in the afore-mentioned border. The woodcuts in the text represent the gods of the planets, the signs of the Zodiac, &c. Black letter, double columns, 41-42 lines, 54 leaves, not numbered.

The book was printed early in the sixteenth century. It is a treatise on astrological physic, and contains sections on the temperaments of man under the planets, the planets and their influences,

diseases, and the preparation and properties of the quintessence. The book seems to be unknown, as I have not found it mentioned anywhere. There is a copy in the British Museum.

SCEPTICAL (THE) CHYMIST.

See BOYLE (ROBERT), 1680.

SCHADE (GEORG).

Die unwandelbare und ewige Religion der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten oder geometrischer Beweis, dafs die Metaphysic die

SCHADE (GEORG). *Continued.*

wahre theoretische, und die Moral die wahre practische Gottesgelahrheit sey, bestehend in einigen freyen Anmerkungen und Erinnerungen über das in dem ersten, zweyten, und dem Vorbereitungstheile zum dritten Stücke der höhern Weltweisheit enthaltene System der allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und deren Einrichtung und Plan zur gründlichen Ueberführung aller seichtdenkenden und köhlergläubigen Deisten und Naturalisten, aufgesetzt von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit an seinen Freund. Berlin und Leipzig, 1760.

8°. Pp. 30 [2] 88 [4] 16. Followed by Rosenstand-Goisce's *Widerlegung* of the preceding, edited by Georg Schade, Altona, q.v.

Georg Schade, who wrote the following, is obviously the same person as the above: Historische Nachricht von dem Anfange, Wachstum, Hindernissen und nunmehrigen Fortgange und Nutzen der zur Ausbesserung der höhern Natur- und Geisterlehre vor einiger Zeit errichteten allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und Tugend bis auf das Jahr 1757 wobey angefüget ist der erste Plan der Gesellschaft mit seinen Anhängen wie auch die neue Einrichtung derselben auf Befehl der Herren Vorsteher der Gesellschaft ans Licht gestellet durch Georg Schade Ober- und Landgerichts Advocat in den Herzogthümern Schleswig-Holstein, auch erster und beständiger Secretär der Gesellschaft. 4°, pp. lxxviii, 192, with Supplements. The preface is dated Altona, den 13^{ten} Junii 1757.

He tells us that his student years were passed at Kiel, Utrecht and Leyden, and that he devoted himself to law as his profession, but paid much attention to mathematics and the newer philosophy, and studied and applied Newton's principles to the understanding of physics and chemistry, in other words to the construction of a molecular system. He wrote an essay on the nature of the elements in

1736., but becoming secretary of Hofrath Jesse, Amts-Inspector of Duke Christian Augustus, at Sonderburg, and being engaged in legal practice more and more, he dropped the pursuit of science. In 1741 he had a large practice at Hadersleben, but at leisure intervals he returned to his former studies, which he found to be a pleasant relaxation. So in March, 1747, he hunted up his old dissertation on the elements, and being persuaded that something was to be made out of metaphysical conceptions in physics, he sent it to some friends who were skilled in physics, chemistry and medicine. But at this time the Berlin Academy proposed as a prize question the subject of the Leibnitzian Monads, and he sent his essay to the Academy on the 29 March, 1747. But their conditions not being satisfactory he sent another copy to the Danish Academy of Sciences and it was criticised by Professor Kraft. The criticisms and investigations which ensued led ultimately to the establishment of the Society of which a detailed account is given. There are some interesting references to the chemistry of the time, and he gives (p. 139) a translation of the Smaragdine Table.

SCHAEFER (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH).

See SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM), *Opuscula*, 1788.

SCHALLERUS (WOLFGANGUS).

Problematum medicorum decas, Controversas aliquot quæstiones ad cordis et ventriculi affectiones cognoscendas & curandas pertinentes determinans.

See HORST (GREGORIUS), *Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque*, 1608.

He belonged to Freiberg in Misnia, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Wittenberg, 14 July, 1612, and taught medicine in the University there. He was twice elected Rector, in 1619 and 1625. No information is forthcoming as to the date of his birth or death or whether or not he was connected with Jerome Schaller.

He wrote various tracts: *Brevis et generalis infimi ventris contemplatio*, Witteberg., 1620, 4°; *De Nephritide*, Witteberg., 1621, 4°; *De Arthritide*, 1622, 4°; *De Viribus imaginariis*, Witteberg., 1624, 4°, mentioned by Lipenius and von Haller.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca Realis Medica*, 1679, p. 56 b.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 880.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 483.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 345.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 309.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 481.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 200.

SCHARF (JOHANN)

Johannis Scharfi, D. & Professoris Witteberg publici, Senioris & Præpositi, Manuale Physicum. Ordine consveto Aristotelico conscriptum & ex antiquissimis Scriptoribus constructum. Editio altera auctior. Lipsiæ, Impensis Hæred. Thomæ Schür, & Math. Götzii. Anno LVII. Ex Officina Bauchiana.

12°. Pp. [24] 424 [4, 4 blank]. Title red and black,

Johann Scharf, or Scharff, was born at Kroppenstadt near Halberstadt, 18 (13) June, 1595, studied at Wittenberg and became professor of philosophy there in 1627, was afterwards created doctor of theology, and in 1649 professor of that subject.

He founded a bursary of 500 gulden for poor students and died 6 (7) January, 1660, leaving behind him a number of works on physics, philosophy, logic and theology.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 617.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 932.

Henningus Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ooo 3 recto, 7 Jan., 1660.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 222.

Witte, *Memoriae theologorum*, 1684, iii. p. 1360.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxx, p. 587 (and references).

SCHARLAU (GUSTAV WILHELM).

[Die Magie und Alchemie des Alterthums und Mittelalters. Von Dr. G. W. Scharlau in Stettin.]

No place or date. No title-page.

8°. Pp. 641-674. Extracted from vol. iv. of some encyclopædia or history, of which this is a chapter from a section called 'Natur philosophie.'

Scharlau, a distinguished German physician, was born 29 April, 1809, at Pasewalk, in Pomerania, first studied pharmacy and practised it for some years at Neu-Strelitz, as a pharmacist of the first class, then took up medicine about 1833 and received the diploma of doctor at Leipzig in 1836.

He settled at Stettin, directed a hydropathic institution in the neighbourhood, and practised medicine there till his death on 24 April, 1861. He was the author of a number of important works on medicine and pharmacy, translated others from French and English, and contributed papers to the journals.

Adolph C. P. Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1833, xvii. p. 92, xxxii. p. 130.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 417.

Wilhelm Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Medico-Chirurgica et Anatomico-Physiologica*, 1848, p. 501; *Supplement-Heft*, 1868, p. 220.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 205.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 773.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 633.

SCHATZKAMMER rarer und neuer Curiositäten, in den aller-wunderbahresten Würckungen der Natur und Kunst, darinnen allerhand seltzame und ungemene Geheimnisse, bewehrte Artzneyen, Wissenschaften und Kunst-Stücke zu finden dessen Inhalt auff folgendem Blat zu sehen ist. Ein Werck, so jedermanniglich, wes Standes, Geschlechtes und Alter er ist, nützlich und ergetzlich seyn wird. Der Dritte Druck, jetzo mit dem dritten Theil von vielen Chymischen Experimenten und anderen Künsten vermehret, Deme angehenget ist ein Tractat, Naturgemässer Beschreibung der Coffee, Thee, Chocolate, Tabacks, und dergleichen Mit Chur-Sächsischer Gnäd. Befreyung nicht nachzudrucken. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, 1689.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 592 [24]. Wants pp. 47-50, and 389-390.

[SCHATZ und Kunstkammer.]

8°. Pp. 3-701 [1 blank]. Wants the title-page and the symbolic plate, p. 415.

Compare Tancke's *Promptuarium, Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen*, and Trissmosinus' *Aureum Vellus*. With p. 414 compare p. 19 of

Glauber's 'Teutschlandes Wohlfahrt, fünffter Theil,' 1660.

1-7. Splendor Solis, mit seinen Figuren darinn alle Anzeigung von dem Lapide Philosophorum beschrieben wird, Der wird in sieben Theil getheilt, p. 8.

Bley, p. 371; Avicennae Septem Regulae, p. 374; Tabula des grössern Wissens, p. 376.

8. Spiegel der Alchimey Virici Poyselij, p. 86.

18. Tractatus de Quinta Essentia Vini, p. 378.

9. Claus der Chymischen Handgriffe zuerlernen, p. 145.

19. Tabula Schmaragdina (*sic*) Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 413.

10. Allerley Particularia die Handgriffe zuerlernen, p. 145.

19a. Aufselegung und Erklärung des Gemähls oder Figur (in verse, wants the symbolic figure), (pp. 415-416).

11. Tinctur oder Elixir eines vnbekandten Philosophi, p. 178.

20. Propositiones oder Satzungen der Goldkunst, p. 427.

12. Processus pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis vnd Lunæ, p. 195; Modus procedendi in præparatione lapidis Philosophici, p. 200.

21. Turba Philosophorum in Philosophia Secunda, Called in the text: Philosophi der Goldkunst, so man Chemian nennet, p. 435.

13. Dialogus Philosophiæ, p. 238.

22. Ein vortrefflicher Tractat von der wartafftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum, Theoricè & Physicè gantz lustig beschrieben, Rogeri Bachonis de Sole, p. 546.

14. Exemplum artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der Philosophen Kunst, p. 254.

[22a] Die Practick oder Procefs Rogerij Bachonis de Sole, p. 566.

15. De Lapide Philosophorum, XII.Cap., p. 261.

23. Fratrîs Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, Von dem grossen Stein der Vhraten, p. 610.

16. Ein philosophisch Werck vnnnd Gespräch von dem Gelben und Roten Man, Melchioris Cardinalis et Episcopi Brixiensis, p. 299; Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 334.

24. Zwölf Schlüssel Fratrîs Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Vralten Stein vnser Vorfahren eröffnet, vnd der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird, p. 641.

17. Varia Philosophica, p. 338; Ein schönes Gedicht, p. 346; Ein Gespräch, p. 351; Ein Gedicht, p. 357; De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 359; Vera præparatio Mercurij, p. 360; Ein ander Tractatus vom Saltz der Weisen, p. 361; Novum Testamentum, p. 368; Von dem Philosophischen

[24a]. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici (in verse), p. 700.

SCHATZ der Welt.

See THESAURUS Mundi.

SCAUBERT (JOHANN).

Consummata Sapientia, seu Philosophia Sacra, Praxis de Lapide Minerali, Johannis de Padua. Epistola Johannis Trithemii, Von den dreyen Anfängen aller natürlichen Kunst der Philosophiæ. Epistola Johann. Teutzschescheni, De Lapide Philosophorum. Vor niemals in Truck gangen, jtzo aber an Tag gegeben durch Johann. Schauberd, Chimicum. Francofurti, Anno M DC LXXXI.

12°. Pp. 282 [6 blank].

Johannes de Padua, p. 31; Johannes Trithemius, p. 231; Johann Teutzscheschen, p. 256.

[Another Copy.]

If what Jöcher says be correct—that 'Schauberd' was a physician and surgeon living in Magdeburg about 1602—it will be necessary to interpret not too literally the phrase on the title-page that this work was not published before the present edition. To Schauberd Jöcher ascribes also a translation of the 'Voarchadumia'; a "pseudonymous author's" Bericht vom Fundament der hohen Kunst wider die falschen und untreuen Alchymisten; de auro et luna potabili; Joh. Garlandi alias Hortulani Explicatio Tabellæ Smaragdinae Hermetis Trismeg-

gisti, &c. He does not give the dates of these publications, but, according to the *Beytrag* the translation of the 'Voarchadumia' appeared at Magdeburg, 1600, 8°, and Gmelin, followed by Schmieder, quotes an edition of Magdeburg, 1608, 8°. The title, however, of the 'Voarchadumia' as given by these authorities does not quite tally with Jöcher's, either in spelling or in form, and it looks as if either he had made one title into two, or as if they had run two into one. For in the *Beytrag* the title of Schaubert's book is as follows: Anonymi

SCHAUBERT (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Bericht von dem Fundament der hohen Kunst Vorarchadumiae (*sic*), wider die falschen und untreuen Alchimisten, de auro et luna potabili; Garlandi Tabellae Smaragdinae Hermetis Trismegisti explicatio, herausgegeben von Johann Schaubert, Magdeburg, 1600, 8°. The author very naturally says he does not know why the 'Vorarchadumia' (*sic*) of Pantheus should be ascribed to an anonymous author. The same title is given by Gmelin and by Schmieder. As I have not seen this translation I am unable to say which is the correct version, but it looks as if in this second version the word *Voarchadumia* had been thrust into the title of an anonymous tract, which may perhaps explain the puzzle presented to the author of the *Bevtrag*.

But if Schaubert was living in 1602 and writing books at that time, even if he did begin very young, he must have lived to a great age, at least to a century if the present work was first brought out by him in 1681, There is no proof of anything of

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 46.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 125.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 998.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 227.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 117.
Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 584.

SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM).

Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire. By Charles-William Scheele, Member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm; With a Prefatory Introduction, By Torbern Bergman; Translated from the German by J. R. Forster, L.L.D. F.R.S. and S.A. Member of several Learned Societies and Academies in Europe. To which are added Notes, by Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S. with a letter to him from Joseph Priestley, L.L.D. F.R.S. London: Printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M DCC LXXX.

8°. Pp. xl, 259[1 adv.] Plate.

Caroli Guil. Scheele Pharmacopoei nuper Köpingsensis, Academiarum et Societatum Reg. Scientiarum Holmiensis et Taurinensis, Elector. Moguntinae Erfordensis, Naturae Scrutatorum Berol. Sodalıs Opuscula Chemica et Physica. Latine Vertit Godofredus Henric. Schaefer Lipsiensis. Vol. I. Edidit et Praefatus est D. Ernestus Beniam. Gottl. Hebenstreit in Acad. Lips. Med. P. P. E. Societt. Oecon. Lips. et Nat. Scrutat. Halens. Sodalıs. Societatt. Regg. Scientt. Gotting. et Agricult. Paris. Corresp. Cum Privilegio S. Pr. Electoris Saxoniae. Lipsiae. In Officina libr. Io. Godofr. Mülleriana. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

8°. Vol. i. pp. [8] 284. Vol. ii. MDCCCLXXXIX. pp. [6] 284. Index [22].

Wiederlugung der Meinung dafs das reine Wasser in Erde verwandelt werden könne.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 181.

that sort. So, either there must have been an earlier edition of which this is an exact copy, even to the phrase on the title-page, or, if it be the first issue of the book, the phrase on the title-page of the MS was left unaltered, and the book appeared posthumously. Now in *Leupolds Prodromus* there is the following entry: Joh. Schaubert de lapide minerali, Nor., 1676. Although not quite so full and exact as one could wish, this certainly looks like an earlier edition of the present work. If it be so, then this may be the edition, the title-page of which has been copied, but, whether or not there are obvious discrepancies between the date of the author and that of his book.

Schaubert is credited by Schmieder with a translation of Trithemius' work *De tribus primordiis artis physicae*, Magdeburg, 1602, 4°; Frankfurt a. M., 1681, 12°.

All that Zedler says is that Johann Schaubert wrote a tract *De lapide minerali*, which saw the light at Franckfurt, 1684, 12°.

- Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreutzer* 1786, i. pp. 78, 97.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 294, (Vorarchadumia'), 558 (Rosicrucians).
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 238, 352.
 Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvruff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1075.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 220.

SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM) *Continued.*

Scheele's papers were published in the *Transactions* of the Swedish Academy, and in Crell's *Neue Entdeckungen* and *Annalen*. Lists are given by Fuchs. Reuss and Poggendorff, and there are references to the originals in Hebenstreit's collected edition above.

Hermstädt's German translation of the works appeared at Berlin, 1793. There was a facsimile reprint at Berlin, 1891, 2 vols., 8°.

Beddoes' translation into English of the Essays was published at London, 1786, 8°.

The French translation came out at Paris, 1785-88, 2 vols., 8°.

The treatise on Air and Fire appeared in German, with a preface by T. Bergman, Upsala & Leipzig, 1777, 8°; 2d. edit. by J. G. Leonhardt Leipzig, 1782, 8°; English, by J. R. Forster, London, 1780, 8°, as above, French, by Ph. F. v. Dieterich, Paris, 1781, 8°. His letters have been edited by Nordenskiöld in Swedish and in German.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele was born at Stralsund 9 Dec., 1742, and, after a few years spent at school, he was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen to an apothecary in Gothenburg, called Martin Anders Bauch. He stayed with him till the age of twenty-two, and though exhibiting no remarkable talent he was diligent and punctual in his work and a close student of theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1765, when Bauch disposed of his business, Scheele went to Malmö to another pharmacist, Peter Magnus Kjellström, and here he continued his chemical studies. Three years later he removed to Stockholm, where he completed and described his first important research, which was on tartaric acid. He sent it to Bergman, who unfortunately overlooked it, though it subsequently

Vicq d'Azyr, 'Eloge de Scheele,' in the *Mémoires de la Société royale de Médecine*, 1785.

Crell, *Annalen der Chemie*, 1787, i. pp. 175-192.
Crell's Chemical Journal, London, 1791, i. pp. 1-23.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literär-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 413, § 317.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 256-261, 401-403.

J. D. Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationem*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 12, 42, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 71, 89, 102, 103, 107, 129, 174, 184.

Chaudon et Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 1804, xi. p. 169.

Vicq d'Azyr, *Oeuvres*, 1805, ii. p. 19 (Eloge de Scheele).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 382, 393, 413, 431, 434, 459, 475, 479, 504, 531.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1812, xii. pp. 102-106 (and references).

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 59.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 124.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli p. 90, no date, xxxviii. p. 260.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 38.

Thomas Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. pp. 54-74.

J. F. Sacklen, *Sveriges Apotekare-Historia ifrån Konung Gustav I. till närvarand Tid*, Nyköping, 1833.

Dumas, *Leçons de Philosophie chimique*, (1836), p. 87; 1874, p. 95; Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 77.

came into Retzius' possession, by whom it was published in the Stockholm *Transactions* in 1770.

That same year he got a post in a pharmacy at Upsala belonging to Lökk. He attended Bergman's lectures, and made the acquaintance of Gahn, who introduced him to Bergman. Not forgetful of the fate of his first paper Scheele hesitated at first to meet him, but having finally consented he found an excellent friend in Bergman, and their intimacy continued unbroken till Bergman's death, and was of the greatest value to Scheele.

While at Upsala one of his most fruitful investigations, that upon manganese, was published, but not having sufficient freedom to pursue his researches he went in 1775 to Köping to manage a pharmacy, which had become vacant by the death of the proprietor. He found the place in debt and the business a poor one, but by prudent management and hard work he got it into order, and in a couple of years was in the position to purchase it. Having passed the necessary examinations he was registered as a pharmacist in 1777. The remaining years of his life were spent in the routine work of his shop and in chemical research. The latter was a passion with him, and the deprivations to which he had subjected himself all along in order to gratify it no doubt brought on the troubles which shortened his life. He died 21 May, 1786, at the age of forty-three.

Scheele was an experimental genius: he made more discoveries of first-rate importance with fewer opportunities and scantier appliances than any one else, and his skill, insight and power of illuminating experimental results have never been surpassed, if indeed, they have ever been equalled.

Hoefel, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 457-479; 1869, ii. pp. 450-472.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 255-264 & passim.
Biographiskt Lexicon öfver Namnkunnige Svenska Män, Upsala, 1847, xiii. p. 368 (and references).

Eisenach, 'C. W. Scheele, seine Lehre und sein Einfluss auf die Ausbildung der Chemie,' *Programm d. Realgymnas. zu Gotha*, 1850.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 669.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 776.

Paul-Antoine Cap, *Etudes Biographiques*, 2ème Série, 1864, p. 233.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. cols. 491-495 (article by P. P. Deherain).

Hoefel, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 171-196.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, München, 1873, pp. 75-83, 90, 96-100, &c.. &c., &c.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 420.

Per Theodor Cleve, *Carl Wilhelm Scheele ett Minnesblad på Hundrade Årsdagen af hans Död*, Köping, Stockholm printed, 1886, 8°, pp. 54, including his portrait, monument and statue, woodcuts in the text; facsimile of his writing.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th edition, 1886, xxi. p. 387. (Article by Ferguson. The date of his birth here given, 19 Dec., 1742, was taken from Crell.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 210.

Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 638.
Carl Wilhelm Scheele Efterlemnade bref och

SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM). *Continued.*

Anteckningar utgifna af A. R. Nordenskiöld, Stockholm, 1892, 8°, pp. xl, 490 [1, 1 blank]. Frontispiece of Scheele's statue; at the end: chemical signs used by Scheele, facsimile of a letter to Retzius, two facsimiles of laboratory notes, in the text: medal of Scheele, picture of his shop and chemical apparatus. The introduction contains his life, and there is a short list of biographies at the end, pp. xxxix-xl.

Scheele, Nachgelassene Briefe und Aufzeichnungen

gen. edited by A. E. Nordenskiöld, Stockholm, 1892, 8°. *Carl Wilhelm Scheele Pharmacist and Chemist. A brief account of his life and work*, MDCCXLII-MDCCCLXXXVI. Reprinted from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Jan. 14, 1893, 8°, pp. 24; portrait and memorial medal extra, woodcuts in the text, (*The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, No. 1177, Jan. 14, 1893, pp. 568-572).
Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 53-69; 1902, pp. 60-78.☞

SCHEIDUNG (Von der) der vier Elementen aus dem ersten Chaos.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

SCHEMA.

See GANTZE (Das) Schema oder Figur.

SCHENCK ().

Ein schön Stück von Doctor Schenken.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die goldene Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, part ii. p. 270.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 563.

SCHENCK (JOHANN GEORG).

Lithogenesis sive de Microcosmi Membris Petrefactis: et de Calculis eidem Microcosmo per varias Matrices innatis: Pathologia Historica, per Theorian & Autopsian demonstrata. Accessit Analogicum Argumentum ex Macrocosmo de Calculis Brutorum Corporib. Innatis. Quibus Concretio portentosa ex Panspermio semine viscoso & bolari per salis spiritum coagulato, illustratur: Cui deinceps Dissolutionis secunda Pars & germana soror asociabitur. Auctore Ioanne Georgio Schenckio à Grafenberg, Philiatro: Hagenoensium Alsatiae Poliatro. Francofurti, Ex officina Typographica Matthiae Beckeri, Sumptibus Viduae Theodori de Bry, & duorum ejus filiorum. M.DC.VIII.

4°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 69 [1 blank] [7, 3 blank]. Vignette. 15 woodcuts. 6 engravings.

Johann Georg Schenck of Grafenberg, son of Johann Schenck was born at Freiburg in Breisgau, in the second half of the sixteenth century. He was Stadt-physikus at Hagenau in Alsace, and practised medicine with success, but he nevertheless found time to write and edit some books on medicine and botany:

De formandis medicinae studiis et schola medica constituenda Enchiridion, Strasburg, 1607, 12°.

Monstrorum historia memorabilis, Francof., 1609, 4°.

'This book is filled with fables, and it must be accepted with reserve and criticism.' Upon this

Adami, *Vitae Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 357-359.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 272.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 589.

Valentinus Henricus Voglerus, *Introductio universalis in notitiam, . . . bonorum Scriptorum*, 1691, Cap. 8, p. 50.

opinion Blondeau remarks that it is just the fables which will be amusing to most readers. That is true: if the book be read with caution and criticism the illusion will be shattered, so that it had better not be read at all. It is a work of imagination, and not a treatise on natural history.

Exotericorum experimentorum ad varios morbos centuriae vii., Francof., 1607, 8°.

Hortus Patavinus, Francof., 1608.

Biblia Iatrica seu Bibliotheca Medica, Francof. 1609, 8°. One of his chief works, which is still of use.

He died at Hagenau in 1620.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 188.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 117, 283.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 759.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 176, 386, 596, 597, 731, 874, 968.

SCHENCK (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 251.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 306.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 296, 569.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 319 (Wunderbuch, Frankf., 1610, 4°, in Latin, 1609, 4°); 1777, ii. p. 750.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 284; 1775, ii. p. 602.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. pp. 397, 519; 1777, ii. p. 388.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 209.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 569.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 135.

Biographie Universelle, 1847, Supplément, lxxxi. p. 277 (by Blondeau); no date, xxxviii. p. 283.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 282.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1870, vii. p. 430.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1587, v. p. 215.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxxi. p. 51 (note by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 644.

SCHERER (ALEXANDER NICOLAUS VON).

Versuch einer populären Chemie. Entworfen von Alexander Nicolaus Scherer, Doktor der Philosophie, Privatlehrer der Chemie zu Jena, Mitglieder der russisch-kaiserlichen freyen ökonomischen Gesellschaft zu Petersburg und Sekretair der naturforschenden zu Jena. Mühlhausen, bey Friedrich Danner, 1795.

8°. Pp. x [6] 381 [3, 2 blank].

Alexander Nicolaus von Scherer was born at St. Petersburg, 30 Dec., 1771 (old style). From an early age he endured many hardships, but in his twelfth year he went to an uncle at Riga, who, with a father's care, superintended his upbringing and education. After finishing his schooling at the Domschule there with distinction, he got a stipend or bursary, and went to Jena at the age of eighteen. He began with theology, but soon drifted off into natural science, which had a great fascination for him, and he attended the courses of Götting and Voigt, and graduated D.Phil. at Jena in 1794. He devoted himself to teaching, founded the Natur-forschende Gesellschaft of Jena, and was recommended by Voigt and by Goethe, who was well pleased with his zeal and energy to the Grand Duke of Weimar. At his expense Scherer made a journey to England and Scotland to perfect himself in chemistry and technology, and on his return began public courses at Weimar—for there was no opening for him at Jena—on chemistry, and there in the large hall of the Gymnasium, before a distinguished audience, exhibited all kinds of experiments.

For convenience he published at Jena in 1796 a tabular view of the new chemistry and a more detailed guide to it.

He did not remain any length of time there, but the duke conferred on him the title of Bergrath. He was much occupied with literary work, editing a chemical journal and producing text-books, rather than with practical chemistry. The journal was entitled: *Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1798-1803, 10 vols., 8°, and it was continued by Gehlen in the *Neues Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1803-1806, 6 vol., and the *Journal für Chemie, Physik, und Mineralogie*, 1806-1810, 9 vols.

In 1800 he was appointed ordinary professor of physics at Halle, and published, by Cotta at Tübingen, his 'Grundriss der Chemie zu Vorlesungen,' which contains a very clear account of the antiphlogistic system. Getting tired, however of the monotony of lecturing and the restriction of

the science to professorial work, he accepted the managership of the great stone-ware factory of Baron v. Eckartstein at Potsdam, from which for the next two or three years through Scherer's many-sided energy great works were turned out.

In 1803 he removed to Dorpat as professor of chemistry with the rank of Russian Hofrath, but the year following exchanged this post for the professorship in the Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg. Here he was held in great esteem, he was made councillor of state, had the orders of St. Vladimir of the fourth class, and of St. Anne, of the second class, conferred on him, was a member of the academy in 1815 (with a salary), and held other offices, besides being a member of many learned and scientific societies in Europe.

In winter he gave lectures on chemistry and physics which were well attended. He edited various journals: *Archiv für die theoretische Chemie*; *Nordische Blätter für die Chemie*; *Allgemeine Nordische Annalen der Chemie* and others, founded the *Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg*, of which he remained president to the end, and to the *Codex Medicamentarius Europaeus* contributed an elaborate account of the compilers of the *Pharmacopoeias*.

As will be seen he must have been a man of great activity, and Merkel remarks how much he was struck by his energy and vivacity. But, as these qualities are apt to run into vehemence and aggressiveness, Scherer did not want for enemies, and he lost thereby offices and emoluments. He was specially disappointed that he did not own the commission to investigate and report on the mineral waters of the Caucasus after he had been appointed to it, and that one of his own pupils, Neljulin, was sent instead. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign his post in the Medico-chirurgical Academy, and this vacancy was also filled by Neljulin on his return.

Scherer died 98 Oct., 1824, at St. Petersburg, of inflammation of the liver.

Schmidt summarises his work in these words:

'He had learned much, but established little, be-