

SCHERER (ALEXANDER NICOLAUS VON). *Continued.*

cause he was lacking in steadiness and perseverance; he knew the ideal of the science, but never approached it, because so many things attracted him into bypaths he had laboured, fought, with wind and wave, but never came into port, and he found rest only at his death.'

In the short notice of his contemporaries Merkel devotes a paragraph to Scherer. He says Scherer had raised himself from crushing poverty by dogged perseverance and determination, and at the age of 23 had acquired the degree of Ph.D. at Jena, and published 'Versuch einer populären Chemie' and 'Grundzüge der neuen chemischen Theorie,' which were well received, and gave lectures which proved so attractive that some college trouble was raised by his old teacher, who found himself outstripped in some respects. A couple of years later Scherer was able, by having his expenses defrayed for him, to visit England in order to extend his knowledge for

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon Der Jetztlebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1798, vii. p. 104; 1803, x. p. 567; 1805, xi. p. 664; 1811, xv. p. 291, 1825, xx. p. 91.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 289, 309, 320, 346, 353, 356, 542, 543, 630, 658, 668.

Friedrich August Schmidt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Zweiter Jahrgang*, 1824, Ilmenau, 1826, pp. 1208-11.

v. Reche und Napiersky, *Allgemeines Schrift-*

the benefit of manufactures and mining in his own country. In Riga Merkel had seen Scherer once or twice, but in Jena he saw more of him, and was pleased with his careful preparation for his lectures and his experiments, which attracted the attention even of Alexander von Humboldt.

Later on he became better acquainted with him at Weimar, and they afterwards went together on a pedestrian excursion to the Brocken.

In 1824, when Merkel heard of Scherer's death, he was amused to see a quotation from his own semi-romance: 'Eine Reisegesichte,' inserted Scherer's obituary as a contribution to his biography. The quotation is a bit of romantic fiction, like all the little adventures in the book, and has nothing to do with Scherer, except that by previous arrangement they met at Wernigerode to wander in the Harz, and that Scherer went from there to England.

*steller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland Esthland und Kurland*, Mitau, 1832, iv. pp. 53-57 (and references).

G. Merkel, *Darstellungen und Charakteristiken aus meinem Leben*, Leipzig, Riga und Mitau, 1839-40, ii. pp. 144, 147.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 434.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1890, xxxi. pp. 99-102 (by L. Stieda).

## SCHEUNEMANN (HENNING).

## Spagyrische Geheimnisse.

See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), *Chymisch-Spagirische Artzney-Kunst*, 1736.

Scheunemann lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and was a physician at Halberstadt, at Bamberg, and at Aschersleben, according to different authorities. He is called a Rosicrucian, and was an admirer of Paracelsus to such an extent that he believed he had received his principles by divine revelation. He wrote various books in illustration of Paracelsus' doctrines, though he himself diverges from them in many respects. An exposition of his notions, in which he had some followers, is given by Gustav Brunet.

'Fanaticus homo et Paracelsicus,' says Haller.

Sennertus, *De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu Liber*, Wittebergæ, 1629, pp. 34, 283-296, 316. 1655, *ibid.*

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 194.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 390.  
Barchusen, *De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, Traj. ad Rh., 1723, Dissertatio xx., pp. 410-412.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 109.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 760.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 294.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 597.

Among his works are the following:

Medicina reformata. Seu Denarius Hermeticus Philosophicus Medico-Chymicus. . . In quo . . . docetur, decem entibus omnium morborum radices, productiones, transplantationes, astra, signa, indicationes & curationes compleri & absolui, 1617. Francofurti, Typis & Impensis Ioannis Bringeri, 8°, pp. 122 [2, 4 blank].

Paracelsia de Morbo Mercuriali contagioso . . . Babenbergæ, 1608, 4°.

Paracelsia de Morbo Sulphureo Cagastro, Francof., 1610, 8°.

Hydromantia Paracelsica, Francof., 1613, 4°.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 260.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. P. 403.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 519, 568.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 531-533.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1847, Supplément, lxxxii. p. 278; no date, xxxviii. p. 293 (article by Gustave Brunet).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 279; 1849, ii. p. 168.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1640.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 649.

## SCHLEERN (HERMANN)

Solutiones Chemicæ Hermanni Schleern, Lycopolitani Hessi Philosophiæ, que propriè nominatur, Studiosi. Contra Conradi Schuleri, de Lapide seu Auro, quod dicitur, Philosophorum editas ante hâc chartas; præsertim plumbi sectatoribus oppositas.

Ars vera in cognitione (influentiæ) Solis & Lunæ.

Marpurgi Cattorum, Ex officina Rodolphi Hutvvelckeri, Anno MDCXII.

8°. Pp. 55 [1 blank].

This author is quoted by Van der Linden and his successors, but Borel has somehow altered his name to Schleron, and this error has been copied by

Gmelin, Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him Schlern. See the note under Conrad SCHÜLER.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 201.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208,  
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 410.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 200.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 295.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.

## SCHLITTE (CARL GOTTLIEB).

Quæstio an Alchimistæ sint in Republica tolerandi?

See BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), 1702.

## SCHLOSSER (JOHANNES ALBERTUS).

Specimen Chémico Medicum Inaugurale de Sale Urinæ Humanæ Nativo. Quam, Annuente Deo Ter Opt. Max. ex Auctoritate Magnifici Rectoris; D. Andreae Weis, Philosophiæ et Juris Utriusque Doctoris, nec non Juris Publici et Privati in Academia Lugduno-Batava Professoris Ordinarii, nec non Amplissimi Senatus Academici Consensu, & Nobilissimæ Facultatis Medicæ Decreto, pro Gradu Doctoratus, Summisque in Medicina Honoribus et Privilegiis, rite ac legitime consequendis, Eruditorum Examini submittit Joh. Albertus Schlosser, Ultrajectinus. Ad diem 12 Junii 1753, hora locoque solitis.

Multum egerunt qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, suspiciendi tamen sunt, & ritu deorum colendi.

Seneca Epist. 64. ad Lucilium

Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Georgium Wishoff, et Quirinum Visser, 1753.

4°. Pp. [4] 26 [1, 1 blank].

Schlosser, Gmelin says, was a German by birth but I have not found any particulars about his life. He seems, however, to have lived in Holland and to have written his papers in Dutch.

Haller quotes the above academic dissertation and so does Gmelin, but he gives the date 1743 which is obviously a misprint. By Gmelin also are enumerated other tracts by Schlosser: as on 'metallic trees' in the *Verhandelingen* of the Flushing Society, i. pp. 138-152, on the action of lime on the volatile alkali, *Phil. Trans.*, xlix, P. i. p. 222, and

one translated into German in Crell's *Chemisches Journal*, vi. p. 89. In the above experiment he obtained a saline residue of 10 scruples by evaporation of a pound of liquid, and from it extracted a true sea salt, ammoniacal spirit and a lixivial salt.

His two papers were afterwards published together: Tractatus-Chémici duo. I. De Sale Urinæ humanæ nativo. II. De Calcis Vivæ Actione in Sale Volatilem Alcalinum. Auctore Johanne Alberto Schlosser, Med. Doct. S. R. L. S. nunc denuo typis mandati. Harlinguæ, Apud Folkerum van der Plaats, Bibliopolam. 1760, 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 38 [1, 1 blank]; [Title of tract II, 1, 1 blank] 21 [1 blank].

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 520.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 460.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 414.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 494.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 466, 554.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 667 (the above thesis is the only item mentioned).

## SCHLÜSSEL.

See also CLAVIS.

Schlüssel zu dem Cabinet der geheimen Schatz-Kammer der Natur.

See W. (D. I).

Der Schlüssel der Schätze.

See CLAVIS thesaurorum.

Schlüßel der wahren Weisheit, unter einem Gespräch eines wohlerfahrenen Sophisten mit der Weisheit in dreyen Theilen mit einem Supplement, worinn das ganze mineralische, animalische, vegetabilische und astralische Reich aufgeschloffen, und J. G. Toeltii coelum reseratum chymicum von Capitel zu Capitel ausgelegt und erläutert wird. Zum erstenmal mit der größten Genauigkeit und Auflösung aller nur zum Irrthum Anlaß gebenden chymischen Zeichen und Abkürzungen zum Druck befördert. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1787.

8°. Pp. viii. 440.

For alchemical books having the name 'Clavis' or 'Schlüssel,' see Kopp. He does not mention the above, but Ladrage does.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos, 1573-76.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 363-364.

Schlüssel zur wahren Weisheit.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 3.

## SCHMAKENRINCK (CHRISTIAN).

Particulare ex Secretis Domi. Jacobi Albert.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 268.

## SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG).

Der von Mose u. denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist, wird fürgestellt in einer Schrift-gemässen Erweisung, dafs Moses und einige Propheten, wie auch David, Salomon, Hiob, Esra und dergleichen, keine Adepti Lapidis Philosophorum gewesen sind; Ingleichen dafs die Lehre und alchymistisch Vorgeben, von Verwandlung der geringen Metalle in Gold, eine lautere Phantasie und schädliche Einbildung sey; Von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit, der sich tröstet, dafs der Allmächtige sein Gold sey, Hiob XX. v. 25. und nichts Jm Golde Sucht. Chemnitz, bey Conrad Stösseln, 1706.

8°. Pp. [2] 144. Title red and black. Wants a frontispiece?

This little tract is an adverse criticism of the alchemists. It is quoted by Gmelin, but he gives the name as B. J. Schmid, which does not correspond with the pseudonym 'Jm Golde Sucht.' In this form Kopp in his *Beiträge* followed Gmelin, but he afterwards gave the name correctly in *Die Alchemie*. The above author is not to be confused with Johann Heinrich Schmidt, better known as Hermann Fictuld.

The only person of this name who would be likely to pen such a disquisition as the present was Johann Georg Schmid, for fifty years pastor at Nesselbach, and senior of the chapter of Neustadt on the Aysch. He was born at Marck-Dachsbad, 28 Dec., 1745, and coming into the world during the Thirty Years' War, and his native district having been sacked and burned for the second time, he was sent off to a place of safety, but those in charge

SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

of him falling into the hands of a foraging band, it was proposed to put him under the ice and it was with difficulty he was saved from this fate. When he grew up he studied at Wittenberg, and took there the degree of Magister, then preached for some time at Nürnberg, travelled in the Netherlands, and became assistant to the pastor of Nessel-

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 403.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 417. (This is a J. Georg Schmidt who wrote 'De ileo,' Leid., 1677, 4°; but he seems to be a different person.)

bach in 1671, and pastor in 1673. In 1681, long before his death, he had another narrow escape from being killed. He was run over by a cart laden with sixteen casks of wine, without being much the worse, for he lived forty years after the accident. His death took place 5 Dec., 1721.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 292.  
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, ii. p. 472, note 211.  
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 395.

## SCHMID (RUDOLPH JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Enchiridion Alchymico-Physicum sive Disquisitio de Menstruis Universalibus vel Liquoribus Alchaestinis Philosophorum illorum æque ac Tincturae et Lapidis Philosophorum nec non viarum ad Tincturam Metallorum ducentium distinctam cognitionem generatim suppeditans, et hoc modo totius Philosophiæ Pyrotechnicæ Fundamenta Philosophorum Auctoritate, Experientia, pariter et firmissimis Rationibus fulta ante Oculos ponens in Philochimicorum Gratiam non minus ac Pyrosophiæ Secretioris Incrementum adornatum atque editum a Rud. Jo. Frid. Schmidio Medicinæ Doctore & Practico. Jenæ Ex officina Buchiana. 1739.

8°. Pp. [18] 155 [5]. Title red and black, frontispiece.

At the end is 'Epistola Jo. Trithemii Abbatis ad Germanum de Ganay data' The edition quoted by Gmelin had the date 1740.

Über die allgemeine Auflösungsmitel.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 1.

This is a German translation of the preceding book with a few notes by the editor. He gives it very great praise " for the light it throws on an important part of the higher Chemistry." Semler, however, expresses doubt regarding the Egyptian origin of the alchaest.

Schmid was born at Celle in the Duchy of Luneburg, and was councillor, aulicus and chief

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 513, No. 552.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 40.

physician of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt,

He was received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, 12 May, 1748, with the name Morienus. There is no statement of the date of his death but he was in practice in Hamburg in 1755.

Starkey wrote a small tract on the Alchaest afterwards published by J. Astell, in 1675.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 327 ('Enchiridion Alchymico-physicum').

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.  
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1420.

## SCHMIDT (JOHANN HEINRICH).

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

The J. Heinrich Schmidt quoted by Haller (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 645) as the author of a dissertation 'de Febre petechiali.'

Altdorf, 1685, 4°, is almost certainly a different person from Fictuld

## SCHMUCK (MARTIN).

De occulta Magico-Magnetica Morborum quorundam curatione naturali, Tractatus, Das ist: Wie man auff verborgene natürliche Weise, durch angehenckte Aufflegungen, Fortpflanzung in Bäume vnd Thiere, auch andere Magische Art, vielerley Kranckheiten verhüten, vertreiben und heylen soll. Ein

II. Y

SCHMUCK (MARTIN). *Continued.*

kurtzes Tractätlein. Darinnen mancherley Geheimnisse der Natur, so noch nicht an Tag kommen, offenbaret werden, Durch L. M. S. L. Gedruckt vnd verlegt zu Nürnberg, bey Jeremia Dümlern, 1652.

8°. Pp. [2] 76. L. M. S. L. stands for: Licent. Martin Schmuck Lips.

According to Nopitsch, this book was first published in 1636, 8°.

Secretorum Naturalium, Chymicorum & Medicorum, Thesauriolus, oder Schatz-kästlein, darinnen 20. Natürliche, 20. Chymische, und 20. Medicinische Secreta, und Kunststücklein zu befinden. Durch vielfältige Räisen, Mühe, und Gefahr colligiret, und an Tag gegeben, von Martino Schmucken, Lipsensi, der Artzney Licentiato. Gedruckt und verlegt zu Nürnberg, bey Jeremia Dümlern, 1652.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Thesaurioli Secretorum Naturalium, Chymicorum & Medicorum, Pars Altera oder Ander Theil, defs Schatz Kästleins, darinnen abermals 20 Natürliche 20 Chymische, vnd 20 Medicinische Secreta, und Kunststücklein zu befinden . . . MDCLIII.

8°. Pp. [8] 103 [1 blank]. 3 woodcuts.

According to Nopitsch, the first part of the 'Thesauriolus' was 'erstlich gedruckt zu Schleu- singen durch P. S. Im. Jahr 1637, 8°; the

second part at Nürnberg, 1637, 8°, and then the two parts together at Nürnberg, 1652, 8°.

Martini Schmuckens, Lipsiensis, Med. Licentiati, Wohlangerrichtetes Ærarium Chymicum oder reichlich vermehrte Chymische Schatz-Kammer, darinnen 100. schöner, nütz- und ergetzlicher Secretorum Chymicorum, oder Chymischer Kunst-Processen, meist auf Gold, Silber und fürtreffliche Medicinen eingerichtet, enthalten, derer theils aus seinen beyden Thesauriolis, theils aber aus seinen hinterlassenen und andern manuscriptis mit Fleifs, zu Dienst der heutigen curieusen Welt, absonderlich colligiret und zum Druck befördert von einem Freunde der Künste. Bey Salomon Reyhern, Buchh. in Gotha, Mühlhausen, druckt J. C. Brückner, 1686.

12°. Pp. [1-8] 9-198.

Index, etc. [15, 3 blank].

Martin Schmuck, one of a family of eleven, was the son of Dr. Vincenz Schmuck, a theologian and professor at Leipzig, and his wife Katherine Reibandin, and was born shortly before the close of the sixteenth century. In 1626 he sustained at Leipzig under Joh. Rupert Sultzberger a thesis 'De calculo renum et vesicæ,' by which he received the licentiate-ship in medicine. Freher says that he practised for several years at Hersbruck, a place in the Nürnberg district, and died there in 1640. Nopitsch, however, points out that he cannot well have been Stadt- and

Land-Physicus there from 1636 to 1640, for, on March 3, 1637, he was living at Nürnberg, as can be gathered from the preface to Th. ii. of his 'Thesauriolus.'

The above works seem to be all that he published.

According to a different version Schmuck was a chemist who was living in Nürnberg about 1652, but Will could find no trace of such a person and preferred to accept Freher's account.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 438.

Waldau, *Geschichte von Hersbruck*, p. 71. (I have not seen this.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 308.

Georg Andreas Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1757, iii. p. 549, 1806, viii. (C. C. Nopitsch, *Vierter Supplementband*), p. 108.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*. 1761, pp. 471, 573.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 634 (calls him Schmucker).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 567, 660.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 823.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 488.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 250.

## SCHNEEBERGK (ISRAEL HIEBNER VON).

Mysterium Sigillorum, Herbarum & Lapidum. Oder: Vollkommene Cur und Heilung aller Kranckheiten Schäden und Leibes- auch Gemüths-Beschwerden durch unterschiedliche Mittel ohne Einnehmung der Artzeney.

In 4. Classen ordentlich abgetheilet, Als:

I. Erste Cur und Heilung durch die himmlische Influenz mit Hülff der Kräuter und Wurtzeln.

II. Zweyde Cur und Heilung durch die himmlische Influenz aus den Metallen und Steinen mit Hülffe der 7. Sigillen.

III. Dritte und zwar Summarische völlige Cur und Heilung durch die Zusammensetzung der 7. Metallen und Sigillen.

IV. Vierde Cur and Heilung aller menschlichen Laster und Gebrechen.

Joh. Arndt. Was können die Sterne darzu dafs die Astronomi ihre Influentz und Wirkung nicht besser wissen, was können die Kräuter darzu, dafs die Medici ihre Natur und Krafft nicht besser verstehen ?

Matth. am 10. Es ist nichts bedeckt, dafs nicht werde entdeckt werden, noch verborgen das man nicht wissen werde.

Mit beygefügtten Figuren und Kupfferstücken, auch gantzem Grund dieses Astronomisch- und himmlischen Processus. Durch Israel Hiebner von Schneebergk, Mathematicum bey der uhralten Universität zu Erfurd. In Verlegung Johann Caspar Birckners Buchhändlers. 1696.

4°. Pp. [2] 166 [31, 1 blank]. Vignette of Mercury with Caduceus and Key.

## SCHÖNES (Ein) Gedicht de Saturno Philosophorum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 197.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Primi Tomi, p. 346.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 310.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 346.

## SCHOLA HERMETICA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, Pars ii., 1682, p. 77.

## SCHOTT (CASPAR).

Ioco-Seriorum Naturæ et Artis, siue Magiæ Naturalis Centuriæ Tres Auctore Aspasio Caramuelio accessit diattibe (*sic*) de prodigiosis Crucibus.

No place, date or printer.

4° Pp. [12] 363 [1 blank]. The title-page is engraved with trophies, Hercules Mercury, etc. 22 plates of Apparatus and experiments. Plates XI. and XIII. are dated 1662, but by the chronogram at the end of the address to the reader the date is 1605.

SCHOTT (CASPAR). *Continued.*

The author (p. 272) refers to "Cryptographia nostra," in Book I. of Part iv. of the *Magia*. This is a proof that the book is by Caspar Schott, and that Aspasius Caramuelius is a pseudonym.

At the end, p. 307:

Athanasii Kircheri . . . Diatribe de prodigijs Crucibus, quæ tam supra vestes hominum, quam

res alias, non pridem post ultimum incendium Vesuvij Montis, Neapoli comparuerunt.

The presence of this tract has led to the ascription of the whole work to Kircher.

In this and the following works, Schott has described a great number of ingenious tricks and devices.

P. Gasparis Schotti Regis-Curiani, e Societate Jesu. Olim in Panormitano Siciliae, nunc in Herbipolitano Franconiae Gymnasio ejusdem Societatis Jesu Matheseos Professoris Magia Universalis Naturae et Artis, sive Recondita Naturalium & Artificialium rerum Scientia, cujus Ope per variam Applicationem activorum cum passivis, admirandorum effectuum Spectacula, abditarumque inventionum Miracula ad varios humanæ vitæ usus erunntur (*sic*). Opus Quadrupartitum. Continet

Pars I. Optica.

III. Mathematica.

II. Acoustica.

IV. Physica.

Singularum Epitomen sequens Præfatio obiter, accuratiùs verò uniuscujusque peculiari Præloquium exponit. Cum Figuris Æri incisis, et Privilegio Sacræ Cæsareæ Majestatis. Bambergæ, Sumpt. Joh. Martini Schönwetteri, Bibliopolæ Francofurtensis. M.DC.LXXVII.

4°. I. Pp. [8, engraved title included] 538. Index [13, 1] 25 engraved plates.

Pars II. 1674. Pp. [24] 432. Index [10, 3, 1 blank]. Engraved title extra. 31 (22) plates.

Pars III. 1677. Pp. [221 732. Index [11, 1]. Engraved title extra. 21 plates.

Pars IV. 1677. Pp. [32] 670 [1, 1 blank]. Index [15, 1 blank]. Engraved title extra. 13 plates.

P. Gasparis Schotti Regis Curiani e Societate Jesu, olim in Panormitano Siciliae, nunc in Herbipolitano Franconiae Gymnasio ejusdem Societatis Jesu Mathescos Professoris, Physica Curiosa, sive Mirabilia Naturae et Artis Libris XII. comprehensa, quibus pleraque, quæ de Angelis, Dæmonibus, Hominibus, Spectris, Energumenis, Monstris, Portentis, Animalibus, Meteoris, &c. rara, arcana, curiosaq; circumferuntur, ad Veritatis trutinam expenduntur, variis ex Historia ac Philosophia petitis disquisitionibus excutiuntur, & innumeris exemplis illustrantur. Ad Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem Carolum Ludovicum, S. R. I. Electorem, &c. Cum figuris æri incisis, & Privilegio. Editio altera auctior. Herbipoli, Sumptibus Johannis Andreae Endteri & Wolfgangi Jun. Hæredum. Excudebat Jobus Hertz Typographus Herbipol. Anno M.DC.LXVII.

Prostant Norimbergæ apud dictos Endteros.

4°. Pp. [56, engraved title included] 1389 [233. Title red and black. 61 engraved plates.

Schott was born in 1608 at Königshofen, near Würzburg, entered the Jesuit order in 1627, and went to Palermo, where he taught ethics and mathematics for some years. He returned to Würzburg,

taught mathematics, became Confessor of the Prince, and died there in May, 1666. He wrote numerous books connected with mathematics and physics, or so-called natural magic.

SCHOTT (CASPAR), *Continued.*

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SCHREIBEN an die Gold-begierigen Liebhaber der Chymie und Alchymie, worinnen ihnen wohlmeinend durch ein und andere in der gesunden Vernunft und Experience gegründeter Beweifs-Ursachen, und Widerlegungen abgerathen wird, dieser Kunst nicht länger nachzuhangen, um sich nicht in das äusserste Elend zu stürzen, durch einen wahren Verehrer der Wahrheit, und aufrichtigen Liebhaber seines Nächstens.

Wer das Abyssinische Alphabet kennet, kennet meinen Namen.



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## SCHREITTMANN (CIRIACUS).

Probierrbüchlin. Frembde vnd subtile Künst, vormalis im Truck nie gesehen, von Woge vnd Gewicht, auch von allerhandt Proben, auff Ertz, Golt, Silber, vnd andere Methall, &c. Nützlich vnd gut allen denen so mit subtilen Künsten der Bergkwerck vmbgehen. Durch Ciriacum Schreittmann. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Imperiali. Franckf. Bey Chri. Egen. Erben. 1580.

8°. Ff. [8] 86 [1, 1 blank]. Title red and black. The vignette is a balance. 18 woodcuts in the text.  
*Colophon*: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, bey Christian Egenofffs Erben. In verlegung Adami Loniceri, Johannis Cnipij, Doctor. vnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Jm jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers. M.D.LXXX.

This is a work on the dry assay of gold and silver. The first half of the book is taken up with a description of the construction and use of the

balance and weights which is very minute and careful, the second treats of furnaces, muffles and materials, and the last part contains the operations.

[Another Copy.]