

SCHRODERUS (ARNOLDUS). *See*
SCHRÖDER (ARNOLD).

SCHRÖDER (ARNOLD).

Defensio Animadversionum et Notarum Viri Clarissimi Petri Laurem bergii, in Aphorismos Chymiatricos Angeli Salæ, opposita Responsioni Anton: Gunther Billich, Caculæ Militaris Profugi: In qua pueriles & miseræ illius objectiones refelluntur, fatuitas hominis detegitur, stulto pro stultitiâ respondetur, & demum veritas animadversionum Laurembergianarum asseritur, & vindicatur, Auctore Arnoldo Schrodero Francofurtensi, Poliatio Neoburgico Anno Æræ Christianæ. cIo Ioc XXIV.

4°. Pp. 159 [1 blank]. Kopp says it was printed at Marburg.

He wrote another book: Bonum factum, Flabellum, quo Fumus Chymicus, & Cinis Contumeliarum quem in elumbi suâ Sylloge Assertionum excitavit & Medico ac Philosopho celeberrimo, Petro Laurembergio, afflare conatus est Anton. Gunther.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 91 (reply to Billichius against Sala).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 89.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, p. 220.

Billichius dispellit, & abigitur in auras per dictum Schroderum: Additis Assertionibus Chymicis Anti-Billichianis. Sine nominatione loci, ubi, & apud quem prostet, 1625, in 4. This I have not seen.
See also BILLICH Anton Gunther).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii, p. 531.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, p. 334 (see his note on the coarse part played by Schröder in this dispute with Billichius).

SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM).

Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger unsers Jahrhunderts ausgesucht.
Erster Band, welcher die zwey ersten Sammlungen enthält. Frankfurt und Leipzig. bey
Heinrich Ludwig Bronner, 1772.

8°. Pp. [2] 158 [2]. Contains Bd. I. Stück 2, Sebald Schwärzers *Metalverwandlungs-Künste* only. A fragment.

Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger unsers Jahrhunderts
ausgesucht und herausgegeben von S. Erstes Stuck. Franckfurt und
Leipzig, bey Heinrich Ludwig Brönnner, 1772.

8°. Pp. [12] 260.

Zweyte Sammlung, 1772. Pp. [8] 314. Index, etc. [25, 1 blank].

Des Zweyten Bands Erste Sammlung, 1773. Pp. [8] 424.

Des Zweyten Bands Zweyte Sammlung, 1774. Pp. [6] 258. Index, &c. [30].

The contents of this collection are as follows:

VOL. I. PART i.

I. Edmund Dickinson. Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quint essenz der Philosophen, 1771, I, i, p. 1.

II. Theodor Mundan. Antwort auf vorhergehendes Schreiben, I, i, p. II5.

III. R. E. J. D., Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung, I, i, p. 181.

VOL. I. PART ii.

I. Sebald Schwärzers und einige andere Metall-

verwandlungskünste, mit allgemeinen filosofischen Anmerkungen begleitet von W., 1772, I, ii, p. 1.

II. Ferrarius. Chymische Abhandlung für den Pabst . . . zum erstenmal ergänzet und in Druck gegeben zu Geismar in Jahre 1647 von L. C. I. ii, p. 159.

III. Das Buch von den Anfängen der Natur und chymischen Kunst, I, ii, p. 237.

IV. Kornelius Drebbel, Abhandlung von der Quintessenz; von Joachim Morsius herausgegeben im Jahre 1621, I, ii, p. 291.

SCHRODER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM). *Continued.*

VOL. II. PART i.

I. Gabriel Clauder, Abhandlung vom Universalstein . . ., 1773, II, i, p. 1.

II. Claude Germain. Abbildung der geheimen Filosofie, II, i, p. 280.

III. Zweyalte Denkmaale Deutscher Philosophen, u. s. f. Der erste Tractat: Eine wahrhaftige Lehre der Filosofie von Gebährung der Metalle und ihrem rechten Beginne, II, i, p. 345.

IV. Der andere Tractat: Reime von der geheimen Filosofie der Chymisten, mit Anmerkungen aufs neue herausgegeben von R. . . ., II, i, p. 379.

Schröder was born 19 March, 1733, at Bilefeld in the County of Ravensburg, where his father was royal Landrichter and a Burgermeister, his mother belonged to Wernigerode. When he was quite a child his father removed to Wernigerode, and died there shortly afterwards. The boy was brought up by the Wernigerode Leib-Arzt, Johann Christoph Unzer, and to the age of 16 was instructed by a tutor, Bernrodt, who first awakened in him a taste for medicine and the natural sciences. His boyhood was passed with little interruption in reading and study, and he went very soon to the University of Halle, in 1750.

There he studied philosophy and medicine, and he himself describes his doubts and his difficulties in reconciling the opposite theories he heard delivered, and his want of confidence in entering on medical practice. He was disposed almost to throw up the study of it altogether, but, feeling that it was now too late to pursue philosophy, theology and belles lettres, he turned to medicine once more and went to Erlangen. There he attended the courses of Delius and got some enlightenment on points which had been obscure to him, and had the benefit also of instruction from Schmiedel and Succow, but he was still alive to the shortcomings of medicine, and the uncertainty of much of it. After hard study and practice and the defence under Delius, of a thesis 'De Taraxaco,' Erlange 1754, 4°, he made a prolonged tour in Saxony and the Harz, and finally arrived at Wernigerode, where he became assistant to Dr. Unzer, his stepfather. He was disappointed to find that he did not confirm his views about taraxacum; he tried it, however, on an ascitic case, which was cured in fourteen days.

At this time his leisure was spent in finishing a volume of poetry, which was published afterwards in 1759.

In 1755 he settled at Cassel and in the year following was appointed physician at the Springs of Hofgeismar and to the district of Diemel, where he spent with advantage the war years that ensued.

Gir. Curtius, *Memoria Frid. Jos. Guil. Schroederi* (quoted by Strieder, but I have not seen it).

Fictuld, *Prober Stein*, 1753, Th. ii, p. 126.
E. G. Baklinger, *Biographien jetzlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, Bd. i. (Stück 2, 1770), pp. 223-250 (quotes nothing alchemical).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii, p. 577 (author of 'De splenis usu,' Wolferbyti, 1761, 8° 'singularis liber,' and other books, but Haller makes no allusion to his alchemy).

Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 86, 350 (review of the above book and criticism of Schröder's opinions).

VOL. II. PART ii.

I. Josephus Westphalus. Von der Goldinctur der Weisen aus den Metallen mit Anmerkungen von F., 1774, II, ii, p. 1.

II. Petrus de Zalento (al. Silentinus). Vom metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet von J., II, ii, p. 131.

III. Roger Bacon, Alchymeysspiegel, II, ii, p. 167.

IV. Avicenna. Kleines Büchelchen vom mineralischen Steine, II, ii, p. 193.

He made the acquaintance of many people, effected many cures, and engaged in chemical experiments with the waters (Strieder, p. 286).

On 24 February, 1762, from Erlangen, he obtained in *absentia* the degree of doctor of medicine and in 1764 was appointed second ordinary professor of medicine at Marburg.

From his youth up, Schröder was of weak constitution, but at the end his health was still more impaired, partly by his chemical and alchemical experiments, partly by his overstrained phantasy including mental suffering, and it was said of him that 'he was a man whose brain was on fire with alchemy and whose passions for paradox had made him crazy.' He proclaimed himself a true Rosicrucian, though no longer in touch with the chief of the Order.

He died 27 October, 1778.

His works are partly literary, partly medical partly alchemical. The last may be mentioned:

Die völlig eröffnete Alchemie oder höhere Naturwissenschaft in einer deutlichen Anweisung, als ein Anhang der neuen Alchemistischen Bibliothek, Cassel, 1774, 8°.

Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, Marburg & Leipzig, 1775-76, 8°, 2 vols. Vol. II, ii, is said to have appeared after his death with his name. He was attacked by Wiegleb in 1777, and the attack caused Schröder many a bad hour, had he lived he would have replied to Wiegleb.

In the *Beytrag* it is said that the first collection was not continued owing to the early death of the editor. That can hardly be correct, for the *Neue Sammlung* seems to have been published by himself and Gmelin refers to it as Schröder's.

De Alchemia Medicinæ necessaria et medicamento chemicorum panchrsto Resp. (pro Gr. Dr.) Henr. Ferd. Hoepfner, Misnio. Marburg, 1776.
4°.

Von den Salzen und deren arzneylischen Wirkungen.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 674.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii, p. 669.

Strieder, *Grundlage zur einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Cassel, 1802, xiii, pp. 277-312.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, n. 156.

Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1812, xii, pp. 446-449.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v, p. 724.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 567.

SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM). *Continued.*

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 120.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 567.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 343.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 545, 595, 624-25.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 535.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 91; ii. pp. 41, 97, 250, 279, 286, 341.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 285.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 725 ('De Taraxaco').

SCHRÖDER (JOHANN).

Pharmacopoeia Medico-Chymica, sive Thesaurus Pharmacologicus, quo composita quæque celebriora; hinc Mineralia, Vegetabilia & Animalia Chymico-Medicè describuntur, atque insuper Principia Physicæ Hermetico-Hippocraticæ candidè exhibentur. Opus non minùs utile Physicis quàm Medicis: Editione secundâ correctius & auctius. Authore Johanne Schrödero, M.D. Reip. Mœno-Francofurtanæ, Physico Ordinario. Cum Privilegio S. Cæsareæ Majestatis. Vlmæ, Sumptibus Johannis Gerlini Bibliopolæ. Anno MDC XXXXIV.

4°. Pp. [86, 2 blank] 270, 172, 326 [30]. Extra engraved title: Portrait at the top and an apothecary's shop, at the sides a mine and a herb garden; at the bottom a landscape with beasts and an emblematic medallion with the motto: *Ditabit Servata Fides*.

The Compleat Chymical Dispensatory, in Five Books: Treating of all sorts of Metals, Precious Stones, and Minerals, of all Vegetables and Animals, and things that are taken from them, as Musk, Civet, &c. How rightly to know them, and how they are to be used in Physick; with their several Doses. The like Work never Extant before. Being very proper for all Merchants, Druggists, Chirurgions, and Apothecaries; and such ingenious Persons as study Physick or Philosophy. Written in Latin, by Dr. John Schroder, that most Famous and Faithful Chymist. And Englished, by William Rowland, Dr. of Physick. Who Translated, Hippocrates, Riverius, Platerus, Sennertus, Rulandus, Crato, and Bartholinus. London: Printed by John Darby, for Richard Chiswell, and Robert Clavell, and are to be sold at the Sign of the Two Angels and Crown, in Little Brittain. 1669.

Folio. Pp. [5, 1 blank] 545 [1 blank].
so that the true pagination is 415.

Table [11, 1] Pp. 285-384 are dropped.

The first edition of the 'Pharmacopoeia' appeared at Ulm, 1641, 4°. F. Hoffmann added notes to it and published it in the work: *Clavis Pharmaceutica*, Halle, 1675, 4°. Manget issued it under the title: *Pharmacopoea Schrödero-Hoffmanniana* Geneva, 1684. It was translated into German and published at Nürnberg, 1685, 4°.

Schröder also wrote: *Quercetanus redivivus, hoc est, ars medica dogmatico-hermetica, tribus tomis digesta*, Francof., 1648, 4°, 1667, 4°, 1679, 4°.

Schröder was born in 1600 at Salz-Uflen, in Westphalia He studied medicine at Rostock,

Copenhagen and in other Universities, and travelled in France, Italy and Germany. After graduating he held the position of surgeon to the Swedish armies and physician to Field Marshal Horn. He settled at Frankfurt a. M. of which he was physician, and died 30 Jan., 1664.

The 'Pharmacopoeia' is commended by Boerhaave, though it gives evidence that the author was credulous, an empiric, and a partisan of the chimæras of alchemy, and it is criticised by Schelhammer.

SCHRÖDER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 678.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . introductio*, 1687, pp. 278 (Add. viii. 1), 391 (Add. xi. 12, 3), (presumably the same person as the above).

Möller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 76.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 770.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 220.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 784.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 768.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1120.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751 p. 149.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 356.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 617 (list of his writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 225.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 168.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 289 (calls him Joh. Christian Schröder).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 843.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 533.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 284.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, x-xxii. p. 518 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 725.

SCHRÖDER (WILHELM VON).

Wilhelm Freyh. von Schrödern Fürstliche Schatz- und Rent-Kammer nebst seinem Tractat vom Goldmachen wie auch vom Ministrissimo oder Ober-Staats-Bedienten. Leipzig und Königsberg, Verlegts Christoph Gottfried Eckart. 1737.

8°. Pp. [32] 484. Index [11, 1 blank]. Folding table.

Unterricht vom Goldmachen denen Buccinatoribus oder so sich selbst nennenden Foederatis Hermeticis auf ihre drey Episteln zur freundlichen Nachricht Anno 1684.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 219.

With this compare Johann Otto von Hellwig's 'Judicium de Duum-Vis Hermeticis Foederatis &

horum Epistola Buccinatoria Secunda' in CHRISTOPH VON HELLOWIG'S *Fasciculus*, 1719.

Baron Von Schröder, or Schröter, of Salzburg was a doctor of laws, and Imperial Count Palatine, aulic councillor of the Dukes of Saxony, and director of the Gotha Consistory. He was a legate to the Peace Congress at Osnabruck and ultimately chancellor and privy councillor.

He wrote 'Informatorium universi juris,' and political works, as well as the above.

Fictuld seems to be in some confusion, for while in Th. ii. p. 126, he calls him Wilhelm, he refers to p. 85 (under Koschwitz (Georg Daniel), where he calls him Johann.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 739.

Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, Rige, 1691, p. 87.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxxiii.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1731, Th. ii. p. 126.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. P. 339.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1269.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 362.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 27.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 438.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 216; ii. pp. 6, 332.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxii. pp. 530-33 (article by Marchet).

SCHÜLER (CONRAD).

Gründtliche Aufselegung vnd Warhaffte Erklärung der Rythmorum Fratris Basilii Valentini Monachi, Von der Materia, ihrer Geburt, Alter, Farb, Qualitet,

SCHÜLER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

vnd Namen, des grossen Steins der Vhralten Philosophen, Gefertigt durch Conrad Schülern, Fürstlichen Württembergischen Obern Raht zu Stuttgart.

Ad Momum

ha ha he.

Rides me? Magis rideo te.

Spernis me? Magis sperno te.

Lachestu mein ? Viel mehr ich dein.

Haltestu dann auch nichts von mir?

Viel weniger halt ich Von dir.

Getruckt zu Tübingen, in der Cellischen Truckerey, Im Jar, 1606.

8°. Pp. 60. Printer's mark [1] [3 blank].

Aufslegung Rythmorum Basilii.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Hermann Schleron or Schleern (*q. v.*) wrote a criticism of Schüler's views: *Solutiones chemicæ contra Conradum Scholerum de auro seu de Lapide Philosophico* Marburg, 1612, 8°.

According to Pfaff, quoted by Kopp, Duke Friedrich of Wirtemberg was victimized by the alchemist

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 208.
Pfaff, *Geschichte Wirtembergs*, Stuttgart, 1838, III. i. p. 181.

he employed, and some at anyrate were executed. The last of these cheats was Conrad Schüler, or Schuler, who, however, was treated with leniency. He was not apprehended till after the Duke's death, and he got off with confiscation of his property.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvruff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 991.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*. 1886, i. p. 184; ii. pp. 330, 374.

SCHÜTE (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Physicalische Nachricht vom Ursprunge der Mineralischen Wasser und den Bestand-Theilen in dem Clevischen Sauer-Brunnen-Wasser.

See LINDE (DIEDERICH WESSEL), Gründliche Chemische Anmerkungen, 1746.

Johann Heinrich Schütte was born at Soest in Westphalia, 11 June, 1694, studied medicine first there and then at Gotha, Jena and Altdorf, and after residence at the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht, graduated at the latter place in 1719.

In 1720 he returned to Soest but remained only for a year, being invited by Count Heinrich Adolph of Lippe, to reside at Vianen as town physician. As this place is close to Utrecht, Schütte availed himself of the opportunity for further study of anatomy at the University. After three years he left Holland, and after staying a short time at Soest, settled at Cleve in 1725. In 1731 the King of Prussia appointed him physician of the baths at Schwelm, where he henceforward passed the bathing-season every year, till 1740. In 1741 he discovered the mineral spring at Cleve, made a study of its medicinal properties and published at least three works about it from 1742 to 1744, two of which were translated into Dutch.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 52.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), vi. p. 101.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 570.

Haller quotes three disputations by J. Henr. Schutte, two published in 1719 and one in 1765, but the author seems to be a different person from the present writer.

Billings places under Christianus Henricus Schütte: *De aquis medicatis praesertim de fonte medicato Clivensi*, 48 pp. small 4°. *Halle, typ. J. C. Hendelii* [1752], but neither does that seem to correspond with the others, and he further draws a distinction between him and Jo. Henricus Schutte, and between this latter and Joh. Hendrik Schutte, though they are certainly the same.

The British Museum does not contain this last tract, and while the catalogue makes mention of 'Christoph Heinrich Schuette,' it does not contain a 'Christian Heinrich Schuette.'

Apparently the treatises on the Cleve mineral water are not in the Museum.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 291.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891. xii. pp. 736, 753 (Dutch translation).

SCHÜTZE (JOHANN).

Ein altes, sehr schönes und herrliches Tractätlein von dem Gebenedeyten Stein, der uhralten Weisen, worinnen gehandelt wird von desselben Materie, Bereitung und hohen Tugenden und Würckungen, welcher gestalt zu dessen mit völliger Erkändnis zugelangen, alles aufsführlich und deutlich beschrieben, und den Liebhabern der edlen Alchimie zu sonderbahren Gefallen an den Tag gegeben, von Johann Schütze. Hamburg, In Verlegung Joh. Adolph Härtels, Buchhändlers in St. Nicolaj Kirchen, 1682.

8°. Pp. 110 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece (not included in the pagination) in two compartments. 12 woodcuts.

SCHUTZEN-HOF.

See TEUTSCHEN (Der) Schützen Hof.

SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED).

I. N. J. Scrutinium Cinnabarinum seu Triga Cinnabriorum, quæ sistit naturam Cinnabaris Antimonii nativæ & factitiæ vulgaris. Nec non Specifici Cephalici (des rothen Hertz- und Haupt-Pulvers) D. Johann. Michaelis, cum Appendice de Emplastro Magnetico hernias scrotales curante, ad enchiresin chemicam & clinicam praxin accommodatum, operâ et studiô Godofredi Schulzii, Med. D. & Practici in Patriâ Lutheri. Hall. Saxon. Sumptibus Simon Joh. Hübneri. (Date cut off.)

8°. Pp. [26] 192 [3, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece not included in the pagination.

I. N. J. Dissertatio Pharmaceutico-Therapeutica de Natura Tincturæ Bezoardicæ D. Johannis Michaelis cum Appendice collectaneâ ob naturam symbolicam & homogeam, de Mistura Simplici, his præfixæ sunt Epistolæ honorariæ nonnullorum Veteranorum Medicorum Opera et Studio Thematico Godofredi Schulzii, Med. D. & Practici in Patriâ Lutheri.

Symbol. Ama Contemni.

Hall. Saxon. Sumptibus Simon. Joh. Hubneri. Literis Christiani Michaëlis, Anno 1678.

8°. Pp. [4] 197 [2, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette, with the motto: 'Salvatore Jesu, Habeo Hæreditatem Sempiternam,' the initials of which are those of the publisher and the place.

Gottfried Schultz, or Schulzius, was born at Breslau, 20 April, 1643 (1642). As his father was professor of mathematics in the College of the Magdalene there, he received an excellent education, for his father's colleagues, seeing him diligent and fond of study, gave him all the help they could.

In May, 1666 he went to Leipzig for medicine but after some time to Jena, where he stopped till the middle of 1671. Then he started for Italy by Nürnberg, Munich and the Tyrol, finally settling in Padua where on account of the ability he displayed, he was capped as doctor, 14 Oct. 1671. He was on the point of starting on a tour in Italy when he was recalled to Breslau by the illness of his father. He reached home at the end of May, 1672.

He had meant to devote himself to practice but on his appointment to collect and edit the contributions of the medical practitioners of Breslau to

the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, his original plans had to be modified. He discharged this work so well that he was elected to the Academy July, 1676, under the name of Aegineta I.

His knowledge of languages enabled him to write a number of works. He had some skill also in natural history and astronomy and he contributed papers to the Academy on these subjects, but he wrote little or nothing on medicine.

He died of consumption, 14 (4) May, 1698, having been in feeble health for some time.

He is not to be confused with a younger man of the same name, who was born in 1669, and was received into the Academy in 1694, under the name Archelaus. To him Eloy has ascribed the 'Dissertatio . . . de natura tincturæ Beroardicæ' not observing that it was published in 1678 when the imputed author was only nine years old.

SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 357.
 Sigismund Grass, *Memoria*, in *Ephem. Acad. Nat. Cur.*, Norib., 1715, centuria iii-iv. (App.) pp. 201-224.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 222-229 (contains the Memoir contributed by Grass to the Leopoldine Academy, and a list of Schultz's books and papers).
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 387, 390, 501, 503, 759, 843 (the Breslau doctor).
 Jacob Leopolds *Prodomus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 131.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1627.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 900, 1018.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 381.

SCHULTZ (JOHANN).

See SCULIETUS (JOANNES).

SCHULZE (JOHANN HEINRICH).

D. Joh. Heinr. Schulzens weiland der Artzney-Kunst, wie auch der Beredsamkeit, Alterthümer und Welt-Weisheit Professoris auf der Königl. Preussischen Universität Halle, Mitglieds der Kayserlichen-Carolinischen, Russischen, und Königl. Preussischen Societäten der Wissenschaften Chemische Versuche nach dem eigenhändigen Manuscript des Herrn Verfassers zum Druck befördert durch D. Christoph Carl Strumpff. Halle, in Verlegung des Waysen-hauses, 1745.

8°. pp. [8] 156 [12]. Folding plate.

Schulze, or Schultze, was born at Colbitz, a village in the Duchy of Magdeburg, 12 May 1687.

He graduated as doctor of medicine at Halle in 1717, and was ordinary public professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, of medicine there in 1720, and then of Greek and Arabic in 1729. In 1732, he removed to Halle as professor of medicine, rhetoric, antiquities and philosophy. The king spared no expense where the recently founded university was concerned, and the chair of rhetoric was well endowed. His appointment as professor of medicine and addition to the medical faculty was opposed by F. Hoffmann and Stahl, who were then the sole members of the faculty, on the ground of the further subdivision which it would entail of the already meagre fees derived from graduation, for Halle was not then a large medical school.

He was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum 27 August, 1721, under the name of

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 229-231 (review of his 'Historia Medicinæ' from the 'Acta Lipsiensia,' 1729, p. 258).
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 387, 390, 501-3, 759, 843 (references to his history of medicine).

Goetten, *Das jetzlebende gelehrte Europa*, Braunschweig, 1735, i. pp. 425-440.

- Büchner, *Academias . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 63.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 229.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 385 (considerable list of writings).
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 138.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 185, 187, 198, 200.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. P. 175.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 860.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 562.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 741.

Alcmæon, and he was a member of the Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

During the last nine years of his life he made a fine collection of coins, which ultimately came into the possession of the University, and was described by Agnethler.

He was a very diligent student and wrote many works on medicine, on the history of medicine among the Greeks and Romans, in which his knowledge of the languages came into play, and on pathology and therapeutics. By reading and study he had acquired great skill in anatomy, but he was said to be defective on the practical side through lack of material.

He was, as Hoffbauer says, one of the most learned members the medical faculty ever had, 'Vir undique doctissimus,' says Haller, 'antiquitatis potissimum peritus.'

He died 10 October, 1744.

- Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. cols. 1632-1641.
 Brucker, *Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra aetate literis illustrium*, Augustæ Vindæ, 1745, Decas IV. with a portrait.
 Michael Gottlieb Agnethler, *Beschreibung des Schulzischen Münzcabinets*, Halle, 1750-52, 4. The 4°, (Th. I contains 481 numbers, The 2 and 3 together 2010, Th. 4. 300, in all 2791 numbers.)

SCHULZE (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

- Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 158, 940, 994, 995, 1031, 1047, &c., &c.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 382.
 Büchner, *Academias . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historie*, 1755, p. 495, No. 354.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 572.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 143-145.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 111.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 58, 67, 100, 189.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. P. 230.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 37.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon Literarium*, 1788, vi. p. 292, Anal. p. 691.
 Johann Christoph Hoffbauer, *Geschichte der Universität Halle bis zum Jahre 1805*, Halle, 1805, pp. 169, 170 (position as professor of medicine) 219, 303 (his coin collection).
 Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1806, viii. (Nopitsch's *Vierter Supplementband*), pp. 151-157 (and numerous references).
 Hirsching, *Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in*
- Dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig 1808, XI. ii. pp. 341-353.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 172.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. P. 256; no date, xxxviii p. 463.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 281 (a polyhistor in the noblest sense of the term).
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 126.
 Renaudin, *Etudes historiques et critiques sur les Médecins numismatistes*, Paris no date (1850 ?), pp. 528-534 (list of his numismatic writings).
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 229.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 600.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 559.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 308.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 518, 1088.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxiii. p. 4 (article by Pagel).
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 747.

SCHUMACHER (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Versuch, die dunklen und versteckten Geheimnisse in den hieroglyphischen Denkbildern der Egyptier, Chaldäer, Perser, Phönizier, Phrygier, Griechen, &c. wie auch der Juden und Christen, aus den Urkunden der verborgenen Geschichte, der Erdkunde, aus Münzen und Steinen, näher aufzuklären. Aufgesetzt von M. Johann Heinrich Schumacher, Pred. zu Bevenrode, Waggen und Bienrode. Wolfenbüttel und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph Meifsner, 1754.

4°. Pp. [16] 200 [2].

There is a person of the name of Schumacher mentioned both by Kloss and Ladrage as the author of various masonic writings, but he seems

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 421, 424, 437, 969, 1109, 1127b, 1148, 1149.

to be different from the present writer. Neither authority mentions the above work.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 413, 414.

SCHWÆRTZER (SEBALD).

Chrysopoeia Schwærtzeriana. Das ist: Sebaldi Schwærtzers, ehemahligen berühmten Churfürstl. Sächsischen Artisten und würcklichen Adepti, Manuscripta, von der wahrhafften Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, wie selbige vor diesem mit seiner eigenen Hand entworfen, und bey dem Chur-Fürstl. Sächsischen Hause in Originali verwehrlich aufbehalten worden, Nebst dem rechten zu solchen Manuscriptis gehörigen Schlüssel; Auch unterschiedlichen Abrissen der darzu dienlichen Ofen, aus einer unverfälschten durch viele Mühe und Unkosten erlangten Copia nunmehr jederman vor Augen geleyet, und mit einigen nützlichen Anhängen von verschiedenen curieusen Processen vermehret. Hamburg, Bey Samuel Heil, in S. Johannis Kirche. 1718.

8°. Pp. [16] 184. Title red and black. 3 folding plates.