SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the Swiss canton of that name, situated entirely (for its suburb, Feuerthalen, is in the canton of Zürich) on rising ground above the right bank of the Rhine. Its streets are narrow (save in the modern quarters), while it is dominated by the fortress of Unnoth (wrongly called Munoth). It is by rail 31 m. W. of Constance and 59 m. W. of Basel. It is a city of contrasts, medieval architecture of the true Swabian type and modern manufactures mingling curiously together. Three of the sixteen town gates survive, and many old houses, though few have preserved traces of the frescoes which formerly adorned their external walls. The chief ancient building in the town is the *Münster* (now Protestant) of All Saints, formerly a Benedictine monastery. It was consecrated in 1052, and is a good specimen of the “ sternest and plainest Romanesque, finished with a single side tower near the east end, that is architecturally connected both with Italian cam­paniles and the so-called Anglo-Saxon towers of England ” (E. A. Freeman). Close to it is deposited the famous 15th- century bell that suggested Schiller’s *Song of the Bell* and the opening of Longfellow’s *Golden Legend.* The castle of Unnoth, above the town, dates in its present form from the second half of the 16th century. It has enormously thick casemates and a tower, the platform of which (now used as a restaurant) is reached by a spiral ascent. The museum contains antiquarian and natural history collections, as well as the town library, which possesses the MSS. and books of the Swiss historian J. von Müller (*q.v*.)*.* A monument to his memory is on the promenade of the Fäsenstaub, west of the town. Opposite is a building constructed in 1864 by a citizen (G. C. im Thurn) who had made his fortune in London. It is named after him the Imthurneum, and houses a theatre, a picture gallery, concert rooms and the school of music. There are a number of factories in the town, while at Neuhausen, its suburb, are aluminium works, railway rolling stock works and a manufactory of playing cards and railway tickets. Industrial development has been furthered by the hydraulic works for the utilization of the forces in the Rhine; founded 1863-1866 by H. Moser (1805-1874), a wealthy citizen, these are now the property of the town and since 1900 are worked by electricity. In 1900 the town had 15,275 inhabitants (14,684 German-speaking), while there were 11,144 Protestants, 4085 Roman Catholics and 21 Jews.

The spot is first mentioned in 1045, “ Villa Scafhusun,” while in 1050 we hear of the “ ford ” there across the Rhine. Hence it is probable that the name is really derived from *scapha,* a skiff, as here goods coming from Constance were disembarked in consequence of the falls of the Rhine a little below. Some writers, however, prefer the derivation from *Schaf* (a sheep), as a ram (now a sheep) formed the ancient arms of the town, derived from those of its founders, the counts of Nellenburg. About 1050 those counts founded here the Benedictine monastery of All Saints, which henceforth became the centre of the town. Perhaps as early as 1190, certainly in 1208, it was an imperial free city, while the first seal dates from 1253. The powers of the abbot were gradually limited and in 1277 the emperor Rudolf gave the town a charter of liberties. It ran considerable risk of becoming a part of the private estates of the Habsburgs, as the emperor Louis of Bavaria pledged it in 1330 to that family, which held it till Duke Frederick with Empty Pockets was placed under the ban of the empire in 1415, its freedom being finally purchased in 1418, while from 1411 the trade gilds ruled the town. But it was much harassed by the neighbouring Austrian nobles, so that in 1454 it made an alliance with six of the Swiss confederates (Uri and Unterwalden coming in in 1479), by whom it was received as an “ ally,” being finally admitted a full member in 1501. The Reformation was adopted in 1524, finally in 1529. The town suffered much in the Thirty Years’ War from the passage of Swedish and Bavarian troops. It was not till the early 19th century that the arrested industrial development of the town took a fresh start.

Authorities.—F. L. Baumann, *Das Kloster Allerheiligen in Schaffhausen* (vol. iii. of the “Quellen z. Schweizer Geschichte”) (Basel, 1881); *Beiträge z. vaterländisch. Geschichte* (5 parts, 1863-1884);

E. Im-Thurn, *Der Kanton Schaffhausen* (St Gall and Bern, 1840); A. Pfaff, *Das Staatsrecht d. alten Eidgenossenschaft* (Schaff­hausen, 1870) (pp. 89-97 contain a history of Schaffhausen). In 1901 there appeared at Schaffhausen two elaborate historical “ Festschriften/’ one for the canton and one for the town, while in 1906-1907 there were published at Schaffhausen two parts (from 987 to 1530) of an official *Urkundenregister für den Kanton Schaff­hausen.* (W. A. B. C.)

SCHÄFFLE, ALBERT EBERHARD FRIEDRICH (1831-1903), German statesman and political economist, was born at Nürtingen in Württemberg on the 24th of February 1831, and in 1848 became a student at the university of Tübingen. From 1850 to 1860 he was attached to the editorial staff of the *Schwäbische Merkur* in Stuttgart, and in the latter year accepted a call to the chair of political economy at Tübingen. From 1862 to 1864 Schäffle was a member of the Württemberg diet, and in 1868 he received a mandate to the German *Zollparlament.* This year he was appointed professor of political science at the university of Vienna, and in 1871 he entered the cabinet of Karl Siegmund Graf von Hohenwart as minister of commerce for Austria. But the government fell in the same year, and Schäffle withdrew to Stuttgart, where he took up his residence, devoting himself entirely to literary work. He died at Stuttgart on the 25th of December 1903. Among his numerous writings must be mentioned *Das Gesellschaftliche System der menschlichen Wirthschaft* (new ed., 1873); *Die Natiοnalökonomische Theorie der ausschliessenden Absatzverhältnisse* (1867); *Bau und Leben des socialen Körpers* (2nd ed. 1896); *Ein Votum gegen den neuesten Zolltarif* (Tübingen, 1901) ; *Die agrarische Gefahr* (Berlin, 1902); *Gesammelte Aufsätze* (1885-1887). From 1892 to 1901 Schäffle was the sole editor of the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft.*

See Biermann, *Schäffle und der Agrarismus* (Bonn, 1902) and his autobiography, *Aus* *meinem Leben* (Berlin, 1905).

SCHALCKEN, GODFRIED (1643-1706), Dutch genre and portrait painter, was born at Dort in 1643, and studied under Hoogstraten, and afterwards under Gerhard Douw, whose works his earlier genre-pictures very closely resemble. He visited England and painted several portraits, of which the half-length of William III., now in the Museum, Amsterdam, is a good example. In this work he shows an effect of candle­light, which he also introduced—frequently with fine effect— in many of his subject-pictures. These may be studied in the collections at Buckingham Palace, the Louvre, Vienna and Dresden. His Scriptural subjects are of very indifferent merit. He died at The Hague in 1706.

SCHALL, JOHANN ADAM VON (1591-1666), Jesuit missionary in China, born of noble parents in Cologne. At the age of twenty he joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1628 went out to China. Apart from successful missionary work, he became the trusted counsellor of the emperor, was created a mandarin, and held an important post in connexion with the mathematical school. His position enabled him to procure from the emperor permission for the Jesuits to build churches and to preach throughout the country. Proselytes to the number of 100,000 are said to have been obtained within fourteen years. The emperor, however, died in 1661, and Schall’s circumstances at once changed. He was imprisoned and condemned to death. The sentence was not carried out, but he died after his release owing to the privations he had endured. A collection of his MS. remains was deposited in the Vatican Library.

SCHANDAU, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the little valley of the Kirnitsch. It is 4 m. from the Bohemian frontier, 20 m. S.E. of Dresden on the railway to Bodenbach, and has a branch to Niederneukirch, which is carried from the railway station lying on the right bank across the Elbe by an iron bridge. Pop. (1905) 3373. Schandau has an Evangelical parish church, a hydropathic establishment and a school of river navigation. The position of Schandau in the heart of the romantic “ Saxon Switzerland ’’ has made it a place of importance, and thousands of tourists make it their headquarters in summer. For their accommodation numerous hotels and villas have been