

J. \* \*

*See* PETRUS de Zalento, Vom Metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen.

J. D. K.

*See* K. (J. D.).

J. (I. N. V. E.).

*See* NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

J. J. CHYMIPHILUS.

*See* CHYMIPHILUS.

JACOBÆUS (OLIGERUS).

De Oleo Montis Zibinii . . . libellus, 1690.

*See* ARIOSTUS (FRANCISCUS).

Oligerus Jacobæus, that is Holger Jacobsen, was born at Aarhus, 6 July, 1650. After graduating in Arts and Medicine at Copenhagen he travelled in France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, England and the Low Countries, to perfect himself in the sciences. He made the acquaintance and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time and carried on a learned correspondence with them. He returned to Aarhus in 1679, and soon after, in 1680, was appointed professor of philosophy and medicine at Copenhagen. He was entrusted also with the arranging of the Royal Collection of Curiosities, of which he printed a description:

*Musaeum Regium*, Hafniae, 1696, and Supplement, 1699, 2 vols. fol., and he was made a councillor of the Tribunal of Justice, 1699. He died 18 June, 1701, from sorrow for the death of his wife. She was a daughter of the famous physician Thomas Bartholinus.

His papers which were published in the *Acta Hasniensia*, vols. ii.-v., relate for the most part to the anatomy of animals. The present work, of which he was editor and translator, is described under Ariostus. He wrote also the funeral oration of his father-in-law, Bartholinus, Hafniae, 1681, 4°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 815.  
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1729, i. p. 379; 1730, x.  
 p. 14.  
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. iii.-x.  
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xiv. col. 53.  
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 423.  
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1820.  
 Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter I, p. 3.  
 Joh. Gottl. Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, Cöthen, 1753, I. ii. p. 237, No. 373.  
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 77; 1778, ii. p. 584.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, p. 523.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 425.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 360.  
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 422.  
*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 336.  
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 269.  
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 31.  
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 363 (article by Jul. Petersen).  
 Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1894, viii. p. 376 (by J. Petersen).

JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOZEPH).

Nikolaus Joseph Edlen von Jacquin's kais. königl. Bergraths, der Chymie und Kräuterkunde öffentlichen ordentlichen Lehrers an der Hohenschule

JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOZEPH). *Continued.*

zu Wien, der kais. Academie der Wissenschaften zu Petersburg, der königl. Gesellschaft zu Stockholm, Upsal, Mantua, der medicinischen Gesellschaft zu Paris, der churpfälzischen Academie der Wissenschaften zu Mannheim, der physisch-medicinischen Gesellschaft zu Basel, der naturforschenden Freunde zu Berlin, &c. Mitglieds, Anfangsgründe der medicinisch-practischen Chymie, zum Gebrauche seiner Vorlesungen. Zweyte Auflage. Wien, gedruckt bey Christian Friederich Wappler. 1785.

8°. Pp. [16] 526 [17, 1 blank].

First edition, Wien, 1753; third edition, 1791. The book is interesting for being in German, in compliance with the request of the Emperor in 1783, that lectures in the University should be delivered in German.

Nicolaas Jozeph Jacquin (Meusel calls him Jakob) was born at Leyden, 16 Feb., 1727, graduated M.D. and went to Vienna in 1752. During the years 1755-1759 he travelled in America for botanical purposes and on his return was made councilor for mines professor of chemistry, mining and metallurgy at Schemnitz, and professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna. In 1797 he retired, in 1806 he was created a baron, and his death occurred at Vienna 24 (26) Oct., 1817. He worked principally at botany, and took great care of the garden at Vienna which under his superintendence became one of the most notable in Europe.

He executed various analyses, but his most important contribution to chemistry was his defence of Black's fixed air against Meyer's 'Acidum pingue' with the title: *Examen chymicum doctrinæ Meyerianæ de acido pingui et Blackianæ de aere fixo, respectu calcis*, Vindob., J. P. Kraus, 1769, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 490.  
Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 52 (§ 54, b).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 60.  
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon, der jetzt lebender Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iii. p. 496; x. p. 7; Nachtrag, i. p. 307; ii. p. 155; iii. p. 174; iv. p. 306; v. p. 683; vi. p. 303; vii. p. 7.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 634; 1799, iii. pp. 306, 473, 659, 693, 916.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 374, 455, 514.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1818, xxi. p. 376; or, 1858, xx. p. 515.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 337.

Delvenne, *Biographie du Royaume des Pays Bas*, 1829, i. p. 562.

Raimann, *Rede zur Gedächtnisfeier Nickolaus Joseph Freiherrn v. Jacquin's*,

JAGER (JOHANN LUDOLPH).

See INDAGINE (INNOCENTIVS LIBORIUS AB).

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT).

Viatorium Spagyricum. Das ist: Ein Gebenedeyter Spagyrischer Wegweiser,

in den edlen Sonnengarten der Hesperidum zu kommen, vnnd daselbst den Güldenen Tinctur Zweig defs vniversals (sonsten Lapis Philosophorum genandt.) zu erlangen. Alles in einem Historico-Poetischen Discurs sampt

pp. 96, and in German, 1770, 8°. He was violently attacked by the followers of Meyer, but thirty years later Black's view was taught as an established fact and a part of chemical doctrine by Jacquin's son, Joseph Franz, who succeeded his father at Vienna. See his *Elementa Chymiae*, 1793 i. p. 144, Section xxii. De Acido Carbonico.

The present work was written with special reference to the needs of the physician and apothecary, and consists purely of descriptions of methods of preparation and of the properties of various compounds. The course begins with plants, passes to animals, and closes with minerals. A short course of assaying completes the book. There is no theory; only a collection of facts clearly enough described. Such explanations as are given are based on phlogiston. The classification of inorganic substances throws light on the amount of knowledge then possessed.

Other works referring to chemistry are: *Miscellanea Austriaca ad Botanicam, Chymiam et Historiam naturalem spectantia*, 1778-81, 4°. 2 vols., *Collectanea ad botanicam, chymiam et historiam naturalem spectantia*, 1786-96, 5 vols., 4°.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1837, 2e Sect., xiv. p. 57.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. P. 364; 1869, ii. p. 355.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 38; 1847, iv. p. 80.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 658, 696.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1860, ix. p. 69 (and references).

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1861, xxvi. col. 273.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1185.

Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich*, 1863, x. p. 26 (and references).

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1881, xiii. p. 631 (by Reichardt).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 153.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 368.

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT). *Continued.*

Erzählung defs Authoris gantzem Leben, verfast vnd beschrieben durch Herbrandt Jamsthalern. Nunmehr allen Filiis Doctrinæ zu Lieb an Tag gegeben, vnd mit schonen in Kupffer gestochenen Figuren gezieret. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucae JennisI. Anno M.DC. XXV.

8°. Pp. [16] 280. 31 engravings. Title and text enclosed in a beaded border.

In the same volume and apparently forming part of it is Thomas Norton's *Crede Mihi* (q.v.).

The engravings are symbolical of hermetical processes and ideas. The whole poem seems to be an

allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

Jamsthaler's book is mentioned by Kopp and is commended—at least not condemned—in the *Fegfeuer*.

*Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 73.

*Kopp, Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii p. 384.

Gedicht vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 713.

This is an extract only.

Vom Stein der Weisen, und zwar von Jamsthalers ersten [zweyten] Tinctur.

See V. (*J. R.*), *Güldene Rose*.

JANITOR Pansophus seu Figura Aenea quadripartita cunctis Musæum hoc introeuntibus, superiorum ac inferiorum scientiam Mosaico-hermeticam analytice exhibens.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 863.

JANUS Gobrat Sapiens Manet.

See MARENCUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Aij.

This is a translation of the old French hermetic poem 'La Fontaine des Amoureux de Science' written by Jean de la Fontaine. He was a native of Valenciennes, who lived there in 1413, and wrote this poem. Lenglet Dufresnoy, for the sake of a gibe, has given a fancy picture of him, entirely occupied with researches in his laboratory, except when he shut himself up in his reveries and wrote upon the Hermetic science in French verse, 'c'etoit folie sur folie.' Schmieder, however, has surpassed not merely Lenglet Dufresnoy but even Jean himself in his reveries, and has set down most wonderful nonsense on the subject. He ascribes the poem to Balthasar Brunner, 'Latin de Fontina (!) a perfectly well-known physician of Halle in the sixteenth century, who appears to have also prosecuted alchemical researches, and whose medical works were printed in 1617 and 1624. Schmieder adds that 'under his latinized name and with a change of his christian name, certain tracts of his were printed after his death, with the title: 'Johannis de Fontina Vier nützliche chymische Tractätlein, Halle, 1612, 8°.' It would be difficult to put more inaccuracies and unfounded assumptions into the same space.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes three editions of the poem: an early one, undated, with other pieces in verse; a second, 'revû et corrigé par Antoine du Moulin, Lyon, chez Jean de Tournes, 1547, 16°; a third, Paris, chez Guillard, 1561, 16°, and the reprint in the third volume of the *Roman de la Rose*, Paris, 1735, 12°, 3 vols. Besides these, Pierre Rigaud published an edition: *La Metallique Transformation. Contenant trois anciens traitez en rithme Française*, Lyon, 1618, 16°, ff. 88. The three treatises are 'La Fontaine des amoureux de science,' 'Les remonstrances de Natur à l'Alchymiste errant,' by Jean de Meung; 'Le Sommaire Philosophique,' of N. Flamel. The last two seem to have been printed here for the first time, but the first, says the editor (I presume Rigaud himself), had been printed previously at Paris and Lyons, but in a very corrupt manner, and he found it necessary to revise the text, which he did from printed and manuscript copies. He omitted also the illustrations of apparatus contained in the Lyons edition.

This seems to have been the last of the editions, and the work had dropped into oblivion till it appeared again in a limited issue by Genty:

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *Continued.*

*La fontaine des Amoureux de Science composée par Jehan de la Fontaine de Valenciennes, en la Comté de Henault Poeme Hermétique du XVe Siecle Publié par Ach. Genty*, Paris, Poulet-Malassiss et de Broise, 1861, small square 8°, pp. [4] 93 [3].

The editor has prefixed an introduction containing an outline of the history of alchemy and added some notes at the end. One regrets that he has given no account of the author and of the previous editions of the book which would have been more appropriate and useful than the historical sketch.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 247, iii. p. 166.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 651.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 320.  
Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1842, II. ii. p. 646.

## JEAN DE MEHUN.

Der Spiegel der Alchymie des vortrefflichen Philosophen Johann von Mehun. Aus dem Lateinisch-Französischen übersetzt. Dem noch beygefüget worden Ben-Adams Traum-Gesichte durch Floretum a Bethabor; Nebst Friedrich Galli Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael. Ballenstädt und Bernburg, in der Biesterfeldischen Hof-Buchhandlung. 1771.

8°. Pp. 44, 45-8 four pp. of Book advertisements.

Jean, called de Meun, or Meung, or Mehun, or Mehung, or Mesung, or Mung, from his birthplace, and Clopinel, because he was lame flourished from the middle of the thirteenth century down to about 1330. Dufresnoy says 1280 to 1365, others 1250 to 1336. He was a poet at the 'Court of Philip the Fair, and continued the 'Romance of the Rose,' begun about 1240 by William de Loris. He is said to have introduced into this 'Romance' two poems: 'Les Remontrances de Nature à l'Alchimiste errant,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste à Nature.' These are contained in the edition of the Romance, Paris, 1735. They are assigned to Jean in the *Biographie Universelle* and by Lenglet Dufresnoy and others, but according to Brunet they are insertions made in the sixteenth century. These works are said to have been printed in a collection of alchemical poems Lyons, 1557, 8°; Paris, 1612, 1613, 8°.

It is contained in Rigaud's collection: *La Metallique Transformation, Contenant trois anciens traitez*

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 155.

Morhof, *De transmutatione Metallorum ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 133.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxviii.

Quetif & Ehard, *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*, Lut. Par. 1719, i. p. 741.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 193; iii. p. 234.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1969 (under Clopinel).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 94.

*Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier*, 1772, i. pp. 545-8.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 634, 675.

As Matthiae informs us, William Backhouse translated into English certain books of Jean de la Fontaine and Salomon Trissmosinus. Copies of these translations in Ashmole's handwriting exist among the Ashmolean Manuscripts and are described by Black. They consist of the present tract by Jean de la Fontaine the two tracts by Jean de Mehun (*q.v.*), namely: 'Les Remontrances de Nature,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste,' and the treatise of Synesius the Greek Abbot. The treatise by Trissmosinus is the 'Golden Fleece.' These translations do not seem to have been printed.

W. H. Black, *A descriptive . . . Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, col. 94, No. 58 (Jean de la Fontaine, &c.); col. 1089, No. 1395 (Trissmosinus).

*en rithme Française*, Lyon, 1618, ff. 25-58, See the note to JEAN de la Fontaine,

As for the *Miroir d'alchymie* some regard it as genuine, but Hoefer is of opinion that it is spurious. It was printed along with the 'Miroir' of Roger Bacon, Lyons, 1557, pp. 109-134, and in the reprint of the 1557 collection, Paris, chez Charles Sevestre, 1612, 8°, pp. 3-33. The *Beytrag* calls it an "unimportant fragment."

To Jean de Mehun is also ascribed the first work on fortune-telling in French. The editions mentioned by Grässe are: Paris, 1556, 4°; 1577, 8°; 1615, 8°; Lyons, 1580, 8°. Those which are now before me are the following: Le plaisant Ieu du Dodechedron de Fortune, . . . renouuéllé & changé de sa premiere edition, Paris, 1560, 4°, pp. [40, and two tables of two leaves each mounted on guards], cxliiii. The other is the very rare English translation: The Dodechedron of Fortune; or the Exercise of a Quick Wit . . . Englished by Sr. W. B. Knight, London, 1613, 4°, pp. [26] 144.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 59, 307.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 164.

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1842, II. ii. pp. 633, 638, 1082, 1083, 1088; 1852, III. i. p. 664.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 407; 1866, i. p. 429.

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 387.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les alchimistes*, 1856, p. 88.

*Histoire Littéraire de la France*, 1856, xxiii. pp. 1-61. *Biographie Universelle*, Paris, no date, xxviii. p. 149.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leur siecle*, 1670, vii. p. 51.<sup>π</sup>

JEAN DE MEHUN. *Continued.*

Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1862, iii. col. 1679.

Hoefer, *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1865, xxxv. col. 242.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 788-794.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*; 1886, i. p. 6; ii. pp. 311, 321, 353, 378, 393.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Beweifs der Natur, welchen sie den irrenden Alchymisten thut.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 156.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 128.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 118.

Demonstratio Naturæ.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 145.

Ein Gespräch zwischen der Natura vnd den irrenden Alchimisten.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, sig. Cj verso.

Auszüge aus einer Abhandlung welche den Titel hat: Wasserstein der Weifsen.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 365.

## JEAN DE ROQUETAILLADE.

See RUPESCISSA (JOHANNES DE).

## JEAN XXII.

L'Art Transmutatoire.

See BACON (ROGER), De l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de Nature, 1629.

Extravagans de Crimine falsi.

See KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS), Mundus Subterraneus, 1665, ii. p. 309.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 102.

The first work is said to have been originally written in Latin.

To Pope John XXII. is also ascribed a tract: 'L'Elixir des Philosophes,' which with the preceding appeared at Lyons, 1557, small 8vo, pp. 205, in company with Roger Bacon's work: 'le Miroir d'Alquimie,' and others.

This pope, who lived from 1244 to 1334, and resided at Avignon, converted the palace, it is said into a laboratory, where he pursued the art of transmutation, which he had acquired from Arnaldus de Villanova or Raymond Lully. His labours were attended with such success that he left behind him twenty-five millions of florins, which Lenglet Dufresnoy endeavours to show he had no means of acquiring except by his alchemical operations. Perhaps it was owing to his possessing

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 121 (the 1557 edition, 1656, p. 115).

Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus*, 1665, ii. p. 308; 1678, ii. p. 328.

the secret and to his success in using it, that he promulgated in 1317 his famous bull against the alchemists, printed by Kircher and Manget: Spondent quas non exhibent divitias pauperes alchymista. He may have found by observation and experience that they were ignorant, and he may have wished to prevent them learning what he knew. Whatever that was, he has taken care not to reveal it in the books of which he is the reputed author.

This contradiction—not unprecedented—between precept and practice, has caused some perturbation of mind among later critics. Lenglet Dufresnoy ignores the bull and acknowledges the alchemy; Kircher does the reverse, Wiegleb tries to reconcile the two. Anyhow the pursuit of alchemy was not stopped by the edict.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 187-193, 468; iii. Pp. 41,

190.

JEAN XXII. *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1904 (inserts 'De arte metallorum transmutatoria' among his writings).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1793, p. 226.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 55.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 159.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 407; 1866, i. p. 431.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 117, 119.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 787.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 18, 225.

## JESUS.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., *Guldene Rose*, No. ii.

## JM GOLDE SUCHT.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

## JOB.

Prodromus Jobi Chymici.

See MAULL (JOHANN PHILLIP), *Gründliche Beschreibung . . .* 1714.

## JOEL (FRANCISCUS).

Francisci Joelis, Weyl. der Artzney Doctors, und Professors zu Gryphswald, Chirurgia oder Wund-Artzney: In sieben Theile abgetheilet, und durch aufserlesene Fragen und deutliche Auslegungen erkläret. Anitzo allen Wund-Aertzten, zu grossen Nutzen, in Teutscher Sprach zum erstenmahl heraus gegeben. Nürnberg, Verlegt Johann Daniel Tauber. Druckts Christian Sigismund Froberger. Im Jahr 1680.

8: Pp. [23, 1 blank] 520. Engraved title included in the pagination.

Joel was born on 1 Sept., 1508, at Szölös, in the district of Oedenburg in Hungary, and was educated at Olmutz and Vienna. When he was aged 18 he took up the study of medicine, and lived from 1526 with a physician at Neustadt till 1538, when he removed to Leipzig and then to Wittenberg and Berlin. After staying some time there he was summoned to Gustrow by Prince Albert to be court apothecary. In 1543 he married and went to Stralsund, but in 1549 or 1551, on account of religious differences, he retired to Greifswald to practice medicine. After four years he was appointed town physician and took his licence at Rostock. In 1559 he was admitted professor at Greifswald, and was rector of the university in 1568 and 1577. In 1562 he was married for the second time. His death occurred 20 Oct., 1579. He was the most distinguished professor at Greifswald in the sixteenth century.

He began to publish after he had been forty

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 288.

Couring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 pp. 245 (Int. vii. § 13); 254 (Add. vii. § 13, \* & \*\*).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xxvi.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelaehrheit*, 1731, pp. 239, 266, 267, 730.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xiv. col. 1048.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 430.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1900.

Christ. Steph. Scheffel, *Vitae Professorum Medicorum in Academia Gryphiswaldensi*, 1756, p. 30.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 336.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 300; 1775, ii. p. 603.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii, pp. 285, 288.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 604.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 356.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 546.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 279.

Gottlieb Mohnike, *Des Johannes Frederus Leben und geistliche Gesänge*, Stralsund, 1840, iii. pp. 7, 35.

years in practice. His works deal with medical topics, and include some of interest from a historical point of view: *Dissertatio de Paracelsicis quæstionibus*, 1571; *De morbis hyperphysicis et rebus magicis Theses: cum Appendice de ludis Lamiarum in Monte Bructerorum quem Blocksberg vocant*, Rostochii, 1580, 8°, in which he attacked the superstition and alchemy of Thurneysser, and provoked thereby a controversy. His name also is attached to a tract of a different class: *Summa Scoticae concionis de sanctificatione Sabbathi per F. Joelem excerpta*. The collected edition of his works was begun by Matthæus Bachmeister in 1616, continued by his son Franciscus Joel, and by his grandson of the same name, to 1630, 1631, at Hamburg, Luneburg, and Rostock, in six volumes 4°, and then at Amsterdam in 1663, in a revised edition. His promised work *Iatrochemia* was not included in the above. In his medical views he was opposed to Paracelsus.

JOEL (FRANCISCUS). *Continued*

Kosegarten, *Geschichte der Universität Greifswald*, 1857, i. p. 203.

*Harz Zeitung*, 1870, p. 882.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1881, xiv. p. (by Pyl).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 111.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. P. 246.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 399 (by Pagel).

*Zur Geschichte der Brockenreisen*, Harzburg, 1891, 5th ed., p. 67 (in R. Steinhoff's 'Nachtrag').

## JOHANN VON MEHUNG.

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

## JOHANN VON MESUNG.

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

## JOHANN DE MONTE CUBITI.

See MONTE CUBITI (JOHANN DE).

## JOHANN DE MONTE HERMETIS.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE).

## JOHANN DE MONTE RAPHAIM.

See MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE).

## JOHANN DE MONTE-SNYDER.

See MONTE-SNYDER (JOHANN DE).

## JOHANN VON TETZEN.

Johannis Ticinensis, eines Böhmischen Priesters, Anthonii de Abbatia, eines in der Kunst erfahrenen Mönchs, und Edoardi Kellæi eines Welt-behürmten Engelländers vortreffliche und aufsführliche Chymische Bücher, Allen der Geheimen und Hoben Kunst-Liebhabern zu Nutz und mercklichem Unterricht in Teutscher Sprach übergesetzt, und herauf gegeben durch einen, der niemals gnug gepriesenen Wissenschaft, sonderbahren Beförderer. Mit einer Warnungs-Vorrede wider die Sophisten und Betrieger. Hamburg, In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeits. 1691.

8°. Pp. 160.

Vorrede, p. 3.  
J. de Tetzen, *Processus*, Latin and German, p. 42.

J. de Tetzen, *Aenigma*, p. 70.  
Antonius de Abbatia, *Sendbrief*, p. 85.  
E. Kellæus, *Tractat an Rudolphum*, p. 113.

*Processus de Lapide Philosophorum.*

See DREY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 42.

## Chymische Schrifften; oder Process vom Stein der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii, p. 607.

In his historical introduction the editor of the above collection says that Johannes Ticinensis was a priest in the kingdom of Bohemia, who had lived some three hundred years earlier, that is about 1370, a very learned man with much practice in the art, as he was informed by an experienced

chemist who had copied, as clearly as he could, the original MS. written in 1412 illegibly in a monkish hand, and translated it into German rhymes from the Latin.

Schmieder says he was a contemporary of Basilius Valentinus, and that though his name in