



UNIVERSALITAS & PERVASIVITAS

il costituirsi e diffondersi della S.J. e suoi echi (1540 - 1773)
di A. Pisani

Schede autori Atti costitutivi, ordinamenti, agiografie, etc.

Joseph de Jouvancy

Joseph de Jouvancy (Josephus Juvencius) (September 14, 1643 - May 29, 1719) was a French poet, pedagogue, philologist, and historian.

Jouvancy was born in Paris on September 14, 1643. At the age of sixteen he entered the Society of Jesus, and after completing his studies he taught grammar at the college at Compiègne, and rhetoric at Caen and the College of La Flèche. He made his profession in the latter place in 1677 and was afterwards appointed professor at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand in Paris. In 1699 he was called by his superiors to Rome to continue the history of the Society of Jesus begun by [Niccolo Orlandini](#), and was engaged on this work until his death.

Jouvancy wrote largely upon those topics which engaged his attention as a member of the order. He composed about ten tragedies, all of which were published in Paris, and several of which were frequently acted. It is not certain, however, that all the dramas ascribed to Jouvancy were written by him, for some of them are also attributed to other members of the order. Jouvancy also wrote many poems in Latin and Greek for special occasions. He procured the translation into Latin of many works in other languages, such as the funeral oration for Prince Henri de Bourbon, oldest son of Louis XIV, delivered in December 1683 in Paris, by the celebrated pulpit orator [Louis Bourdaloue](#), Cleander et Eudoxius, a translation of the Entretiens de Cléandre et d'Eudoxe of Father Daniel. This latter work is a response to the accusations brought against the Society of Jesus by its critics; in 1703 it was put on the Index. The translation of the theological letters of Father Daniel to the Dominican Father [Alexander Natalis](#) contains a comparison of the teachings of St. Thomas and of the theologians of the Society of Jesus concerning Probabilism and its relation to the concept of Divine grace. In 1704 appeared Jouvancy's *Appendix de*

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Jouvancy edited a large number of school editions of Latin authors. The text was always revised for school use and supplied with foot-notes; these editions were frequently reissued both in France and other countries. These included the editions of the "Comedies" of Terence, the "Odes" and Liber de arte poetica of Horace, the "Epigrams" of Martial, the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, and the philosophical writings of Cicero, such as "De Officiis", "Cato Major", and "Laelius". Jouvancy's *Institutiones poeticae*, published in 1718 and often reprinted, was another work intended for use in teaching. A number of editions also appeared of his *Novus apparatus graeco-latinus, cum*

HISTORIAE SOCIETATIS JESU PARS QUINTA.

⌘ TOMUS POSTERIOR
Ab anno Christi MDXCI. ad MDCCVI.

Auctore Josepho Juvencio
Societatis ejusdem Sacerdote.



ROMÆ, MDCCX.

Ex Typographia Georgii Pachi, Calcaturam & Characterum Fulcram
Profentis, apud S. MARCUM.

SUPERIORUM AUCTORITATE



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interpretatione gallica. This work, based on Isocrates, Demosthenes, and the leading Greek authors, was intended to encourage the cultivation of the mother tongue, as well as the study of the two classical languages. Jouvancy also delivered many orations and eulogies, for example on Louis XIV, his family, and his government, on the churches of Paris and the French nation. These were published in two volumes and from 1701 frequently reprinted.

JOSEPHI
JUVENCII
E SOCIETATE JESU.
RATIO.
DISCENDI ET DOCENDI.



PARISIIS,
Apud FRATRES BARBOIS, vii Jacobae,
Sub Ciconiis.
M. DCCXXV.
Cum Privilegio Regis.

A work of special importance was Jouvancy's *Christianis litterarum magistris de ratione discendi et docendi* (Paris, 1691). In 1696 he was commissioned by the Fourteenth Congregation of the Jesuits to adapt this work as a guide and method for the classical studies of the members of the Society. After careful examination of the manuscript by a commission of the order, it was published in Florence in 1703 as an official textbook under the title: *Magistris scholarum inferiorum Societatis Jesu de ratione discendi et docendi*. This edition was the basis of all later ones. In this pioneer work Jouvancy took the first steps in the method for the study of philology which was developed by the great investigators of antiquity of the nineteenth century at the German universities. It stated that Latin was to be the central point of instruction. The art of the teacher was separated into two main divisions: by the example of his own piety and virtue the teacher is to lead the pupil to the knowledge and service of the Creator; he is to bring the pupil to apply himself to his actual studies by fear of humiliation and an honorable spirit of competition. The principles of the *De ratione discendi et docendi* were used as a standard in all the German Jesuit colleges.

After he was called to Rome, Jouvancy labored on the second half of the fifth part of the history of the Society, which embraced the period 1591-1616. The work was forbidden in France by decrees of Parlement of 22 February and 24 March, 1715, because it expressed opinions contravening the royal rights of sovereigns, that is, opposing the royal absolutism of the Bourbons. In Rome as well the work was placed in part on the *Index* by decree of 29 July, 1722, because in some passages it contradicted the papal decree *De ritibus Sinensibus quibus deletis liber permittitur* (which being destroyed, the book is permitted). According to documents in the archives of the order this part of Jouvancy's book was written before the publication of the papal decree[1]. Jouvancy died in Rome 29 May 29, 1719.

Notes: 1 Reusch, *Index der verbotenen Bücher*, 2 vols., I, Bonn, 1885, p.772

References: This article incorporates text from the entry Joseph de Jouvancy in *Catholic Encyclopedia* of 1913, a publication now in the public domain.

Bibliography : Carlos Sommervogel, *Bibl. de la c. de J.* (Paris, 1893), bibliographies in IX, X; SCHWICKERATH, *Lern- und Lehrmethode von Joseph Juvencius* in *Bibliothek der katholischen Padagogik*, X (Freiburg im Br., 1898)”



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JOSEPHUS JUVENCIUS

Poet, pedagogue, philologist, and historian, b. at Paris, 14 September, 1643; d. at Rome, 29 May, 1719. At the age of sixteen he entered the Society of Jesus, and after completing his studies he taught grammar at the college at Compiègne, and rhetoric at Caen and La Fleche. He made his profession at the latter place in 1677 and was afterwards appointed professor at the College Louis-le-Grand at Paris. In 1699 he was called by his superiors to Rome to continue the history of the Society of Jesus begun by Orlandini, and was engaged on this work until his death. Jouvancy wrote largely upon those topics which engaged his attention as a member of the order. He composed about ten tragedies, all of which were published at Paris, and several of which were frequently acted. It is not certain, however, that all the dramas ascribed to Jouvancy were written by him, for some of them are also attributed to other members of the order. Jouvancy also wrote many poems in Latin and Greek for special Occasions. He had a masterly knowledge of classical Latin and procured the translation into Latin of many works in other languages, as the funeral oration over Prince Henri de Bourbon, oldest son of Louis XIV, delivered in December, 1683, at Paris by the celebrated pulpit orator Bourdaloue, "Cleander et Eudoxius", a translation of the "Entretiens de Cléandre et d'Eudoxe" of Father Daniel. This latter work is a refutation of the accusations brought against the Society of Jesus by its enemies; in 1703 it was put on the Index. The translation of the theological letters of Father Daniel to the Dominican Father Alexander Natalis contains a comparison of the teachings of St. Thomas and of the theologians of the Society of Jesus concerning Probabilism and its relation to Divine grace. In 1704 appeared Jouvancy's "Appendix de Diis et heroibus poeticis", a widely read work which was a translation of Father Gautruche's "Histoire poétique pour l'intelligence des poètes et auteurs anciens". Jouvancy also translated into Latin biographies, written by other Jesuits, of the saints of the order, St. Stanislaus Kostka and St. John Francis Regis.

Jouvancy edited a large number of school editions of Latin authors. The text was always revised suitably to school use, was altered in many places with classical elegance, and supplied with learned foot- notes, partly explanatory of the details given by the author, partly on the style and grammatical construction; these editions were frequently reissued both in France and other countries. To some of the later editions translations were added. Worthy of special praise were the editions of the "Comedies" of Terence, the "Odes" and "Liber de arte poetica" of Horace, the "Epigrams" of Martial, the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, the philosophical writings of Cicero, as "De officiis", "Cato Major", and "Laelius". Jouvancy's "Institutiones poeticae", published in 1718 and often reprinted, was another work intended for use in teaching. A number of editions also appeared of his "Novus apparatus graeco-latinus, cum interpretatione gallica". This work, based on Isocrates, Demosthenes, and the leading Greek authors, was not only much superior to the lexicons then used, but was also intended to encourage the cultivation of the mother tongue, as well as the study of the two classical languages. Jouvancy also delivered many orations and eulogies, for example on Louis XIV, his family, and his government, in externals so brilliant for France, on the churches of Paris and the French nation. These were published in two volumes and from 1701 frequently reprinted.



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