

# CONSILIA AND MORE WORKS IN MANUSCRIPT BY GENTILE DA FOLIGNO

by

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*Consilia* form an important part of the medical, as of the legal, literature of the closing medieval centuries. Beginning perhaps with those by Taddeo Alderotti (Thadeus Florentinus) in the second half of the thirteenth century, they became a frequent feature in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when they were associated with such names as William of Brescia (1250–c. 1326), Gentile da Foligno, Jacobus de Regio, Marsilius de Sancta Sophia, Ferrari da Grado, Francischinus de Colligiano, Antonio Cermisone, Bartholomaeus de Montagnana, and Hugh of Siena.<sup>1</sup>

A medical *consilium* was an account of a single particular case, patient and diseased condition, with advice as to regimen and remedial procedure to be followed, or a record of what had been done. Unlike the commentaries upon Avicenna and other past authorities, the *consilia* faced existing conditions, dealt with present problems, and show us what actual medical practice was like.

In the present paper I propose: (1) to make some comparison of manuscript and incunabula collections of *consilia* ascribed to Gentile da Foligno, who died in June 1348; and (2) to note some further manuscripts of other treatises by him. I propose to publish at a future date the Latin text, with an English translation, of his case of snake-bite (*a*) as given in full in manuscript, and (*b*) the very abbreviated text thereof in the aforesaid printed collections of his *consilia*.<sup>2</sup> These were first printed by themselves at Pavia by Antonius de Carcano about 1488,<sup>3</sup> then were printed together with *consilia* of Antonio Cermisone at Venice by Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus about 1497.<sup>4</sup> With these we compare two manuscript collections of the early and the late fifteenth century: Wolfenbüttel 2794 and Bruges 473, and then shall speak of a third manuscript collection at the Vatican.

Wolfenbüttel 2794 is a paper manuscript, 295 × 200 mm., of 296 leaves written in double columns by different hands in A.D. 1432–3. The *consilia* of Gentile occupy fols. 189ra–229va, rather than 204ra–239va, as stated in Heinemann's catalogue. They open with that for 'Franciscus episcopus Olivensis' or 'Olmensis' (Olenensis),<sup>5</sup> which is the third *consilium* in the edition of Pavia (1488?)<sup>6</sup> and in MS. Bruges 473 of the end of the fifteenth century,<sup>7</sup> while in the Venice edition it comes much later as the opening *consilium* under diseases of the liver.<sup>8</sup> Its being put first in the earliest of these four collections was probably due to its considerable length, the prominence of the patient, and the rather miscellaneous and compound character of his ailments.

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It is only in the Venice incunabulum that the *consilia* are grouped and numbered under diseases of different members of the body in what is roughly speaking top to toe order as follows: de egritudinibus cerebri 6, nervorum 4, oculorum 9, aurium 2, de catarro 4, oris et lingue 1, cordis 2, pectoris et pulmonis 13, stomaci 9, epatis 11, splenis 4, renum 13, intestinorum 4, ani 1, matricis 12, iuncturarum 6, gule 1, cutis 7, de peste 2, de morsu aspidis surdis 1.<sup>9</sup> This order was only roughly observed in the other three collections.

In the earlier manuscript only the 13th, 14th and 15th *consilia* are so numbered. These three are all that it has on diseases of the eyes, as against five on that theme in the Pavia edition and the Bruges manuscript, and nine in the Venice incunabulum. These three on the eyes are preceded by a 'Concilium Gentilis ad torturam oris', which should come later according to the order above stated, and which I failed to find in the other three collections. But, like them, Wolfenbüttel 2794 next has two *consilia* on diseases of the ears, of which the former is dated by it in March 1345, and concerns a Frederic of Florence who was chaplain to Cardinal Giovanni Colonna, who died at Avignon 3 July 1348. Bruges 473, fol. 248rb, dates this *consilium* at Perugia in March 1347. Following these *consilia* on diseases of the ears, in Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 198ra, under the caption, 'Incipiunt consilia et recepte ad polippum lepram scabiem et pustulas faciei',<sup>10</sup> the first *consilium*, 'Et primo ad fetorem nasi . . .' does not appear as a distinct *consilium* in the other three collections, although the Venice edition, at fol. 59rb, has a paragraph, 'Ad fetorem nasi', attached to another *consilium*. The next item in Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 198va, 'Sequitur consilium domini Gentilis pro domino Io. de Monte Puliciduo [?] ad grossitiem gule . . .' is not found in the Pavia edition, but is matched by Bruges 473, fol. 256vb, 'Concilium domini Iohannis de Monte Puliciano ad grossitiem gule', and by the Venice edition, fol. 74ra, 'Ad grossitudinem gule . . .'.<sup>11</sup> In both of these, however, it occurs later on and not at the place corresponding to that in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript.

Another person from Montepulciano, this time a James, aged fifteen, is presently mentioned in both the Bruges and Venice collections. His health was good enough, we are told, but he was leprosy in his fingers and big toes.<sup>12</sup>

In the Pavia incunabulum and the Bruges manuscript the *consilia* are unnumbered. I counted some 98 in the former, where the leaves too are unnumbered, as against 112 in the Venice incunabulum. In the Bruges manuscript they were so poorly distinguished from various recipes and remedies, and so confused with matter which seemed only in part from Gentile, that I did not attempt to note them all in detail. Like the other manuscript, it did not contain any on the pest. It and the Pavia edition passed at once from diseases of the brain to those of the eyes and ears, only after which were those of the 'nerves'—paralysis, etc.—considered, whereas the Wolfenbüttel manuscript and Venice edition had considered these immediately after diseases of the brain, which is likewise the arrangement in the *consilia* of Hugh of Siena.<sup>13</sup> Three successive *consilia* for gout, the stone and 'in demacratione cuiusdam puelle et maxime

secundum sinistram partem,' occur in that order in the Pavia incunabulum and Bruges 473, fols. 254r–255ra–rb, but in a reverse and unsuccessive order in the Venice incunabulum, fols. 72vb, 70ra, 55ra, and not at all in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript. A 'Concilium ad sciaticam' comes next in Bruges 473, fol. 256ra, and 'Recepte . . . ad egritudines iuncturarum' in the Pavia incunabulum.<sup>14</sup> In both, two *consilia* 'ad gibbositatem' immediately follow. Wolfenbüttel 2794 has a single *consilium* on the subject later on at fol. 222ra, while the Venice edition, also later on under the theme of diseases of the joints at fol. 73va–b, has two on sciatica and two on hunchbacks.

*Consilia* 29, 30 and 41, according to my numbering, in the Pavia incunabulum, correspond to three out of the four in the Venice edition, where at 59ra, 'Ad catarrum cum sputo sanguinis . . .' is missing from the earlier edition. Wolfenbüttel 2794 had two of the four, and Bruges 473, one.<sup>15</sup> Another, which seems peculiar to Wolfenbüttel 2794, is for difficulty in breathing from cold catarrh with symptoms of asthma (fol. 201vb). In Bruges 473, fol. 263vb, 'Pro sorore domini Ubertini de Carraria que patiebatur catarrum' is not definitely marked as Gentile's but is of his time, since Ubertino died in 1345.

Under diseases of mouth and tongue the sole *consilium* in the Venice incunabulum is 'De debilitate lingue', opening, at fol. 59ra, 'Confectio quam fecimus fieri pro domino abbate . . .', but to this it adds subsidiary paragraphs, 'Ad fluxum salive et raucedinem vocis' and 'Ad fetorem nasi'. To this corresponds Bruges 473, fol. 257va, 'Confectio prioris sancti Angeli de Mucri (Manana) qui habebat (habuit) gravitatem in lingua . . .'.<sup>16</sup> The 'Concilium Gentilis ad torturam oris' in Wolfenbüttel 2794 has already been noted. The Pavia incunabulum has no *consilium* on mouth or tongue.

Heart disease comes next in the Venice edition, but the other three collections first treat of diseases of the breast and lungs, such as pleurisy, spitting blood, and consumption (*ptisis*). The first *consilium* of this group is against hoarseness ('Contra pravam raucedinem vocis'). The Pavia edition has nine *consilia* against thirteen in the Venice edition. The manuscripts have nine and ten, including a patient from Viterbo or Todi who ceased to have haemorrhoids after spitting blood,<sup>17</sup> and a consumptive lady of Trent or Todi, who is described as 'expuens valde grossum et crudum sanguinem cum febre'.<sup>18</sup>

For heart disease, Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 204ra, and the Venice edition, fol. 59va–b, add a *consilium* 'ad tremorem cordis ex (ab) humore melancolico' to 'Consilium Gentilis pro quodam ad defectum cordis ex frigiditate et humiditate' in the edition of Pavia.<sup>19</sup>

*Consilia* for stomach complaints begin in the two manuscripts with that for Iohannes de Vico, prefect of the city,<sup>20</sup> presumably Perugia; in the incunabula, with that for 'one of Ascoli',<sup>21</sup> which comes last in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript.<sup>22</sup> It also adds one 'ad confortandum membra nutritiva'<sup>23</sup> to the nine of the editions.

The next *consilium* in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript after those concerned with stomach complaints, deals with obstruction of the meseraic veins.<sup>24</sup> Otherwise, corresponding to eleven *consilia* on liver disease in the Venice edition are a

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smaller number about dropsy in the manuscripts and the Pavia edition. The following *consilia* in the Venice edition are not found in that of Pavia:

2 (fol. 65vb), Ad caliditatem epatis cum debilitate splenis et grossitie, opening, 'Recipe endivi lupuli apii solatri . . .'.

3 Ad cacesiam cum mala dispositione splenis et scabie.

4 Ad cacesiam cum principio hydropsis. To this corresponds Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 209vb, 'Sequitur consilium ad catetiam vel principium ydropsis in quodam iuvene 14 annorum', except that the years are given as 24 in the edition.

5 Ad malam complexionem calidam epatis disponentem ad hydropsim. Cf. Wolfenbüttel. 2794, fol. 210ra, 'Sequitur consilium pro preparata ad ydropsim ex mala complexionem calida que duxit epar ad debilitatem et opilationes.'

9 (fol. 66va), Ad asclitem cum inflatione pedum.

10 Ad fluxum epaticum cum excoriatione, opening, 'Experimentum Gentilis pro quodam . . .'

11 De fluxu epatico post dissinteriam.

Wolfenbüttel 2794, in addition to the two *consilia* just noted, which are not in the Pavia edition, shares two others with both editions<sup>25</sup> and adds another of its own, 'Pro quodam asclitico de Marchia' (fol. 211rb). The four items on dropsy in the Pavia edition are all repeated in the Venice edition, but the first begins only with one of the last paragraphs, 'Pro idropico (hydropico) a causa splenis . . .', of the corresponding item in the other incunabulum (fol. 66ra).

For diseases of the spleen the Pavia edition has five *consilia* as against four in the Venice edition, three in Wolfenbüttel 2794 and two in Bruges 473.<sup>26</sup>

Diseases of the kidneys precede those of the intestines in both incunabula and the Bruges manuscript but follow them in Wolfenbüttel 2794.<sup>27</sup> There is also this difference between the two incunabula that, while the eleventh on the kidneys (71 in the Pavia edition) has the same title, 'Consilium ad lapidem renum', in both, their incipits differ.<sup>28</sup> Then the Pavia edition has two *consilia* for dysentery<sup>29</sup> which belong with diseases of the intestines. Then its next *consilium* (74) parallels the twelfth on the kidneys of the other incunabulum.<sup>30</sup> But finally the thirteenth, in the Venetian edition, 'Pro calculoso', opening 'Caveat a leguminibus caseo . . .' is found much earlier in the Pavia incunabulum as number 19 of the entire collection, and at a corresponding place in Bruges 473, fol. 255ra.

The Wolfenbüttel manuscript has five *consilia* for intestinal disease as against four in the Venice edition: first for a youth with dysentery,<sup>31</sup> second for colic,<sup>32</sup> third for a Castilian,<sup>33</sup> fourth for a boy eight years old<sup>34</sup> and last for the count of Urbino.<sup>35</sup> The *consilium* for haemorrhoids, which corresponds to that 'De egritudinibus ani' in the Venice incunabulum (fol. 70va), precedes that for the count of Urbino in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript but follows it in Bruges 473, fol. 278va.<sup>36</sup>

The *consilia*, 'De renibus', also occur in Wolfenbüttel 2794 in an order peculiar to it. First come the two for Ubertino, lord of Padua, which are 6th and 7th in the incunabula. Here again the prominence of the patient is presumably the reason for giving them precedence. Then follow 3, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12 of the Venice edition (63, 65, 68, 69, 70 and 74 of the Pavia).<sup>37</sup> At fol. 218va, a new set of *consilia* might seem to be indicated by the caption, 'Incipiunt consilia et

recepte ad gomoram et provocandam luxuriam pro et contra. Recepta ad pollutionem'. But this corresponds to the first *consilium* of those 'Ad egritudines renum' in the incunabula.<sup>38</sup>

The next section of Gentile's *Consilia*, that on the diseases of women, opens a little differently in the manuscripts than it does in the incunabula. In Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 219ra:

Incipiunt concilia et recepte ad egritudines et dispositiones matricis et provocationem menstruorum et ad concipiendum pro et contra, et primo pro domina Nutarella secundum Gentilem de Fulgineo.

In Bruges 473, fol. 279ra–va:

Dispositio domine Micarelle ad quam principaliter intenditur est frigiditas matricis . . . / . . . Gentilis scriptum est in castro muri prope cremori(?) de abrutio anno domini millesimo iiii<sup>o</sup>. xlvi<sup>o</sup> die 17 octobris.

In the Pavia incunabulum the *consilium* 'Contra frigiditatem matricis' is the last of those on the diseases of women, and that for abortion comes first. But in the Venice incunabulum 'Ad frigiditatem matricis' is 'Consilium I De egritudinibus matricis', and opens at fol. 70vb, 'Istius domine dispositio ad quam principaliter. . .'. In Bruges 473, fol. 279va, the *consilium* for abortion comes second. The third *consilium* 'Ad concipiendum' or 'Contra sterilitatem' is found in all four collections, and in Bruges 473 is more specifically headed, 'Dispositio uxoris domini Mauri . . .'. It is not identical with a 'Cura sterilitatis secundum Arnaldum de Villanova', which occurs later in Bruges 473 (fol. 28orb) and the Venice edition (fol. 72rb). The sixth *consilium*, 'Ad fluxum sanguinis ex ulcere matricis', opening, 'Utatur artemisia . . .' of the Venice edition (fol. 71va) is not found in the earlier Pavia incunabulum and is only six lines in length. On the other hand, 'Ut mulier quasi virgo appareat' seems peculiar to the Pavia edition (90).

The subject of pains in the joints comes next in Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 222rb, 'Sequuntur consilia Gentilis ad defectum et dolorem nervorum et iuncturarum ex frigiditate', and the Venice edition, fols. 72va–3vb, but had been considered earlier in the other two collections, as we have seen in noting above *consilia* on gout, sciatica and hunchbacks. A *consilium*, 'Ad dolorem in pedibus et genu a causa frigida cum febre', seems restricted to the Venice incunabulum.

Before considering skin diseases, the Venice edition offers recipes for fracture of the skull<sup>39</sup> and adornment of the hair. It had promised seven *consilia* on skin diseases but gives eight, of which four are found in the earlier Pavia edition (91–92–93–94), while Wolfenbüttel 2794 has three, at fols. 225vb, 226rb and 227ra. Before these, this manuscript, whose arrangement and handwriting had begun to deteriorate, had given a *consilium* 'Ad herniam intestinalem' (fol. 223ra); another, 'Ad morsum aspidis surdi' (224ra) and 'Consilia ad febres' (224va). Subsequently, at fol. 228rb *et seq.*, it lists 'diversa medicamina et recepte', before closing at fol. 229va: 'Expliciunt consilia eximie medicine monarche magistri Gentilis de Fulgineo.'

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The Pavia incunabulum closes with pest *consilia* and that 'Ad morsum aspidis surdi'. To these the Venice incunabulum, at fols. 77ra–8va, adds a 'Tractatus de hernia', opening, 'Quia me diu, Brissianine carissime,<sup>40</sup> movit oratio tua. . .'. Fol. 78vb is occupied by a table of contents for the treatise of Gentile on the first Fen of the fourth book of the *Canon* of Avicenna; the text thereof follows at fols. 79ra–86rb. His tract on baths occupies fol. 86va–b, after which the volume is concluded by the treatise of Franciscus Caballus, *De animali pastillos theriacos et theriacam ingrediente*,<sup>41</sup> which was printed again at Venice in 1499 with the *Consilia* of Bartholomaeus de Montagnana (reprinted in 1525 at Venice) and separately at Lyons in the same year, 1525, by Jacob Myt.

In general it may be concluded concerning the two manuscript and two incunabula collections of Gentile's *consilia*, that the older manuscript, Wolfenbüttel 2794 has more points in common with the later edition of Venice (about 1497), and the later manuscript, Bruges 473, more resemblances with the earlier Pavia incunabulum of about 1488.

In a manuscript at the Vatican (Palat. lat. 1264), of which the writing was completed on 12 December 1455, at the University of Heidelberg by Johann Borner of Budingen, the collected *consilia* of Gentile open somewhat differently:

Incipiunt quedam consilia Gentilis de Fulgineo doctoris eximii a capite(?). Primum est de debilitati cerebri cum habundantia humorum melancholici. Primo sirupus conveniens mulieri cerebro cum debilitate. Sirueus perfecte (pro fratro) Angelo . . .

In this manuscript the *Consilia* occupy fols. 247r–80, with old numbering 1–34, but continue beyond this on fols. 281–303r, which have only the newer numbering. At fol. 265(19)v, I noted 'Consilium 15 ad catharrum', and at fol. 266(20)r, 'Consilium 16 ad egritudines pectoris gutturis et pulmonis'. Syrups of master Nicolaus de Sancta Sophia were given at fols. 269(23)v and 284v–5r, but Gentile himself might well have included these, since Nicolò Santa Sophia was his contemporary, lecturing at Padua, where he is said to have been a pupil of Peter of Abano, from 1311 until his death in 1350.<sup>42</sup>

At fol. 270(24)v, a 'Consilium pro quadam domina ptisica expuente valde grosse', is probably that of the consumptive lady of Trent or Todi in the Wolfenbüttel and Bruges manuscripts. By fol. 277(31)r we are in the midst of *consilia* for stomach complaints with a 'Consilium magistri Gentilis quando fuit Padue ad debilitatem stomachi'. With the last leaf of the old numbering, fol. 280(34)r, we turn to diseases of the liver which are headed Chapter 18, then at fol. 282r, 'Cap. 19 ad egritudines splenis', and 285v, 'Cap. 20 ad egritudines renum'. Here, as elsewhere, the first *consilium* is for gonorrhoea: 'Pro quodam qui patiebatur gomorraea'. At 287r, 'Dispositio domini Bartholomai de Verona ut arbitrator est multiplex . . .'; at 287v, 'Dispositio magnifici domini Ubertini de Ferraria domini Paduani. . .'. At fol. 291r come diseases of the intestines: 'Cap. 21, Ad egritudines intestinorum'. At 294r, 'Pro quodam domino Francisco comite de Urbino'; at 297r, 'Cura sterilitatis secundum Nicolaum (Arnaldum?)

de Villanova'; at 299v, 'Ad fistulas in ano. Consilium magistri Gentilis ad restringendum menstrua in quadam dōmina 25 annorum'.

At fol. 301r begin *consilia* for the pests which were lacking in the Wolfenbüttel and Bruges manuscripts. First, as in the two incunabula, comes that for the pest at Genoa, 'Consilium in pestilentia que accidit Ianue', and which here opens (301v), 'Illustrissimis amicis nostris de Ianua . . .', instead of *Carissimis*<sup>43</sup> or *Doctissimis*,<sup>44</sup> as in other manuscripts. What is called 'Consilium aliud ad idem' in the Pavia edition and 'Aliud consilium' in the Vatican Palatine manuscript,<sup>45</sup> appears more correctly, it would seem, in the Venice edition as the second paragraph of the Genoa *consilium*.<sup>46</sup> The Perugia *consilium* likewise is cut in two in this manuscript:

fol. 302r, Consilium magistri Gentilis de Fulgineo de pestilentia magna que accidit Perusii a.d. M.CCC.xlviii. Nulla videtur precessisse temporibus memorabilibus . . .

fol. 302v, Gentilis de Fulgineo cum venerabili collegio magistrorum in preservationem et defensionem a tanta pestilentia hoc modo primo quod homines. . . . Ultimo respondetur quibusdam interrogationibus factis a communitate volgarium. . . .

It then adds a further pest tract which does not appear in the two incunabula:

fol. 303r, Pronosticatio magistri Gentilis in quadam pestilentia scilicet tempore magne mortalitatis. (Incipit) Egritudines erunt febres continue . . . .

Sudhoff, too, distinguished five pest tracts by Gentile. Three were identical with the first three of the Vatican manuscript; the other two were different. One was that long *Consilium contra pestilentiam* which had been printed three times separately by the year 1500,<sup>47</sup> but is not included in the two incunabula collections of Gentile's *consilia*. It is also found separately in the manuscripts.<sup>48</sup> It opens, "Quoniam gloriosus et excelsus deus de largitate sua medicinam produxit . . .". The other was a text which Sudhoff printed<sup>49</sup> from a Vienna manuscript of the second half of the fourteenth century (Palat. lat. 2317, fols. 34v-5r), with the incipit, 'Emergentis et inexcogitati considerantes eventus periculum . . .'.

A discussion of pestilential fever which is sometimes found separately in the manuscripts is a part of a commentary upon the first Fen of the fourth book of the *Canon* of Avicenna which is variously ascribed in the manuscripts to Bernardus Alberti, dean of Montpellier, and to Gentile,<sup>50</sup> as whose it was printed with the *consilia* of Cermisone in the Venice incunabulum, fols. 78vb-86rb, and again at Venice in 1521, fols. 1r-28r. This Fen was on fevers, ephemeral, putrid, etc., in four tractates, of which it is the commentary upon the fourth tractate which opens, at fol. 84vb of the incunabulum, 'Quandoque accidit corruptio aeris in sui qualitate tantum. . .'.

In yet another manuscript<sup>51</sup> the collected *consilia* of Gentile open with that for the pest at Genoa, with yet another variant form of incipit, 'Scripsimus amicis nostris ubi prius manifestata fuit hec pestilentia et quibusdam Pisanis . . .'. They conclude<sup>52</sup> with a *consilium*, 'Ad parva accidentia matricis,' and the rubric, 'Consilia clarissimi doctoris Gentilis de Fulgineo partim ab eo Padue partim in

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Perusio edita. Finiunt foeliciter.' Earlier in the same manuscript occur single *consilia* 'De sputo sanguinis', and 'Ad melancholiam'.<sup>53</sup> Also that for snake-bite,<sup>54</sup> which we shall publish later. This manuscript further contains Gentile's treatise on the heart,<sup>55</sup> which is found as well in other manuscripts and in print,<sup>56</sup> and those on hernia and on epatic expulsions, with variant incipits from those of other manuscripts.<sup>57</sup>

fols. 141ra–2rb, *Gentilis de Fulgineo de ernea*, 'Dudum me Brissiamine movit oratio tua ut eorum que in disciplinarum fontibus hauseram secretum . . . / . . . tuis procul dubio classibus aspirabit, etc. *Gentilis de Fulgineo*. Paulus scripsit Padue M.CCC.86 2a Aprilis et tunc erat dies lune post Letare.'

fols. 151ra–6va, *Gentilis de Fulgineo de exeuntibus epaticis*, 'Completo sermo in expulsionibus epaticis est sermo Avicenne. Ipse enim agregavit omnia dicta Galeni . . . / . . . in fine autem Avicenne posuit capitulum cure. Hec sunt que scripsit Gentilis in scientia exeuntium epaticorum et misit hoc scriptum suis discipulis in hac forma, "Dulcissimi filii magister Francisce, Magister Phylippe de Fulgineo, magister Nicolae Danielis de Ariminio, ecce quod ego Gentilis composui in expulsionibus epaticis vestrum dilectione commotus. Accipite igitur illud et vestris intellectibus claris ruminare. Debebat autem ponere causam usque altissimus eum ad se revocavit".'

In another manuscript at Munich, cod. lat. 339, fifteenth century, a tract by Gentile on the cure of dropsy appears with the unusual title, *De herba Soldana*.<sup>58</sup>

fols. 147r–9r, rubric, 'Incipit tractatus Gentilis de Fulgineo de cura ydropisis et de herba soldana. Et de cura ulcerum pulmonis'; incipit, 'In cura ydropisis asclitis in causa calida absque apostemate epatis . . .'; in calce, 'Padue anno lxxvi die prima mensis Aprilis'.<sup>59</sup>

Yet another fifteenth-century manuscript at Munich, cod. lat. 363, has, besides Gentile's well-known tract on baths (fols. 83r–5r) and that on childbirth written for the legist Cino da Pistoia (fols. 88v–90r), a less familiar one on the cure of diseases of infants, which, our manuscript warns us, some say is not his:

fols. 105v–6v, '*Gentilis de cura morborum infantium*. Quidam dicunt non esse Gentilis', incipit, 'Testatur Yppo. in Afforismis, Pueris noviter natis multe passiones emergunt ut tusses vomitus vigilie febres. . . '.

In still another Munich codex (latinus 23912), much of which is of the closing fourteenth century, the opening text, a collection of recipes, is said to be for the greater part by Gentile.

fols. 1ra–43ra, 'Incipiunt recepte excellentissimi artium et medicine doctoris Gentilis de Fulgineo illuminatoris totius medicine. Odoriferum ad confortandum cerebrum. Recipe vini optimi . . . / . . . Et sic est finis harum receptarum quarum maior pars est Gentilis vel magistras eximilibus (ex similibus?) electe eximiorum Gentilis et Fabiani.'

Gentile's treatise on baths, which occurs at fols. 122va–3rb of this manuscript, is dated at its close 9 November 1394: 'Explicit tractus de balneis secundum Gentilem 1394 Padue ix° die Novembris.'



Several works by Gentile are found in a paper folio of the fifteenth century at Wiesbaden. First come three questions concerning fevers which at their close give 1339 as the date of their composition.<sup>60</sup> Of these the first and the last, opening 'Utrum in omni febre sit necessarium . . .' and 'Utrum febris de solo flegmate . . .' have been previously noted in other manuscripts.<sup>61</sup> The second question, at fols. 11vb–18rb, seems less known. It opens and closes: 'Utrum febris putrida salubris sit maior fortior vel intensior in statu in quo materia est digesta . . . / . . . Explicit pulcrum quesitum secundum Gentilem.'

Of the next three items in the manuscript, all by Gentile, the incipits and desinits may be given a little more fully or correctly than in the printed catalogue:

fols. 24ra–30rb, 'Resistencia sive contraoperancia membrorum adinvicem sive in tertio est maxime per qualitates complexionales . . . / . . . ut materia forme sue et sue perfectioni. Explicit tractatus de resistentiis secundum Gentilem.'<sup>62</sup>

fols. 30va–40va, 'Amice carissime magister Thome de Arecio sollicitasti me multum ut preter brevem tractatum de reductione medicinarum ad actum proluxe et clare in forma questionis scriberem . . . / . . . viam investigandi veritatem, etc. Gentilis de Fulgineo.'<sup>63</sup>

fols. 40vb–54ra, 'Queritur an corpora lapsa ut in exemplo coliricum corpus debeat conservari per similia vel per contraria . . . / . . . Et licet canonem possis habere, materias tamen mensurare unicuique corpori est difficile secundum unamquamque regulam; quilibet tamen secundum suam extimationem conabitur. Et sic est finis deo laus. Gentilis doctor de Fulgineo.'<sup>64</sup>

The remainder of our manuscript, fols. 55r–208v, is devoted to Questions on the *Tegni* of Galen by Jacobus de la Turre of Forli which are dated 1402.

Finally it may be noted that a commentary on the work of Aegidius Corboliensis (Gilles de Corbeil) on the pulse is ascribed to Gentile da Foligno in a well written manuscript of the fourteenth century at the British Museum: Sloane 773, fols. 34r–63.

#### REFERENCES

1. LOCKWOOD, DEAN PUTNAM, *Ugo Benzi, Medieval Philosopher and Physician, 1379–1439*, University of Chicago Press, 1951, has devoted a large part of his book to Hugh's *consilia*, pp. 44–78, 86–138, 238–334, 359–81, 411–28.
2. I have previously treated of Gentile in *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, III, 1934, Chapter XVI, pp. 233–52; and in an article, 'A Medical Manuscript of the Fourteenth Century', *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, X, 1955, 392–8. The MS., codex latinus Monacensis 7609, was largely devoted to texts by Gentile.
3. KLEBS, ARNOLD C., *Incunabula Scientifica et Medica*, 1938, 453.1; STILLWELL, MARGARET BINGHAM, *Incunabula in American Libraries*, 1940, G122.
4. KLEBS, *op cit*, 266.2; STILLWELL, *op cit*, C363.
5. fol. 189ra, opening, 'Dispositio venerabilis patris et domini domini Francisci episcopi Olmensis hec est complexio eius . . .'. Heinemann catalogued this as 'Francisci episcopi Olmensis [*sic*] liber de complexionibus', and made it extend to fol. 204ra, but the second *consilium* opens at fol. 190rb. A Franciscus was bishop of Olenus in Achaia from 18 March 1333 until his death on 31 March 1349.

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6. 'Consilium pro episcopo olivensi disposito ad ydropysim ethicam et multas alias egritudines propter malam complexionem calidam et siccam epatis et aliorum membrorum nutritivorum', opening, 'Dispositio domini Francisci episcopi olivensis est . . .'
7. fol. 244rb, 'Dispositio venerabilis patris domini Francisci episcopi Olivensis est . . .'
8. At fols. 64vb–5vb.
9. This is very similar to the arrangement of the *consilia* of Hugh of Siena in the next century, which LOCKWOOD, *op. cit.*, p. 63, has summarized as follows: head, *nervi*, catarrh, eyes, ears, nose, tongue, mouth, heart, chest, lungs, stomach, intestines, kidneys and bladder, genitals, uterus, anus, rupture of siphac, joints, skin, fevers, poisons, natural baths, plague. The chief difference is that while Gentile has eleven on the liver, Hugh has only two or three (listed with those on the stomach) and none on the spleen. Gentile composed separate treatises on baths and fevers.
10. Such rubrics appear to have been tucked in between the texts of the *consilia* afterwards and are none too reliable.
11. More fully, 'Ad egritudines extrinsecas gule. Ad grossitudinem gule et sequuntur multe recepte ad botius scrophulas etc. Con. I. Pro Ioanne de Monte Policiano ad grossitudinem gule', opening, 'Caveat ab aere quantum potest humido . . .'. At fol. 74rb, four recipes for *botium* and two unguents 'Ad scrophulas'. Then 'Recepte in fractura cranei'. At fol. 74va, 'Ad ornatum capillorum recepte'. At fol. 74vb, *consilia* for skin diseases begin.
12. Bruges 473, fol. 257vb, 'Concilium ad lepram et polipum cancerosum. Dispositio Iacobi Lemi (?) de Monte Puliciano etatis xv annorum satis bone habitudinis est . . .'. Venice edition, fol. 75a, 'De lepra cum polipo cancroso et ulceribus in digitis', opening, 'Dispositio Iacobi de Monte Pociliano etatis xv annorum . . .'
13. See note 9 above.
14. I no longer have access to it to determine in how far they are identical.
15. Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 202vb, 'ad catarrum descendentem ad pectus'; 203ra, 'pro quodam iuvene qui patiebatur catarrum qui iam dissipaverat partem carne [*sic*] pulmonis'; to which corresponds Bruges 473, fol. 259ra, 'Concilium ad catarram pro quadam iuencula que patiebatur catarram que iam dissipaverat partem pulmonis.'
16. The variant readings in parentheses are from the Venice edition.
17. Wolfenbüttel 2497, fol. 203rb, 'Sequitur consilium Gentilis pro quodam de Tuderto qui fuerat passus pleuresim et habuerat sputum sanguinis ex pulmone, et erat consuetus habere emeroydas et post illud spatium [*sic*] non habebat.' Bruges 473, fol. 260ra–b, 'Concilium cuiusdam de Viterbio ad pleuresim et nunc habet sputum sanguinis ex pulmone, et erat consuetus habere emorroydas et post illum sputum non habebat.'
18. Wolfenbüttel 2487, fol. 200va; Bruges 473, fol. 262vb.
19. Number 42 according to my numbering.
20. Wolfenbüttel 2794, fol. 205rb, 'Incipiunt consilia et recepte ad egritudines stomachi et passiones eius, et primo pro domino Iohanne de Vizo. Dispositio magnifici viri Iohannis de Vico alme urbis prefecti . . .'. Bruges 473, fols. 265va–6rb, 'Dispositio magnifici viri Iohannis de Vico alme urbis prefecti illustris est debilitas digestive stomachi . . . et hoc est Gentilis.'
21. ed. Pavia, No. 43; Venice, fol. 62va.
22. Wolfenbüttel 2497, fol. 209rb.
23. *Ibid.*, fol. 208va.
24. *Ibid.*, fol. 209vb, 'Sequitur concilium ad opilationem meseraicarum . . . / . . . Ghentilis de fulgineo.' Under its fifth *consilium* on liver complaints the Venice edition, fol. 66va, has three lines 'Ad opilationem meseraicarum ex qua contingit fluxus ventris.'
25. fol. 210rb, 'Sequitur consilium Gentilis ad ydropysim pro quodam iudice de Castello' (Bruges 473, fol. 270va); 210va, 'Sequitur consilium ad asclitem cum timpanite mixta'; Pavia ed. (54, 55); Venice, fol. 66ra, va.
26. See fols. 67rb, 212ra–va, 272r–v respectively.

27. fol. 213ra, 'Incipiunt concilia et recepte ad egritudines et passiones intestinorum et pro quodam iuvene dissenterico'; fol. 216va, '. . . ad debilitatem renum'.
28. Pavia, 'Consilium ad dolorem iliaco et lapidem in . . .'; Venice, 'Oportet prohibere lapidem quantum possibile est . . .'.
29. 'Consilium primum ad egritudinem intestinorum et ad disinteriam . . .' and 'Consilium ad disinteriam pro fratre Iacobo qui . . .'. Of these the former may correspond to Venice ed., fol. 70ra, 'Ad egritudines intestinorum. Ad disinteriam et sequuntur recepte quodam ad idem. Consi. I. Pro quodam iuvene disinterico; regatur secundum regimen sibi impositum.' But, to match the second, I find only Bruges 473, fol. 278ra, 'Remedium pro fratre Iachomo priori sancti Augustini qui fuit dissinthericus in primo intestino . . .'.
30. 'Consilium in habundantia multe melancholie in partibus renum', opening, 'Dispositio huius viri est . . .'; cf. fols. 69vb–70ra of the Venice edition.
31. fol. 213ra–b, 'Incipiunt concilia et recepte ad egritudines et passiones intestinorum et pro quodam iuvene dissenterico . . . / . . . alio nomine apud nos in Perusio vocatur planta domini et fiat tristire(?)'.
32. fol. 213va, 'Sequitur consilium Gentilis ad colicam'; cf. ed. Pavia (75), 'Recepte quedam ad colicam. Ad colicam frigidam que periodice . . .'; ed. Venice, fol. 70rb, 'Ad colicam periodicam'.
33. fol. 213vb, 'Sequitur consilium Gentilis pro Petrocane de Castello pro cucurbitinis.'
34. fol. 214ra, 'Concilium pro quodam puero qui habebat dolorem in ventre et fuit octo annorum et cum hoc habebat egestionem epaticas et liquidas sed(?) et quando dolebat in ventre apparuit tumor ex quadam ventositate et vomebat quandoque rem acidam'; cf. Pavia (76), Venice, fol. 70rb.
35. fol. 214va, 'Sequitur consilium ad disinteriam in comite de Urbino'. See Bruges 473, fol. 278rb, 'Cura in domino Francisco de Urbino qui habuit disinteriam in grossis intestinis'. But the two incunabula have 'Consilium contra dolores colicos et stomaticos valde'; Pavia (77), Venice, fol. 70rb.
36. It is (78) in the Pavia incunabulum.
37. Wolfenbüttel 2794, fols. 215ra–18rb. In Bruges 473, that involving Bartholomew of Verona (5 or 65) occurs at fol. 275ra; the two for Ubertino at 275v and 276v; 'Ad ulcera renum', at 276ra; the two for Ubertino at 275v and 276v; 'Ad ulcera renum', at 276vb; 'Ad ulcera vesice', at 277ra, opening, 'Dispositio Severi de Cathotho ad cuius curam . . .' which in Pavia (68) becomes, 'Dispositio huius viri ad cuius curam . . .'; at 277va–b, 'Consilium pro quodam iuvene patiente excoarationem vesice ex eruptione apostematis quod fuerat in partibus illis de presenti mense Maii . . .'.
38. Ed. Venice, fol. 67va, 'Ad egritudines renum. Ad gomorream' (i.e. gonorrhoea), 'Con. I, Ad gomorream sive spermatis incontinentiam fiat iste syrupus . . .', Pavia (61).
39. fol. 74rb, opening, 'Emplastrum capitale in fractura cranei secundum Gentilem'. In Bruges 473, fol. 258r–v, such a plaster is said to be taken from the *Conciliator* of Peter of Abano.
40. He is presumably the same person as the master to whom Gentile addressed his treatise on degrees, although in the Munich manuscript containing it, cod. lat. 7609, the name is spelled differently, fol. 15(13)va, 'Amice karissime magister Grissianine . . .'.
41. fol. 87ra, 'De animali pastillos theriacos et theriacam ingrediente liber incipit a Francisco Caballo Brixiensi viro preclaro Venetiis editus. Sectio prima quod animal prefatum est vipera licet non omnis; 88va, 'De serpentum notitia ex signis exterioribus et interioribus sumpta, Et primo de basilisci notitia.' Various snakes are briefly described, with a fuller treatment of the viper at 89vb–90vb, whose mode of generation is correctly set forth. After 91ra, 'de draconibus', and 'cocodrillus', 91rb, 'Psilii', at 91va, 'Sectio II de latinorum erroribus tam interpretum quam reliquorum philosophorum ac medicorum' (including Albertus Magnus and Peter of Abano). The work ends at fol. 94rb.
42. Giuseppe Vedova, *Biografia degli scrittori Padovani*, 1832–6, II, 216, who further ascribes to him a commentary on Avicenna, three books on diet, two on the cure of pestilential and acute fevers, and 'un libretto sul morso della vipera e sui sinapismi', none of which

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- seems to have been printed. In MS. Vienna 3959, fifteenth century, fols. 1r–155v, Nicolaus et Johannes de Sancta Sophia, *Consilia*; fol. 1r, Nich. de S. Sophia, *Recepta*, opening, 'Incipiam ponere quasdam receptas ordinatas pro diversis capitis passionibus . . .'. Munich cod. lat. 23912, anno 1394, etc., fol. 173rb, same incipit, 'Recepte quas ego magister Iohannes de Sancta Sophia extraxi de quodam repertorio patris mei Nicolai de S. Sophia et aliorum doctorum, scilicet Anthonii Bartholemei.'
43. Basel A. VI. 6, fifteenth century, fols. 296va–8rb.
  44. *Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*, 1912, v, 332–5.
  45. fol. 301v, opening, 'Manifestum videtur quod causa terribilis mortis . . .'.
  46. Sudhoff, however, *Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*, 1912, v, 334, said, 'Der Druck beginnt hiermit im "Consilium aliud" und tut recht daran.'
  47. KLEBS, *op. cit.*, 445.1.2.3.
  48. Florence, Laurentian library, MS. 90 sup., cod. 90, anno 1478, fols. 63r–94r summarized at length in *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, III, 241–6. Vatican Palatine latin 1147, written after 1486, fols. 124r–36v (not mentioned by Sudhoff).
  49. *Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*, 1912, v, 337–9.
  50. See Lynn Thorndike and Pearl Kibre, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, 1937, col. 350, item opening, 'Inclinatus mltorum vocibus . . .'.
  51. Munich cod. lat. 77, later fourteenth century, fol. 117r, in the top margin across the double columned page of text is the rubric, 'CONSILIA CLARISSIMI DOCTORIS GENTILIS PERUSINI INCIPIUNT FOELICITER'.
  52. On the recto, col. a, of an unnumbered leaf between 140 and 141.
  53. *Ibid.*, fol. 18ra–b, va–b.
  54. *Ibid.*, fols. 79va–80ra.
  55. *Ibid.*, fols. 145va–50va.
  56. *A Catalogue of Incipits*, cols. 227, 726.
  57. *Ibid.*, cols. 568, 201.
  58. FISCHER, HERMANN, *Mittelalterliche Pflanzenkunde*, 1929, p. 304, has only the forms, *soldanea* and *soldanella*.
  59. For two MSS. at Venice, *A Catalogue of Incipits*, col. 317.
  60. Wiesbaden 60, fols. 5ra–23vb. In *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, III, 235, I noted the description of this MS. by Gottfried Zedler, *Die Handschriften der Nassauischen Landesbibliothek zu Wiesbaden*, Leipzig, 1931, *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Beiheft 63, but had not yet examined it personally.
  61. *A Catalogue of Incipits*, 1937, cols. 756, 754.
  62. For other MSS. of it see *A Catalogue of Incipits*, col. 625; and *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 1955, x, 396, notes 30–1.
  63. For other MSS., *A Catalogue of Incipits*, col. 39, and *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, p. 395. I do not know where the 'brevem tractatum' may be found.
  64. For another MS. with slightly different incipit and desinit: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 1955, x, 394, note 19.