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‘MEDICAL’ INCUNABULA FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE MAJOR SEMINARY IN KIELCE¹

Abstract

The article discusses five incunabula with medical content currently stored in the Library of the Major Seminary in Kielce. Treatises by undisputed medieval authorities Michele Savonarola and Gentile da Foligno have been bound together in a form of a single adligat. The binding and contents of incunabula have been characterized, citing specific sections, tips, and prescriptions. The medical achievements and biographies of the two authors mentioned are discussed in brief. Unfortunately, at the present stage of research it is impossible to explain how the volume found its way to the Library of the Major Seminary in Kielce. It is only possible to ascertain its use in the 16th–17th centuries through provenance entries.

Key words: incunabula; Michele Savonarola; Gentile da Foligno; medicine; Library of the Major Seminary in Kielce

Several incunabula with medical content are stored in the collection of the Library of the Major Seminary in Kielce (hereinafter: BWSDK). Specifically, there are 5 prints, co-bound – not coincidentally – in a single adligat. A review of the inventory of incunabula, available in the BWSDK research room, allows us to conclude that these are the only incunabula with medical content stored in this collection.² They contain treatises by two authors – Michele Savonarola: *Canonica*

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¹ At this point, I would like to thank the head of BWSDK, Rev. Adam Wilczynski, Ph.D. and Ms Karolina Wychowaniec for their assistance.

² Both the card catalogue and the inventory written down in the form of a workbook (probably created or only edited and completed during the course of the search by Alodia Kawecka-Gryczowa

de febris, published in Bologna by Dionisius Bertochus in 1487 (BWSKD Inc. 93³) and *De pulsibus, De urinis, De aegestionibus*, published in Bologna by Henricus de Harlem and Joannes Walbeek in 1487 (BWSKD Inc. 94⁴), as well as Gentile da Foligno: *Super quinto libro Canonis Avicennae*, published in Pavia by Francisco de Bobbio in 1486 (BWSKD Inc. 95⁵), *Super secundo libro Canonis Avicennae*, published in Pavia by Antonius de Carcano for Jerome de Durantibus ca. 1488 (BWSKD Inc. 96⁶), and *Consilia medica* published in Pavia by Antonius de Carcano for Jerome de Durantibus ca. 1485 (BWSKD Inc. 97⁷).

Before discussing the incunabula with medical content annotated in the title, it is worth citing the most important information about BWSKD's historical book collection. It was established with the beginning of the seminary in 1727–1729. In the centuries that followed, the library went through various vicissitudes, including fire, but it also received gifts and legacies of prints and manuscripts from the local chapter library, from local professors and diocesan clergy, book collections from the bishops of Kielce, from cancelled nearby monasteries, and less frequently from Kielce residents. Currently, the book collection contains about 10,000 old prints.⁸ In the early 1960s, a team led by Alodia Kawecka-Gryczowa catalogued

with the team on site) contain no other incunabula with medical content. Of course, it cannot be ruled out that incunabula with such content can be found among the BWSKD's 10,000 old prints, as exemplified by my search and discovery of a previously unknown incunabulum; cf. P. Kardyś, *Patrum Bernardinorum Conventus Sancti Caroli Kielcjs ad Bibliothecam. Biblioteka oo. Bernardynów z Karczówki od założenia konwentu do XIX wieku*, in: *Dzieje Karczówki w Kielcach (pod Kielcami) w latach 1624–2024*, vol. 6, *Biblioteka bernardynów na Karczówce od 1632 roku do kasaty klasztoru w 1864 roku*, ed. J. Michta, Kielce 2019, pp. 184–185 (Bernardus Abbatas de Monte Clarevallis, *Sermones*, Basilae: Exaratur per Nicolaum Kesler, 1495, 2^o; BWSKD 004223/Inc. 92 [XV.F.162]).

³ *Incunabula quae in bibliothecis Poloniae asservantur*, vol. I–II, moderante A. Kawecka-Gryczowa, composuerunt M. Bohonos et E. Szandorowska, Warsaw 1970 (hereinafter: IBP) 4931. A full list of known copies is provided in *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* (hereinafter: GW; <https://www.gesamtkatalogderwiegendrucke.de/GWEN.xhtml> [accessed on: 19.12.2019]) with links to electronic facsimile versions, therefore I have decided to not provide numbers from other known repertoires (e.g. Hain's and Copinger's) or catalogues (e.g. *Incunabula Short Title Catalogue*, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Incunabelkatalog). Cf. S. Flis, *Kopernikowski inkunabul w Olsztynie*, *Komunikaty Warmińsko-Mazurskie* 4 (1970) pp. 594, 600–605 (the same incunabula with M. Savonarola's treatise, *Canonica de febris*, was in the possession of Nicolaus Copernicus).

⁴ IBP 4936; GW (online) 140724.

⁵ IBP 2326; GW (online) 10616.

⁶ IBP 2323; GW (online) 10610.

⁷ IBP 2318; GW (online) 10618. As with the title, inaccuracies also exist regarding the date of publication (1486–1488?).

⁸ Cf. T. Wróbel, *Dzieje Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach na przestrzeni 250 lat*, in: *Księga jubileuszowa 1727–1977. 250 lat Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach*, Kielce 1977, pp. 51–176; A. Kaleta, *Powstanie i rozwój Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach*, *Kielecki Przegląd Diecezjalny* 74 (1998) issue 4, pp. 335–341; D. Olszewski, *Wprowadzenie historyczne*, in: *Katalog duchowieństwa i parafii diecezji kieleckiej*, Kielce 1999, pp. 36–38.



Fig. 1. Top lining of the adligat containing jointly bound incunabula Inc. 93-97, BWSDK, photo by P. Kardys



Fig. 2. Bottom lining of the adligat containing jointly bound incunabula Inc. 93-97, BWSDK, photo by P. Kardys

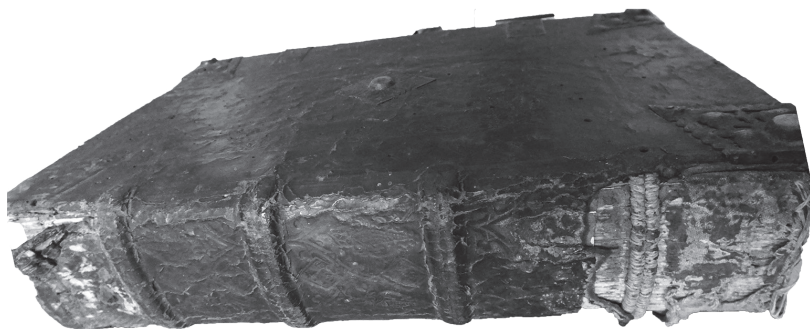


Fig. 3. Spine of the adligat containing incunabula Inc. 93-97, BWSDK, photo by P. Kardys

the incunabula.⁹ 92 items were described. We now know that there may be more, as evidenced by Piotr Kardyś's finding of sermons by Bernard of Clairvaux published in Basel in 1495 in the former book collection of the Bernardine Fathers of Karczówka. Unfortunately, the research and publications to date on the collection of incunabula held at the BWSKD are merely contributory in nature and are limited to the few mentions in the works of P. Kardyś¹⁰ and Andrzej Kwaśniewski,¹¹ and statistical information provided in guides to the libraries of the Polish Church.¹² The current state of work on the old-print collection is not much better. The only monographic study of some of them, by P. Kardyś, is a study of the book collection of the Bernardine Fathers of Karczówka, which entered the BWSKD after the monastery's dissolution in 1864¹³. The exceptions are the studies of P. Kardyś and A. Kwaśniewski on private book collections preserved in the BWSKD and J. Zdanowski, J. Wolny, K. Bracha, R. Kaczor¹⁴ and the aforementioned P. Kardyś

⁹ T. Wróbel, *Biblioteka*, in: *Seminarium Duchowne w Kielcach*, BWSKD [typescript]; cf. card catalogue in the BWSKD reading room (similarly, an inventory of incunabula in binder form in the BWSKD research room).

¹⁰ P. Kardyś, *Dwa rękopisy Adama wikarego darowane kolegiacie kieleckiej w 1430 roku*, *Między Wisłą a Pilićą* 12 (2011) pp. 55–64; idem, *Inicjały z pieskiem w rękopisie średniowiecznym Rk-41/23 z Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach*, in: *Zwierzęta w historii, literaturze i sztuce Europy*, eds. S. Konarska-Zimnicka, L. Kostuch, B. Wojciechowska, Kielce 2017, pp. 187–198; idem, *Przyczynki do dziejów księgozbioru kolegiaty kieleckiej w średniowieczu i okresie wczesnonowożytnym*, *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* 56–57 (2006–2007) pp. 17–44; idem, *Stanisław z Jankowic – kanonik kielecki z XV w. i jego księgozbiór*, *Studia Muzealno-Historyczne* 3 (2011) pp. 87–97; idem, *Szyszkowiana/pseudoszyszkowiana z dawnego księgozbioru bernardynów z Karczówki przechowywane obecnie w zbiorach Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach*, *Z Badań nad Książką i Księgozbiorami Historycznymi*, 12 (2018) pp. 429–441; idem, *Z dziejów pewnego rękopisu. Przyczynek do związków intelektualnych kanoników regularnych kłódzkich z Małopolską w XIV/XV wieku*, in: *Realia życia codziennego w Europie Środkowej ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Śląska*, ed. A. Barciak, Katowice-Zabrze 2011, pp. 94–105; idem, *Stanisław z Bodzentyna, wikariusz kolegiaty kieleckiej z XVI wieku i jego księgozbiór* (in print).

¹¹ A. Kwaśniewski, *Księgozbiory prywatne zachowane w Bibliotece Kapituły Kieleckiej (XV–XVIII w.)*, *Kielecki Przegląd Diecezjalny* 87 (2011) pp. 703–711; idem, *Księgozbiór kanonika kieleckiego Wojciecha Strzemeskiego (+1602) w świetle inwentarza z 1650 r.*, *Rocznik Kolbuszowski* 12 (2012) pp. 87–107; idem, *Księgozbiory prywatne zachowane w Bibliotece Kapituły Kieleckiej (XV–XVIII wiek)*, *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* 62 (2012) pp. 69–95; idem, *Księgozbiór kapituły kieleckiej w świetle inwentarza z 1598 r.*, *ABMK* 99 (2013) pp. 43–92; idem, *Księgozbiór Kapituły Kieleckiej w świetle inwentarza z roku 1650*, in: *Książka dawna i jej właściciele*, vol. 2, eds. D. Sidorowicz-Mulak, A. Franczyk-Cegła, Wrocław 2017, pp. 207–227.

¹² R. Nir, *Informator o archiwach, bibliotekach i muzeach kościelnych w Polsce*, *Chrześcijanin w Świecie* 9 (1977) issue 56/57, pp. 199–227; *Zbiory rękopisów w bibliotekach i muzeach w Polsce*, ed. D. Kamolowa, in cooperation with K. Muszyńska (church archives), Warsaw 1988, p. 67; *Biblioteki Kościoła katolickiego w Polsce. Informator*, ed. W. Żurek, Kielce 2005.

¹³ Kardyś, *Patrum*, passim; cf. footnotes 10–11.

¹⁴ I. Zdanowski, *Iluminowane rękopisy księgozbiorów kapitułarza katedralnego i Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach oraz kościoła parafialnego w Miechowie*, Kielce 1929; J. Wolny, *Inventaire des manuscrits théologiques médiévaux de la Bibliothèque du chapitre à Kielce*, *Mediaevalia Philologica Polonorum* 16 (1971) pp. 43–83; K. Bracha, *Statuta vel praecepta scholarium. Przyczynek*

and A. Kwaśniewski on medieval manuscripts. On the other hand, medieval liturgical manuscripts, such as the Kielce antiphonary, the Wislicz gradual, the Miechów antiphonary and the Franciscan graduals, have long been given high priority.¹⁵ Against this background, separate publications on BWSDK incunabula are basically non-existent. Therefore, each study, however contributory (as in this case), brings new knowledge about BWSDK and contributes to the future development of a monograph concerning that book collection.

The adligat of interest certainly earned its final shape not by accident. This is indicated both by its content, i.e. exclusively medical texts by two medieval authorities, and by the way the whole product was executed. The issue in this case is the lack of clean sheets between the various treaties. The exact date of the binding cannot be definitively determined, but it is possible that it was made in Italy – in Pavia or Bologna (although the possibility that it was also made in Padua should not be dismissed), or the separate prints were bound in Poland, immediately after they were brought to the country, most likely by a Polish medical student in Pavia, Bologna or Padua. Nevertheless, even if the codex was bound in Italy, it was acquired by a student from Poland. However, the most probable place of binding seems identical to the place of publication or to the Paduan milieu, where the authors of these works (Michele Savonarola and Gentile da Foligno) were recognized as prominent representatives of medical science and where their output and works were commented on and included in curricula as late as the 16th century. In addition, the University of Padua was a natural place for the education of future medics from areas north of the Alps, especially from the Kingdom of Poland, not only during the Middle Ages,¹⁶ but also far into the 16th and 17th centuries, when newcomers from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth visited

do dziejów najstarszej szkoły w Kielcach w XV w., *Studia Muzealno-Historyczne* 3 (2011) pp. 31–51; idem, *Średniowieczne rękopisy dawnej Biblioteki kieleckiej kapituły kolegiackiej. Badania i źródła*, in: *Rękopiśmienne księgi dawnej Biblioteki kolegiaty kieleckiej*, Kielce 2019, pp. 9–26; R. Kaczor, *Peccata matrimoniales. Wykroczenia przeciw moralności małżeńskiej w świetle „Noty penitencjalnej” z rękopisu Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach z XV w.*, „Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Kielcach”, 30 (2015) pp. 104–113.

¹⁵ The literature is compiled by K. Bracha, *Średniowieczne rękopisy*, pp. 25–26. The latest state of research on medieval liturgical manuscripts kept in Kielce Cathedral and BWSDK is brought by *Antiphonarium Kielcense. Antyfonarz kolegiaty kieleckiej (ok. 1372 r.)*, ed. K. Bracha, Kielce 2020, pp. 17–136.

¹⁶ Cf. A. Przeddziecki, *O Polakach w Bolonii i Padwie*, Warsaw 1853; A. Ostaszewski, *O herbach polskich i Polakach w Uniwersytecie padewskim i bolońskim*, in: idem, *Szkice naukowo-literackie z zakresu sztuki i archeologii*, Kraków 1887, pp. 97–138; J. Fijałek, *Polonia apud Italos scholastica saeculum XV*, fasc. 1, Cracoviae 1900; S. Windakiewicz, *Polacy w Padwie*, *Przegląd Warszawski* 3 (1922) issue 10, pp. 5–21 (essentially concerns the 16th and 17th centuries); L. Ćwikliński, *Uniwersytet padewski i polscy jego uczniowie (1222–1922)*, *Dziennik Poznański*, 1922, issue 95, 97–99, 101; J. Lachs, *Polscy uczniowie padewskiej szkoły lekarskiej*, *Archiwum Historii i Filozofii i Medycyny*, 1 (1924) issue 3–4, pp. 127–149; T. Quirini-Popławska, *Studia Polaków na Uniwersytecie Padewskim w XV i XVI wieku: stan badań oraz wstępne hipotezy*, *Prace Komisji Środkowo-europejskiej* 21 (2013) pp. 19–30; T. Ulewicz, *Iter Romano-Italicum Polonorum czyli o związkach umysłowo-kulturalnych Polski z Włochami w wiekach średnich i renesansie*, Kraków 1999; S.A. Sroka,

Padua and matriculated, especially at the Faculty of Law (for the 16th century alone, an estimate of up to 3,000 is provided, including as many as 116 doctors of philosophy and medicine, which allows us to hypothesize that Poles studied in Padua primarily in medical fields).¹⁷

Considering the surviving provenances from the 16th–17th centuries at earliest, we can also conjecture another possibility, namely that the adligat arrived in Poland on the wave of humanistic interests and numerous travels of Poles to Italy, especially to the universities of Padua and Bologna, back in the 16th century. The owners of the volume were Zygmunt Ulrich Burkholcer from Warsaw, Dr Tomasz Gmerciusz of Sierpc (?) and pharmacist Andrzej Lubecki. However, there is no doubt that most of its users are unknown to us, and given both the long duration of popularity of the content of these incunabula and the possibility of using them for several centuries, there must surely have been many.

Unfortunately, BWSKD does not have an inventory of donations, nor has an oral tradition survived in its community that could explain how this block came into its book collection. Neither the typescript of Rev. Tomasz Wróbel, the long-time director of BWSKD, nor the contributory studies addressing the history of its book collection mention such a fact.¹⁸

The binding of the incunabulum consists of boards covered with brown leather with numerous blind embossing – piston impressions and roll decorations. The upper lining is framed by a double frame with floral and animal (?) motifs made by roll, framed by rhombuses and ovals. The central part of the lining is occupied by a plaque with numerous impressions of rue (?) motifs. The bottom lining is badly damaged, part of the board is missing, the whole is deeply devastated by woodworms, the leather has faded, and the embossing in most places is unrecognisable, so it is difficult to make appropriate comparative studies on bookbinding without full conservation of the volume. On both the upper and lower cladding, 3 brass corners have survived with round knobs each (on the upper cladding, the upper left corner is missing, on the lower lining – the lower right corner); in the central parts of the upper and lower lining, rhomboidal plaques with knobs identical to those on the corners, but with a different copper sheet embossing than on the

Stopnie naukowe uzyskane przez Polaków na uniwersytecie w Padwie w drugiej połowie XV wieku, in: *Świat historia: studia ofiarowane prof. Janowi Tyszkiewiczowi*, Pułtusk 2016.

¹⁷ Quirini-Popławska, *Studia*, p. 28: ‘Poles were encouraged to study at the University of Padua by the high scientific level of the university, favourable financial conditions for studying and the possibility of receiving a reduction in fees, e.g. not without significance in terms of doctoral examinations was the international character of the university and the fact that its professors and rectors, as well as students, were representatives of various European nations. Among them, as many as 11 Poles held the dignity of rector and vice-rector of the University of Padua in the 15th and 16th centuries [...]’ About the University of Padua: J. Verger, *Padua*, III, *Universität*, in: *Lexikon des Mittelalters* (hereinafter: LdM), vol. 6, München 1996, col. 1621–1623.

¹⁸ J. Zdanowski, *Seminarium Duchowne w Kielcach. Szkic historyczny w dwóchsetną rocznicę założenia*, Kielce 1927, pp. 11–17; Wróbel, *Biblioteka*; idem, *Dzieje Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach na przestrzeni 250 lat*. Obviously, this does not exclude the possibility of finding specific bequests and donations to the BWSKD in the future, if only in the holdings of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce (for example, in the personnel files of priests).

corners; a distinctive feature is the Gothic letter 'm' in the centre of each side of the rhomboid plaque. The front lining also retains the brass fastenings of 2 buckles with a six-leaf punched rosette motif on a floral thread, and a fragment of the fastener of one buckle was preserved in the lower lining. The whole is sewn together with 4 double string binders, finished with a capital at the top and bottom of the book block spine.¹⁹ To reinforce the sewing of the individual sections, 2 pieces of parchment leaf, with the dimension of about 9.5/10 x 29 cm, were used on the spine, with fragments of the fief law notation in Old High German (one piece was glued to the back of the block, the other to the back of the binding), dating from the early 14th century (?), with rubrics and initials in red ink. The text was written in black ink in 2 linear columns included in the margins. According to the author's description in the BWSKD catalogue, this is an excerpt from Part 1 of *Zwierciadło saskie*, excerpts from articles 74, 75, 76, 78 and 79.²⁰ In addition to the main text, there are also marginal notes and writing exercises (such as letters of the alphabet). An entry 'de febribus:' on the end-paper of the upper lining; 'In principio creavit [...]', 'Dominus solvit compeditas' on the end-paper of the lower lining. The print is arranged in 2 columns, in Gothic font with numerous abbreviations. There is no foliation or *reclamans*, but the sections were marked with catchwords – consecutive letters of the alphabet in the form of a, a2, a3, a4, etc., up to the letter 'r', or aiii/aII, aiii/aIII, etc. Over time, new foliation was made with brown (or red), now faded, ink in part of the book block, contemporary with pencil, separately in each tract. There are now a total of 320 cards (121 + 64 + 52 + 36 + 47). Some treatises end with registers (*Registrum*) of sections or illnesses, with a brief description of their contents, e.g. on k. 120v: a – 'Prima vacat canonica sed calidas febris', section i – 'est flegma in hac felice mo. Dicendo sine luciditate'. The sections are quaternions and ternions, with few missing cards, and, exceptionally, with flyleaves. Originally, the print did not have initials, leaving only blank spaces for them to be inked in. At present, the vast majority of paragraphs have initials, made in red or blue ink. Also bolded or underlined by red ink are some of the letters that begin the rubrics, *consilia* and *recepte*, wherever they do not begin with a paragraph. And it may come as a surprise that throughout the entire book block, the typical 'pointers' indicating particularly important sections are to be found as exceptions. This could suggest an infrequent reading, but it seems that in view of the practical information contained in the various treatises, this is the result of care rather than

¹⁹ The analysis of the binding employed the information contained in A. Chmiel, *Introligatorzy cudzoziemscy i zamiejscowi w Krakowie w latach 1574–1646*, *Exlibris* 7 (1929) issue 2, pp. 91–94; J. Dobrowolski, *Zarys dziejów introligatorstwa w Krakowie*, Kraków 1968, *passim*; *Inkunabuły Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej*, ed. A. Lewicka-Kamińska, Kraków 1962, *passim*; A. Lewicka-Kamińska *Rzut oka na rozwój oprawy książkowej w Krakowie*, *Roczniki Biblioteczne* 16 (1972) issue 1–2, pp. 49–68; J. Tondel, *Inkunabuły w zbiorach Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Pelplinie*, Pelplin 2007, pp. 147–177, 549–551; J.S. van Leeuwen, *The Golden Age of Bookbindings in Cracow 1400–1600*, Kraków 2011, *passim*; *Katalog inkunabułów Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie*, eds. T. Dąbrowska, E. Knappek, J. Wojtowicz, Kraków 2015, *passim*.

²⁰ Cf. R. Lieberwierth, *Eike von Repgow, mittelalterlicher deutscher Rechtsdenker und Verfasser des Sachsenspiegels (um 1180 – nach 1233)*, in: *LdM*, vol. 3, München 1986, col. 1726–1727.

lack of interest or ‘obsolescence’ of the medical knowledge contained therein. I believe that in this particular case, a better indicator of the long-term use of the volume is its damaged binding.²¹

As for printers and imprinters, only basic information can be cited. The printer Antonius de Carcano was active in Pavia in 1472 (?) – after 1497.²² Similarly, Girolamo Duranti, an outwork employer, lived and worked in Pavia in the 15th century, while Dionysius Bertochus, Joannes Walbeek and Henricus Haarlem worked in Bologna. The author of the dedication in the work of M. Savonarola was Siculus Raynerius, while the work of G. da Foligno was prepared for printing by the doctor of medicine F. de Bobbio.

Giovanni Michele Savonarola²³ was born in Padua around 1384 (certainly before 1385), son of Giovanni and Catarina di Zanino of Bergamo; died in Ferrara after 24 February 1466 or 1468, was buried in the Church of S. Maria in Vado, and after the destruction of the building his remains were transferred to the church of S. Giorgio. He was the grandfather of the famous preacher Girolamo Savonarola. He is considered ‘the most important person in practical medicine of the 15th century’ because he was to initiate a ‘healthy reaction to medical scholasticism’²⁴ through his critique of the dialectical method in medicine in favour of concrete practical exercises. The Savonarola family achieved great social and economic success in Padua, where they probably arrived from Tortona in the mid-13th century. It is possible that before Michele began his medical studies in Padua, he served as a soldier. As a physician, he practised in Padua and Ferrara, and taught medicine in that city. He was a personal physician at the court of Nicolo III d’Este in Ferrara (from around 1440). He wrote a very popular medical textbook (the first edition was published after his death, in 1479) *Practica maior*, on gynaecology and paediatrics. It was used by the author of what was later perhaps the most popular textbook for midwives in the 16th century, Eucharius Rösslin (*Rose Garden*).²⁵

²¹ The current appearance of the binding does not indicate mechanical damage or moisture, rather just frequent use.

²² *A Catalogue of the Fifteenth-century Printed Books in the University Library Cambridge*, Cambridge 2010, nos. 2640–2645, <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/catalogue-of-the-fifteenth-century-printed-books-in-the-university-library-cambridge/4E7E3C26502907D084BA01F214FFF716> (accessed on: 19.12.2019).

²³ *Michele Savonarola, Medicina e cultura di corte*, eds. C. Crisciani, G. Zuccolin, Firenze 2011, passim; R. Ruggiero, *Savonarola Michele*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/michele-savonarola_%28Enciclopedia-machiavelliana%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022); R. Simonetti, *Savonarola Michele*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/michele-savonarola_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/michele-savonarola_(Dizionario-Biografico)) (accessed on: 5.03.2022); M. Ripa Bonati, *Savonarola, Giovanni Michele (1384–1468)*, in: *LdM*, vol. 7, München 1995, col. 1413; W. Wegner, *Savonarola, Michael*, in: *Enzyklopädie Medizingeschichte*, eds. W.E. Gerabek, B.D. Haage, G. Keil, W. Wegner, Berlin-New York 2005, p. 1287.

²⁴ G. Ongaro, *La medicina nello Studio di Padova e nel Veneto*, in: *Storia della cultura veneta*, III, *Dal primo Quattrocento al Concilio di Trento*, Vicenza 1981, pp. 75–134; idem, *Medicina*, in: *L’Università di Padova. Otto secoli di storia*, ed. P. Del Negro, Padova 2001, pp. 153–193 (especially p. 159).

²⁵ M.-H. Green, *Źródła Eucharystii Rosegarden Rosslina dla kobiet w ciąży i położnych (1513)*, „*Historia Medycyna*” 53 (2009) pp. 167–192.

The authors of some biographies believe that M. Savonarola wrote under the influence of the Neapolitan physician Francesco da Piedemonte²⁶ or the humanist Giovanni Conversano²⁷. The latter resided in Padua during M. Savonarola's youth, and some conjecture that he may have influenced M. Savonarola's later interest in paediatrics and obstetrics, or even that M. Savonarola was his student. According to other researchers, this is contradicted by a note dated 8 August 1407, in which M. Savonarola appeared as a student of Paolo Veneto²⁸ and Biagio Pelacani²⁹ in Padua. A year later, he was already *artium magister* and medical student, and also a homeowner in the St Matthew's district. On 13 July 1413, he passed the departmental examination in medicine, and on August 20 he successfully completed his public defence. His career then began to gain momentum, as just a year later he married Caterina, daughter of Pietro da Pernumii,³⁰ personal physician of Francesco da Carrara the Elder.³¹ He lived to see eight children – five daughters and three sons. He practiced with the best medical authorities of the time, such

²⁶ Cf. O. Lizzini, *Francesco da Piedimonte (Pedemontanus)*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-da-piedimonte_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022). He studied medicine at the University of Naples or Salerno, and died in 1320. He appears in the sources as Maestro and professor of medical science, and was a physician at the royal court in Naples, among other places. He wrote the very famous *Complementum in opera Mesue*, a treatise on practical medicine without reference to old beliefs and superstitions; cf. L. Thomdike, *A history of magic and experimental science*, vol. 5, *Fourteenth and fifteenth centuries*, New York-London 1960, p. 46; R. Calvanico, *Fonti per la storia della medicina e della chirurgia per il Regno di Napoli*, Napoli 1962, passim; F. Garofano Venosta, *Francesco da Piedimonte*, Capua 1967, passim.

²⁷ Giovanni Conversano, Conversino was born around 1343 in Buda. His father was the physician to Louis of Anjou. He studied grammar and rhetoric in Ravenna, Bologna and Ferrara. He was a teacher of rhetoric in Padua, notary and lawyer, courtier and advisor to Francesco I da Carrara. Afterwards, he stayed in Venice and Dubrovnik. He died in 1408 in Venice. He appears in Petrarca's letters; cf. B.G. Kohl, *Conversini, Giovanni*, http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-conversini_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed on: 19.12.2019).

²⁸ A.D. Conti, *Paolo Veneto (Paolo Nicoletti)*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/paolo-veneto_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/paolo-veneto_(Dizionario-Biografico)) (accessed on: 5.03.2022); *Paolo Veneto*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/paolo-veneto_%28Dizionario-di-filosofia%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022). Paolo Veneto (approx. 1368–1428/1429), philosopher and theologian, studied at Oxford and Padua, professor at the University of Padua, ambassador of the Republic of Venice to Polish King Władysław Jagiełło in 1413. He commented on Aristotle, wrote treatises on logic inspired by occultism, and also taught in Florence, Siena, Bologna, and Perugia.

²⁹ G.F. Vescovini, *Biagio Pelacani, Blasius de Pelacanis da Parma*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/biagio-pelacani_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022). He lived in approx. 1350/1354–1416, and was also known as Biagio of Parma, teacher and philosopher, graduated from the University of Pavia, taught mathematics, astrology and philosophy in Pavia, Bologna and Padua, accused of heresy, commented on Aristotle.

³⁰ Pietro da Pernumii, Piero da Pernumia, died in 1393, physician, humanist; cf. F.M. Colle, *Storia scientifico-letteraria dello Studio di Padova del cavaliere*, vol. 3, Padova 1825, p. 253.

³¹ Francesco I da Carrara (il Vecchio), 1325–1393, a prince and condottiero, buried in Padua, member of a noble family of Padua, sat in the Signoria of Padua in 1350–1388 and exercised de facto power in Padua at the time, patron of culture and the arts; cf. *Francesco da Carrara*, https://web.archive.org/web/20080609102831/http://www.italica.rai.it/rinascimento/parole_chiave/schede/

as Giacomo della Torre,³² Galeazzo Santasofia,³³ Antonio Cermisone,³⁴ and Paolo Veneto. He described the latter in his work *Libellus*³⁵ as ‘philozophorum nostre etatis princeps et mihi gloriosus preceptor’. He practiced intensively in Bassano, Feltre, Montebelluna, Pederobba and, of course, his hometown of Padua for the next nearly 20 years before moving to Ferrara. Earlier, since 1435, he was listed on the Padua city council, which confirms his belonging to the Paduan patriciate.

In addition to medicine, chemistry (he criticized, among other things, alchemists seeking a formula to turn matter into gold) and pharmacy, he was also interested in the history of Padua. He wrote in Latin and Italian. The authors of the biographies characterize him as endowed with broad literary, political and religious interests, which he expressed in a variety of writings. His fame, however, came primarily from medical science, especially his work *Practica de aegritudinibus a capite usque ad pedes*, also known as *Practica maior*. This constantly revised textbook, which included several separate pamphlets (*De febribus*, *De verminibus*, *De urinis*, *De regimine pregnantium*³⁶), was originally intended for the women

9carrara.htm (accessed on: 19.12.2019); G. Cracco, *Carraa, Francesco da (1325–1393)*, in: *LdM*, vol. 2, München 1977, col. 1527.

³² A. de Ferrari, *Della Torre (Iacobus a Turre, de la Turre, Dalla Torre, de Forlivio, Forlivien-sis, Foroliviensis, Ferolivias)*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giacomo-della-torre_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022). Doctor of liberal arts and medicine, he was born in Forlì around 1360/1362 into a noble family, studied in Padua and Bologna, was a lecturer at the Studio Paduano Medicorum in 1400, taught medicine in Siena, obtained a chair in Padua, commented on Aristotle, Hippocrates, Avicenna, but above all was an expert on Galen (even in the 16th century at the University of Padua, statutes required his methods of commenting on the scholar). He is mentioned with admiration by M. Savonarola, among others. He was an unquestioned authority for his attempt to reconcile medical ‘facts’ with practical observations. He probably died in 1413 and was buried in Padua.

³³ Galeazzo Santasofia (d. 1427) studied medicine in Padua and Bologna, taught anatomy in Vienna after 1400, and performed the first autopsy north of the Alps in 1404; cf. W. Regal, M. Nanut, *Vienna – A Doctor’s Guide: 15 walking tours through Vienna’s medical history*, Wien-New York 2007, p. 7.

³⁴ F. di Trocchio, *Antonio Cermisone*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-cermisone_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022). He was born in the second half of the 14th century in Padua and died in 1441. He studied medicine in Padua, enrolled in the college of physicians and ‘artists’ in 1389, received his doctorate in medicine probably just a year later, then taught medicine in Pavia and Piacenza until 1399 (1401), returned to the university in Padua around 1411/1413. He was a highly appreciated physician, so much so that the university senate allowed another person to read his lectures in his stead (while he was practising medicine). He commented on Avicenna, Averroes, Rhazes, Mesue, Serapion, Ali Ben Abbas, Hippocrates and Galen. His scientific writings were published by Lynn Thorndike (*Science and Thought in the Fifteenth Century; Studies in the History of Medicine and Surgery; Natural and Mathematical Science, Philosophy, and Politics*, London 1963, pp. 1, 261, 1192, 1437).

³⁵ *Libellus de magnificis ornamentis Regiae Civitatis Paduae*, in: *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, ed. A. Segarizzi, vol. 24, Roma 1902.

³⁶ G. Zuccolin, *Nascere in latino e in volgare. Tra la „Practica maior” e il „De regimine pregnantium”*, in: *Michele Savonarola. Medicina*, pp. 137–209.

of Ferrara and contained the knowledge of paediatrics of the time.³⁷ He had already published treatises on the use of baths, hot waters and baths (*De balneis et thermis*, where he focused on the properties of the waters of the Poretta, San Filippo/Sienna and Villa/Bagni di Lucca spas) and on the prevention of pestilence (*De cura languoris animi ex morbo venientes*, *De preservatione a peste et eius cura*) as early as in 1448. The popularity of the writings of M. Savonarola treating infertility is indirectly mentioned by Niccolò Machiavelli in the second act of *La Mandragola* (The Mandrake).³⁸ He is believed to have perfectly mastered the art of accurately describing the medical phenomena he dealt with. However, we do not know the entirety of his texts,³⁹ only the most famous ones.⁴⁰ In 1433 he was lecturing on Avicenna at the University of Padua, but as early as 1440 he worked at the court in Ferrara and taught medicine at the university there. However, he still maintained contacts and influence in Padua, as evidenced by his presence in city documents under 1443 and his ownership of several properties (houses and land in the countryside) as late as the first half of the 1450s (he had not sold it until 1458). He was appointed to Leonello d'Este's personal service in 1450, and the peak of his political career and high social standing probably came in 1452, when Pope Nicholas V appointed him a knight of Jerusalem without the need for oaths. In his writings, he relied primarily on Avicenna, whom he called 'his guide/leader'.⁴¹ He dealt with the etiopathogenesis, symptomatology, treatment of varicose veins and individual therapy for each disease according to a complete description from head to toe.

³⁷ Cf. *Storia della medicina*, eds. G. Armocida, E. Bicheno, B. Fox, in: *Dizionario di S. Musitelli, Eiclopedia Tematica Aperta*, Milano 1993, pp. 354: 'Opus medicinae seu Practica de aegritudinibus de capite usque ad pedes' (first edition published in 1479).

³⁸ Niccolò Machiavelli wrote the comedy *The Mandrake: The Love Root* in 1513; cf. A. Mommigliano, *La storia tra medicina e retorica*, in: idem, *Tra storia e storicismo*, Pisa 1985, pp. 11–24; P. Stoppelli, *La Mandragola: storia e filologia. Con l'edizione critica del testo secondo il Laurenziano Redi 129*, Roma 2005, pp. 131–134.

³⁹ R. Gualdo, *Per l'edizione delle opere volgari di Michele Savonarola*, in: *Michele Savonarola. Medicina*, p. 16.

⁴⁰ Zuccolin, *Nascere in latino*, p. 139; in addition to those mentioned above: *De aqua ardens* (1440), *De preservatione a peste et eius cura* (1444–1449), a gynaecological and paediatric treatise *Ad mulieres Ferrarienses de regimine pregnantium et noviter natorum ad septennium* (before 1460). M. Savonarola was also the author of numerous works of a political, moral and ascetic nature, including: *De foelici progressu illustrissimi Borsii Estensis ad marchionatum ferrariae, Mutinae et Regii ducatum comitatum Rodigii* (approx. 1452; encourages the young prince to study and retain prudence and sobriety), *De vera republica et digna seculari militia* (approx. 1460; composed in anticipation of the succession of Borso by Nicolo di Leonello, then in favour of Ercole), *De nuptiis Batibecho et Serabocha* (approx. 1466; addressed to princes and courtiers), *De cura languoris animi ex morbo venientis* (after 1450; on the unity of spirit and matter in suffering).

⁴¹ R. Simonetti, *Filosofia naturale, medicina e pittura nella testimonianza di Michele Savonarola*, in: S. Collodo, R. Simonetti, *Filosofia naturale e scienze dell'esperienza fra Medioevo e Umanesimo. Studi su Marsilio da Padova, Leon Battista Alberti, Michele Savonarola*, Padova 2012, pp. 395–430.

Tiziana Pesenti Marangon believes that M. Savonarola's most important work (*Practica maior*) was written in two stages, first in Padua, then in Ferrara.⁴² Of particular importance is his early work *Speculum phisionomie* of 1442, which contains all the principles of medicine that guided his work. In 1446–47 he wrote *Libellus de magnificis ornamentis Regie Civitatis Padue*, where demonstrated tremendous knowledge and erudition in the artistic field as well. His views and achievements were assimilated, especially by medics in the 16th century, and were so popular and widely known that they made their way into the belles lettres.⁴³

The second author, Gentile da Foligno (Gentile da Foligno, Gentilis Fulginas, Fulgineus, de Fulgineo, de Gentilibus, 1280/1290–1348), was no less famous and popular in both the late medieval and early modern period.⁴⁴ He was born in Foligno as the son of the well-known physician Gentile di Bartolo. He grew up in Bologna, where he probably studied medicine; his teachers might have included Taddeo Alderotti,⁴⁵ and then in Padua – Pietro d'Abano.⁴⁶ Nothing certain is known about his life before 1322 other than that he must have practised as a doctor, since he mentioned in his writings 34 years of practice and 10 years of lectures. He lectured in Siena from 1322 to 1324, among other places, in addition, from 1325 to probably 1338 he taught medicine in Perugia,⁴⁷ where he was given a house near the Church of San Agostino by the city government. It is possible that he simultaneously had lectures at other universities; for example, he often mentions Padua in his *Consilia*. He most certainly arrived there in 1340, as he appears in the sources as Ubertino da Carrara's personal physician⁴⁸ until his death in 1345. He is believed to have had a tremendous influence on the study of medicine in Padua (among other things, he promoted exchanges of medical students between

⁴² T. Pesenti Marangon, *Michele Savonarola a Padova: l'ambiente, le opere, la cultura medica*, Quaderni per la storia del l'università di Padova 9–10 (1976–1977) pp. 45–102 (especially p. 92).

⁴³ Wegner, *Savonarola*, p. 1287; M. Rippa Bonati, *Savonarola, Giovanni Michele (1384–1468)*, in: LdM, vol. 7, München 1995, col. 1413–1414.

⁴⁴ M.L. Ceccarelli Lemuit, *Gentile da Foligno*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gentile-da-foligno_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gentile-da-foligno_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (accessed on: 5.03.2022); H.H. Lauer, *Gentile da Foligno*, in: LdM, vol. 4, München 1989, col. 1247–1248.

⁴⁵ L. Belloni, L. Vergnano, *Alderotti, Taddeo (Thadeus Florentinus)*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/taddeo-alderotti_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/taddeo-alderotti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (accessed on: 5.03.2022). Born in Florence in 1223, he lived in Bologna, where he taught medicine from around 1260, commenting on Hippocrates, Galen and Aristotle. Dante called him 'Hippocrate' and described him as one of the most outstanding medics of his time. He initiated a renaissance of ancient medicine in the study of Bologna. He died in Bologna in 1295. Cf. G. Baader, *Alderotti, Taddeo, Arzt*, in: LdM, vol. 1, München 1980, col. 345.

⁴⁶ Pietro d'Abano (Petrus de Abano, Petrus Patavinus), born in 1250, died in 1318, philosopher and physician, travelled to Constantinople and Paris, was active in Padua, described as *maestro di medicina*, his main work was *Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum precipue medicorum* written in 1303; L. Sturlese, *Petrus von Abano*, in: LdM, vol. 6, München 1993, col. 1959–1960.

⁴⁷ G. Ermioni, *Storia della Università di Perugia*, Firenze 1971, pp. 172–179.

⁴⁸ M. Chiara Ganguzzo Billanovich, *Carrara, Ubertino da*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ubertino-da-carrara_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ubertino-da-carrara_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (accessed on: 5.03.2022). Born in Padua at the beginning of the 14th century, died in 1345, a condottiero, ruled Padua from 1338–1345.

Padua and Paris) and on the promotion of drug research. He most likely died in Foligno in 1348, treating plague victims, and was buried in the Augustinian church there.⁴⁹ Notably, he was a respected teacher and promoter of Greek and Arabic medicine, especially Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Averroes, Mesue, Avenzoar, Rhazis Ali Abbas, Maimonides, Pietro d'Abano, Dino Del Garbo, Bartolomeo da Varignana, and Mondino Luzzi. He claimed to have dissected cadavers, emphasized the importance of knowledge of anatomy in the practice of medicine, and studied pathologies, as his numerous *Consilia* and *Recepte* (i.e., descriptions of the treatment of specific clinical cases or pathologies with recommendations for an accepted treatment regimen and pharmacological measures; he authored at least 218 advices) seem to confirm. These advices were a particularly popular new way to describe and comment on specific cases, even in public debates. However, Gentile da Foligno's fame was primarily due to his commentaries on Avicenna's 5 books, popular in medical circles up to the 17th century, and although many before and after him commented on Avicenna, he was the first to have made a complete commentary, i.e. as early as 1346.⁵⁰

He cites specific cases very often in his *Advices*, such as. 'Fratre Angelo', 'Francisci episcopi oliuensis', 'Paulus civis perusinus', 'domine Federice'. Of course, authorities are just as often present in his writings: 'Dixit Avicenna', 'Dixit Galienus', 'dicit Sordon' (?), 'dixit Gerard', etc. In the content of the treatises, dissected below, we can get an idea of the issues around which medical attention and knowledge was focused at the time. This is important because, as a rule, the authors of encyclopaedic entries on individual treaties characterize their content in a very brief and vague manner. The same can be observed for the authors of biographies of famous medics.⁵¹

The treatises described and characterized here, along with the specific issues described in them, are a testament to the longevity and relevance of medieval medical knowledge in modern Poland. They also convey information about the reception of the then-current canon of medical knowledge in the Polish lands, while probably being a fragment of broader intellectual interests among the secular or monastic clergy throughout the 18th century, before they found their way to the BWSDK, as it is difficult to assume that they were handed down by lay people. They are also a testimony to the rich content stored and made available in the Kielce seminary library, and a contribution to the material heritage of Polish culture, belonging to the group, not at all numerous, of Italian editions of medical incunabula that have survived in Polish libraries. They also bring us closer to their subject matter and content in detail, which is important, since most often the authors of many

⁴⁹ A. Palmerini, *Gentile da Foligno*, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gentile-da-foligno_%28Enciclopedia-Italiana%29/ (accessed on: 5.03.2022); Lauer, *Gentile*, col. 1247–1248.

⁵⁰ L. Thorndike, *A history of magic and experimental science*, 3, New York 1934, pp. 233–252; idem, *Consilia and more works in manuscript by Gentile da Foligno*, *Medical History* 3 (1959) pp. 8–19.

⁵¹ Cf. K. Frankowicz, *Renesansowy księgozbiór krakowskiego lekarza Stanisława Różanki*, *Krakowski Rocznik Archiwalny* 24 (2018) pp. 11–77 (summary and earlier literature on medical book collections in the 16th century, especially those in Kraków).

publications operate in generalities, writing about the topics they cover only on the basis of available literature, which is often encyclopaedic in nature.

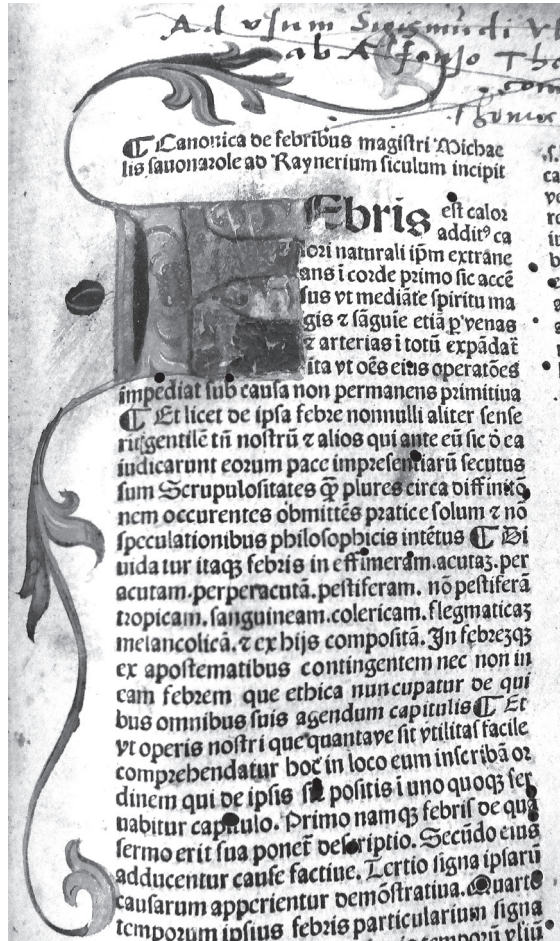


Fig. 4. Michele Savonarola, *Canonica de febribus*, initial letter of preface [F]ebris, Inc. 93, BWSKD, photo by P. Kardys

Description and contents of incunabula:⁵²

1.

BWSDK Inc. 93/XV.F 169 adl.: Savonarola, Michele (1384–1468)⁵³, *Canonica de febribus*, Bologna: Dionysius Bertochus, III 1487, 2° (k. 121)⁵⁴

- double-column print – 50-54 lines per column – red and blue initial letters made by hand – rubrics – few marginal notes – initial letter of preface F[ebri] silvered gray-pink, identical floral thread on left and upper margins – present foliation with pencil – quaternions (custodians a-k) and ternions (catchwords l-r) – lacks k. a – REGISTRUM at the end with list of sections;

- subject: fever, human physiology;

- provenance:

1) k. 1r (former k. a2r), in the top margin: Ad usum Sigismundi Ulricii Burkholcer⁵⁵ Warssawick ab Alfonso Thome Gmerci⁵⁶ Doctoris filio comparavit; Thome Gmercii Doctoris; Thomas Gmercij Doctoris medicj Varschoviensis;

2) k. 1r (former k. a2r), a crossed-out note in the bottom margin: Possesor huius libri Andreas Lubecky⁵⁷ apotecarius 1635;

3) k. 1r (former k. a2r), on the right margin in pencil, in 18th century handwriting: Ex Bibliotheca Seminarii Kielcensis;

k. 1ra incipit: Canonica de febribus magistri Michaelae Savonarole ab Raynerium siculum⁵⁸;

k. 1ra Capitulum primum de causis febrium et generalium;

k. 2va Capitulum secundum de signis febrem in uniuersali significantibus;

⁵² The spelling of uppercase and lowercase letters and v=u in the original was preserved. Since this is not a catalogue of incunabula, I decided not to follow the generally accepted rules of editing, such as those of IBP or *Katalog inkunabulów Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie*, but to describe the entire block as accurately as possible, thus presenting its characteristics and the kind of print layout in which it was bound and used over several hundred years.

⁵³ IBP 4931; GW 140699; Savonarola, Giovanni Michele, also known as John Michael Savonarola (1385?–1466); *Savonarola, Michele 1385?-1466?*, <http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n84059119/> (accessed on: 23.12.2019); some websites provide his birth date as 1384 and his death as 1464.

⁵⁴ *Begin. [fol. 2 recto:] Canonica de febribus magistri Michaelis sauonarole ad Raynerium siculum incipit, etc. G.L.*, https://www.worldcat.org/title/begin-fol-2-recto-canonica-de-febribus-magistri-michaelis-sauonarole-ad-raynerium-siculum-incipit-etc-gl/oclc/503759149&referer=brief_results (accessed on: 23.12.2019).

⁵⁵ Burkholcer, Sigismund Ulrich (?).

⁵⁶ Gmercius, Thomas z Sierpca, a physician from Warsaw (16th century), author of an elegy on the death of Anna Stancel (*Elegia in obitum matris Gregorii Sanboritani*), cf. the Estreicher Electronic Bibliography Database, *Seprcius Gmertius Tomas*, https://www.estreicher.uj.edu.pl/skany/?dir=dane_indeks|27 [scan 0387]; *Sierpca (z) Gmertius Tomasz*, https://www.estreicher.uj.edu.pl/skany/?dir=dane_indeks|28 [scan 0055] (accessed on: 23.12.2019); W. Wisłocki, *Liber diligentiarum facultas artisticae Universitatis Cracoviensis, cz. I, 1487–1563*, in: *Archiwum do Dziejów Literatry i Oświaty w Polsce*, series I, vol. 4, Kraków 1886 (Samboritanus G. Theoresis, 1561, 1569).

⁵⁷ Andreas Lubecky, apothecary [in Warsaw (?), approx. 1635].

⁵⁸ Adresat dedykacji Siculum Raynerius.

- k. 4vb Capitulum tertium de dicta in febribus ipsis conuenienti. Rubrica;
- k. 8vb Capitulum quartum. Rubrica de cibis temperatis; Rubrica de bistemperatis simplicibus usque bistemperantiam quatuor humorum inicium...;
- k. 9ra Rubrica de bistemperatis simplicibus usque bistemperantiam quatuor humorum inicium;
- k. 11va Capitulum quintum de alteratiuis digestiuis omnium quatuor humorum indifferenter simplicium et compositorum;
- k. 12rb De digestiuis colere non naturalis;
- k. 15rb De solutis flegmatis falsi;
- k. 15va De solutiuis melancolie non naturalis et primo per adustionem colere rubeae;
- k. 15vb Capitulum sextum de effirneris; de causis effirmerarum febrium;
- k. 19rb Capitulum septimum de putridis acutis et non acutis. Rubrica;
- k. 20va Capitulum octavum de significantes putride interpolate;
- k. 30vb De acutis paracutis et per peracutis non pestiferis;
- k. 40rb Capitulum decimum de acutis pestiferis;
- k. 44ra De signis prognosticis future pestis;
- k. 45ra De preseruacione corporis a peste. Rubrica;
- k. 61va Capitulum de Tropicis siue conuersiuis;
- k. 62ra Capitulum de sanguineis;
- k. 62va De Sinocha Rubrica;
- k. 63rb De signis sinoche demonstratiuis;
- k. 66rb De Sinocho Rubrica;
- k. 68ra Capitulum de febribus colericis;
- k. 69rb De tertiana pura;
- k. 72va De Tertiana non pura que a multis nota nuncupatur;
- k. 76vb De Tertiana continua;
- k. 77va De causone capitulum;
- k. 80vb De febribus flegmaticis. Et primo de interpolatis;
- k. 84rb De cura flegmaticarum in generali;
- k. 87va De cura flegmaticarum [...] et primo de periodica ex flegmate dulci;
- k. 89ra Cura febris flegmatice periodice de flegmate falso;
- k. 89vb De cura flegmatice periodice ex flegmate muscillaginoso et vitrico et aquoso;
- k. 90ra De cura flegmatice periodice ex flegmate acetolo et pontico;
- k. 90rb De cura flegmatice periodice permixte;
- k. 90va De cura cotidiane continue et laticis;
- k. 91va De febre empiala sive empialos dictae;
- k. 92rb De liparia. Rubrica;
- k. 93ra De lisura et est febris inter has media;
- k. 93vb De febre sincopali humorosa. Rubrica;
- k. 97rb De cura quartanarum;
- k. 99vb De cura quartane note siue non vere. Inicium faciens a cura quartane sanguinee;
- k. 100rb De cura quartane colericis;
- k. 101rb De cura quartane flegmatice;
- k. 102rb De cura quartane ex milia fecali et non est adustione;

- k. 102vb De quartana continua;
 k. 103rb De quintanis sextanis et huiusmodi;
 k. 104rb Capitulum de ethicis;
 k. 107va De cura febris ethice simplicis;
 k. 111ra De ethica senectutis. Rubrica;
 k. 112rb Capitulum de febris compositis;
 k. 114rb De emitriteo. Rubrica;
 k. 115va De cura emitritei secundum suas species omnes. Et primo de cura veri;
 k. 116va De cura no veri et per maioris colera e ad intra et melia extra facere decliare...;
 k. 116vb De cura ethice cum putrida composite;
 k. 118vb De febris eraticis;
 k. 119rb De febre abstematu;
 k. 120va De recidiua Rubrica; explicit: Ad laudē omnipotentis Deis ac Gloriose eius matris Marie: Et Beati Hieronimi doctoris opus hoc Magistri Michaelis Savonarole dictum canonica de febris: Finitur boñ. Dyonisius de Berthochis impressit M.CCCCLXXXVII die octavo mensis martii.

2.

BWSDK Inc. 94/XV.F.170 adl.: Savonarola, Michele⁵⁹, *De pulsibus; De urinis; De aegestionibus*, Bologna: Henricus de Harlem et Joannes Walbeek, 8 May 1487, 2° (k. 64)

- double-column print – 46 lines per column – red and blue initial letters made by hand – rubrics – pointers – few marginal notes – present foliation with pencil – ternion sections (catchletters from a to l) – REGISTRUM at the end with list of sections;

- subject: urine, blood circulation, human physiology;

- k. 1a (przybyszowa) czerwonym atramentem Savonarolla Michael De pulsibus De urinis De egestionibus;
 k. 2ra (ara) Incipit summa de pulsibus: clarissimi; ac medicine monarce: Domini Magistri Michaelis Savonarole patavini ad laudē dei omnipotentis eiusquem gloriose Matris Virginis: totiusquem curie triumphalis Amen;
 k. 2ra Capitulum primum de esse pulsus;
 k. 2vb Capitulum secundum de causis pulsus et generalis;
 k. 3ra Capitulum tertium de notificatione generum sive specierum: aut differentiarum eius cum suis causis particularibus;
 k. 11va Capitulum quartum de obseruandis a medico ut pulsuum debita...;
 k. 12va Capitulum quintum De rebus naturalibus pulsum mutantibus;
 k. 13rb Capitulum sextum de pulsu habitudinis; Capitulum septimum de pulsu etatum;
 k. 13vb Capitulum octauum de pulsu sexus; Capitulum nonum de pulsu pignantium;

⁵⁹ IBP 4936; GW 140724. Actually inscribed with red ink on the present k. 1r Savonarolla (sic!) Michael, *De pulsibus, De urinis, De aegestionibus*.

- k. 14rb Capitulum decimum de rebus non naturalibus pulsuum mutantibus et primo de aere;
- k. 14va Capitulum undecimum de pulsu estatis; Capitulum duodecimum de pulsu hyemis;
- k. 14vb Capitulum decimum tertium de pulsu autumnii;
- k. 15rb Capitulum decimumquartum de pulsu regionum; (sic! Cap. 15 is missing) Capitulum decimumseptimum de pulsu ex cibo et potu pueniente;
- k. 17ra Capitulum XVI (sic!) de pulsu ex sompno et vigilia pueniente;
- k. 18ra Capitulum decimumseptimum de pulsu ex motu et quiete et ex balneo pueniente;
- k. 18vra Capitulum decimumoctauum de pulsu ex inanitione et replectione et coytu;
- k. 18vb Capitulum decimumnonum de accidentibus anime puenientibus;
- k. 19ra Capitulum vigesimum de pulsibus ex rebus praeter naturam puenientibus;
- k. 19va Capitulum vigesimumprimum de pulsu putridarum in generali;
- k. 20rb Capitulum vigesimumsecundum de pulsu effimerarum;
- k. 20vb Capitulum XXIII de pulsu sanguineorum;
- k. 21rb Capitulum vigesimumquartum de pulsu colericarum in generali;
- k. 21vb Capitulum vigesimuquintum de pulsu tertiane pure;
- k. 22ra Capitulum vigesimumsextum de pulsu tertiane non pure; Capitulum vigesimumseptimum de pulsu tertiane ex ingrossatione colere facte per adustionem;
- k. 22rb Capitulum vigesimumoctauum de pulsu prassine; Capitulum XXIX. de pulsu tertiane ex admixtione colere mixtione non vnita; Capitulum XXX de pulsu tertiane note qua colera citrina precedente; Capitulum XXXI de pulsu tertiane note: quia colera pueniente vitellina et est maioris fame;
- k. 22va Capitulum XXXII de pulsu continue tertiane; Capitulum XXXIII de pulsu causionidis; Capitulum trigesimum quartum de pulsu fleumaticarum febrium;
- k. 23rb Capitulum trigesimumquintum de pulsu fleumatice ex flegmate naturali; Capitulum trigesimumsextum de pulsu quotidiane;
- k. 23va Capitulum trigesimumseptimum de pulsu fleumatice de flegmate falso; Capitulum trigesimum octauum de pulsu vitreo et acetoso; Capitulum XXXIX de pulsu febre fleumatice continue et latices;
- k. 23vb Capitulum XL de pulsu empiale; Capitulum XLI de pulsu lipparie; Capitulum XLII de pulsu sincopal. humorose;
- k. 24ra Capitulum XLIII de pulsu sincopale huminute; Capitulum XLIII de pulsu quartane pure;
- k. 24va Capitulum quadragesimumquintum de pulsu quartane note et flaumatice;
- k. 24vb Capitulum XLVI de pulsu quartane note ex adustione sanguinis; Capitulum XLVII de pulsu quartane note ex adustione Colere; Capitulum XLVIII de pulsu quartane note ex adustione melancolie naturalis; Capitulum XLIX de pulsu eraticarum; Capitulum quinquagesimum de pulsu erbicarum;
- k. 25rb Capitulum quinquagesimumprimum de pulsu ethice senectutis;
- k. 25va Capitulum quinquagesimumsecundum de pulsu febre pestilentialis;
- k. 25vb Capitulum quinquagesimumtertium de febre apoftegmatum; Capitulum LIII de pulsu febre compositarum; Capitulum quinquagesimumquintum de pulsu emitritei veri et non veri;

- k. 26ra Capitulum quinquagesimumquintum de pulsu emitritei veri et non veri; Capitulum quinquagesimumsextum de pulsu in particularibus morbis contingenti;
- k. 27vb Capitulum ultimum de significationibus et prognosticis pulsus;
- k. 29va Explicit tractatus de pulsibus domini magistri Michaelis Savonarole patauini;
- k. 29vb Incipit summa de urinis domini Michaelis Savonarole patauini; Capitulum primum de descriptione urine: et conditionibus in eius visu attendendis;
- k. 31ra nota marginalna rubra: urina corrupta;
- k. 32ra Capitulum secundum de coloribus urine;
- k. 33ra De albo colore urine;
- k. 34vb De nigro colore urine;
- k. 35va De viridi colore et liuido apparente et urina;
- k. 36ra De citrino colore;
- k. 37ra De rubeo colore;
- k. 38rb De coloribus etatum;
- k. 38va De coloribus complexionii;
- k. 38vb De coloribus urine sensualis;
- k. 39ra De urina pregnantium; De urinis virorum;
- k. 39rb Differentia inter urina hominis et alios liquores et urina aliorum animalium;
- k. 40va De coloribus urine in omni superioribus cuiuscunquem humoris apparentibus;
- k. 40vb De coloribus urinorum in superioribus colorum apparentibus; De coloribus urinorum in superioribus melancolie apparentibus;
- k. 41ra De coloribus urine in sanguine apparentibus;
- k. 41rb Capitulum tertium de substantia urine;
- k. 43va Capitulum quartum de quantitate urine;
- k. 44rb Capitulum quintum de contentis urine;
- k. 44va De circulo;
- k. 45ra De ampulla;
- k. 45rb De granis; De nebula;
- k. 45va De spuma;
- k. 45vb De pure; De pinguedine;
- k. 46ra De pilo; De sanguine;
- k. 46rb De arena;
- k. 46va De chimo; De furfure crinoyde et squamis;
- k. 47ra De atomis; De filis sparmaticis;
- k. 47va De materia cineritia; De vapore siue fumo in urina apparente;
- k. 47vb De ipostasi;
- k. 49rb De mucillaginosa; De capillari; De sanguificali;
- k. 49va Di carnososa;
- k. 50vb Dubitationes occurentes circa dicta. Et primo circa primum capitulum;
- k. 51rb Secundum dubium circa primum capitulum; Circa capitulum de colore dubitatur primo;
- k. 51va Secundum dubium circa capitulum de coloribus; Primum dubium, circa capitulum de substantia;
- k. 51vb Secundum dubium circa capitulum de substantia;

- k. 52ra Tertium dubium circa capitulum de substantia; Quartum dubium circa capitulum de substantia;
- k. 52rb Quintum dubium circa capitulum de substantia;
- k. 52va Primum dubium circa capitulum de continentibus urine;
- k. 52vb Secundum dubium; Tertium dubium;
- k. 53ra Quartum dubium; Quintum dubium; Sextum dubium;
- k. 53rb Septimum dubium; Octauum dubium;
- k. 53va Nonum dubium;
- k. 53vb Undecimum dubium; Duodecimum dubium;
- k. 54ra Completus est tractatus de urinis Michaelis de Savonarola patauini; Editio de Egonibus de domini Michaelis de Savonarola patauini: feliciter incipit; Capitulum primum quod sit ego naturalis;
- k. 55vb Capitulum secundum de egone non naturali siue preter naturam dicta cum suis signis demonstratiuis et prognosticis et quorundam dubiorum annexione;
- k. 58rb Capitulum tertium de signis demonstratiuis et prognosticis a forma et substantia sumptis;
- k. 59ra De signis demonstratiuis et prognosticis a quantitate sumptis; De signis demonstratiuis et prognosticis a colore sumptis. Et primo de citrino;
- k. 59vb Rubrica de colore albo egonis; Rubrica de egonibus nigris;
- k. 60vb De signis demonstratiuis rubeorum; Signa eruginosi virulenti et saniosi;
- k. 61ra De coloribus opositis creteo et terreo;
- k. 61va De demonstratiuis fetoris odoris et eximis eorum Rubrica; De signis demonstratiuis annexorum ut sunt fetositas spuma et huius; Dubium de unctuosa egonem;
- k. 61vb Dubium et quantitate egonum;
- k. 62ra Dubium de egone fetida; Dubium de egestionibus nigris;
- k. 62va Dubium de felle nigro;
- k. 62vb Dubium de egone nigra; Dubium de varietate colorum;
- k. 63va Dubium de ventositate;
- k. 64ra Dubium de spumositate;
- k. 64rb Complectus et egregium opus: De Pulsibus, Urinis: et Egestionibus: Excelentissimi medici artium: et medicine doctoris famosissimi Domini Magistri Michaelis Savonarole patauini: gratitudinis referendo infinitas deo glorioso imortali: eiusqem genitrici Marie Virgini et toti curie triumphanti. Amen. Impressum Bononie Henricum Harlem et Johannem VValbeec socios. Anno M.CCCC.LXXXVII. octavo die mensis Maii.

3.

BWSDK Inc. 95/XV.171 adl.: Gentilis de Fulgineo (-1348), *Super quinto libros Canonis Avicennae*, Pavia: ed. Franciscus de Bobbio, Antonius de Carcano pro Hieronymus Durantibus, 1488?, 2^o (k. 52)⁶⁰

⁶⁰ IBP 2326; GW 10616. WorldCat, <https://www.worldcat.org/title/super-quinto-libro-canonis-avicennae/oclc/823685305/editions?editionsView=true&referer=br> (accessed on: 29.12.2019). The addressee of the dedication, Franciscus de Bobbio, a doctor of medicine, lived and worked in the 15th century.

- double-column print – red and blue initial letters made by hand – rubrics – few marginal notes – present foliation with pencil, former with red ink – ternion and quaternion sections (catchwords from a to h) – lacks k. a (begins with aII);
- subject: cosmology, poisons, antidotes, medicines;
- k. aIIr (present k. 1r, former foliation with red ink k. 3r) on top margin with red ink: Gentilis Super Quinto Can. Auicenne;
- k. 1ra: Incipit solenne et fidele scriptum Gentilis de Fulgineo sup. quinto canonis Auicenne;
- k. 7vb Tractatus primus de tyriacis et confectionibus magnis et primo ad tiriaca adromanci;
- k. 18ra Rubrica trociseorum, hic primo ponit tiriace descriptiones;
- k. 21vb Alia descriptio. Hic est tertia descriptio in qua consili...;
- k. 33vb Confectio metridati;
- k. 34rb Descriptio trociseorum kokion est non et non inuenio...; Tiriaca exdre hec tiriaca dicit...;
- k. 36vb Tiriaca dyateferon id est de quatuor...;
- k. 37ra Sotira hoc nomen ab effectu ponitur...;
- k. 37vb Trifera. Multi auctores de triferis faciunt speciale capitulum;
- k. 40rb Uera ea. iam determinauit...;
- k. 45rb Diaciminum galieno;
- k. 49rb Sermo noster: post sermonem de fusus et cetera loquitur...; Nostra naratio. Post sermonem...;
- k. 52vb Hic finitur singularis expositio clarissimi doctoris Gentilis de Fulgineo super quinto canonis Avicenne diligenter emendata per clarissimum artium et medicine doctorem dominum magistrum Franciscum de Bobio medicinam ordinariam de mane legentem et felici ginasio ticinensi. Impensa Jeronimi de Durantibus impressa. Explicit. Laus Deo.

4

BWSDK Inc. 96/XV.F.172 adl.: Gentilis de Fulgineo (-1348), *Super secundo libro Canonis Avicennae*, Pavia: Antonius de Carcano pro Hieronymus Durantibus, 1488?, 2°, (k. 36)⁶¹

- double-column print – red and blue initial letters made by hand – present foliation with pencil – ternion sections (from aii to f) – lacks k. a;
- subject: common drugs and their use;
- k. 1ra (former aii) Incipit: scriptum Clarissimi doctoris Gentilis de Fulgineo Sup. 2°. Can. Avi. Capitulum primum. Quegnitione uirtutum medicinarum et ciborum...;
- k. 6ra Capitulum secundum. Medicinarum iam permissit radicem ad cognoscendum explorem medicinarum et uirtutes;
- k. 8ra Capitulum tertium. Degnitionis hic ponit uia cognitionis preparatione et primo...;
- k. 14va Capitulum quartum. Decimus [...] medicine;
- k. 31vb Medicinis autem;

⁶¹ IBP 2323; GW 10610 (*Super secundo canonis*).

k. 35va Medicinarum vult loqui de conseruatione et collectione medicine et in hoc dat iudicia...;

k. 35vb Laus deo. Explicit subtile scriptum Gentilis de Fulgineo super secundo can. Avicenne diligenter emendatum et impressum impensa Jeronymi de durantibus.

5

BWSDK Inc. 97/XV.F.173 adl.: Gentilis de Fulgineo (-1348), *Consilia medica*, Pavia: Antonius de Carcano, 1485, 2^o (k. 48)⁶²

- double-column print – red and blue initial letters made by hand – rubrics – few marginal notes – ternion and quaternion sections (from a to h) – former foliation with brown ink from k. 2 to k. 47 in the top right corner – new foliation with pencil; - subject: medical advice, prescriptions, commentaries;

k. 1r (former k. ar) title in brown ink: *Consilia Gentilis De Fulgineo*;

k. 2ra *Incipiunt consilia per egregia clarissimi et toto orbe medici. Celebratissimi gentilis de fulgineo Patrum consilium pro uno melancolico; Consilium ad debilitatem cerebri et neruorum cum multa grauedine*;

k. 2rb *Consilium pro episcopo oliuensi dispositio ad ydripisim ethicam et multas alias egritudines...*;

k. 4ra *Consilium pro uno epidi*;

k. 4vb *Consilium pro quondam quasi apoplectico*;

k. 5ra *Consilium pro fatuo ex multo gaudio*;

k. 5rb *Consilium pro quondam habente timorem et accidentia melancolica; Consilium ad imaginationes*;

k. 6rb *Consilium in debilitate uisus propter ascensum uaporum a iuncturis ad caput*;

k. 6vb *Consilium Gentilis pro eadem ad idem*;

k. 7ra *Consilium ad debilitatem uisus; Consilium ad principium catarracte; Consilium ad obtalmiam cum ulceratione: pupille cum aliquibus receptis ad fedandum dolores oculorum*;

k. 7va *Recepte ad diversas egritudines oculorum; Recepte tutie lapidis...*;

k. 8ra *Gentilis. De hoc mense ad lacrimam purget premissis hoc digestiuo; Gentilis padue. Consiliorum bonum ad rubedine oculorum precedentibus eumitionibus*;

k. 8rb *Gentilis pro quondam qui patiebatur obtalmiam...; Secretum probatum ad uestigia oculi et cornea...*;

k. 8va *Puluis Bartolomei de uariagna ad debilitatem uisus*;

k. 8vb *Confectio ad debilitate uisus Gentile; Confectio Gentilis costringens lachrimas destruens flegma...; Ad conseruandum oculos imorbit; Sirupus ad uisum quatuor*;

k. 9ra *Puluis preparatione uisus; Domum odoriferorum cerebrale; Puluis que ordinavit Gentilis ad debilitate uisus...; Consilium ad Sibilum et tinitum aurium...*;

k. 9va *Consilium ad surditatem et antiquis sulceribus aurium et aliquibus alijs receptis ad tinitum et surditates*;

k. 10ra *Oleum quod composuit magister Jo. de Sancta Sophia...; Dura stra infirmitate neruorum secundum Gentile...*;

⁶² IBP 2318; GW 10618.

- k. 10rb Lectuarium solitium ad neruos secundum Gentile...; Pilule pro neruis; Consilia pro uno dispositio ad paralesim;
- k. 10 vb Consilium ad paralesis et quibusdam receptis et egritudines neruorum;
- k. 11ra Urquetum ad neruos debilitatos;
- k. 11rb Littere bonum ad paralisim Gentile;
- k. 11rb Consilium ad podagram et ciragram;
- k. 12 rb Consilium pro calculoso;
- k. 12va Puluis solutione sine dolore; Consilium de macratione cuiusdam puelle et maxime secundum sinistram partes;
- k. 13rb Recepte quedam epitome ad egritudines iuncturam sicut podagra sefatica et dolores iuncturarum;
- k. 13va Ad fiaticam regatur regimine sibi imposito et de mense septembris incipiat...;
- k. 13vb Aqua raxis ad fiaticam...; Remedium bonum ad fedandum dolores...; Consilium ad gibositatem cum quibusdam receptis ad egritudines iuncturarum et neruorum;
- k. 14ra Consilium ad gilbositatem;
- k. 14vb Recepte quedam ad grossitudinem gule et botium;
- k. 15 ra Recepte ad botium;
- k. 15rb Recepte ad fetorem oris; Ad inflationem et tumorem...; Remedium bonum ad dolorem; Ad praua ulcera oris...;
- k. 15vb Recepte ad tineam; Recepte ad scabiem in partibus capitis;
- k. 16rb Recepte in fractura cranei;
- k. 16va Emplastrum cuiusdam medici de Perusio...; Emplastrum optimum in dispose cranei...; Cura quedam emperica in fractura cranei;
- k. 16vb Recepte quedam ad faciendum flauos capidos;
- k. 17ra Consilium ad catarum;
- k. 17rb Consilium ad catarum conquibusdam aliis receptis ad idem;
- k. 17vb Consilium ad egritudines pectoris guturis et pulmonis;
- k. 18rb Consilium ad sputum sanguinis;
- k. 18va Gentilis consilium ad pleuresim;
- k. 19va Consilium in sputo sanguinis;
- k. 20 ra Sirupus magistri Nicolai de Sancta Sophia...;
- k. 20rb Consilium pro ptisico ex ruptura uene cum pulsu cordis;
- k. 20va Consilium pro pregnante habente sputum sanguinis;
- k. 21rb Consilium ad ptisim;
- k. 22ra Consilium ad dolorem pectoris;
- k. 22vb Recepte quedam ad asma et quandam alias egritudines pectorales;
- k. 23ra Consilium ad catarum;
- k. 23rb Consilium Gentilis pro quondam ad defectu cordis...;
- k. 23vb Tota electnarium restauratiuum vale et utile...; Incipiunt Scilia ad egritudines stomaci et primo ad dolores eius;
- k. 24ra Consilium ad debilitatem digestium stomaci;
- k. 25ra Consilium ad malitiam stomaci cum macredine. Corporis;
- k. 26rb Consilium ad debilitatem stomaci pro quadam domina;
- k. 26va Consilium ad debilitate digestiue stomaci cum macredine uentris;

- k. 26vb Consilium ad dolorem stomaci cum conuersione cibi ad acetositatem;
- k. 27rb Consilium ad uomitum trium mensium; Consilium ad debilitatem stomaci;
- k. 27vb Sepe preparatum ad incidendum flegma...; Oleum mirabile magistri Francisci...;
- k. 28ra Ad affectio bona et mala dispositione stomaci...; Confectio ad idropisim et solutiua; Recepte ad opilationem mesereicarum et cacesiam; Ad cacesiam cum quadam mala...;
- k. 28rb Ad cacesiam et principium idropisis...; Pro pararo ad idropisim ex longa complexione...;
- k. 28va Sirupus pro quondam asclitico; Confectio solutiua ad asclitem; Consilia et recepte quedam ad diuersas species idropisis;
- k. 28vb Consilium pro quodam ydropico asclite fiat...; Gentilis ad idropisim et panitem dispositio huius...;
- k. 29ra Sirupus solutiuum pro quondam yposarco...;
- k. 29vb Consilium ad asclitem cum tipanite;
- k. 29vb Ad asclite cum inflantoe pedum; Ad debilitate epatis ex causa frigida cum febre; Experimentum Gentilis pro quondam [...] ad fluxu epaticum...;
- k. 30ra Consilium primum ad egritudines splenis;
- k. 30vb Consilium pro quondam domina in mala dispositione splectionis ex dominio humorum melancolicorum;
- k. 31ra Consilium Gentilis ad duritiem splenis;
- k. 31rb Nota de suco arnoglosse et parato ydropissi...;
- k. 31va Consilium Gentilis ad splenem grossum...;
- k. 31vb Consilium ad egritudines penum et primo ad gomoream;
- k. 32ra Consilium pro multiplicando spermatis;
- k. 32rb Eructio rabi moysis;
- k. 32va Pelulle mirabiles ad prouocandum luxuriam;
- k. 32vb Consilium ad materias grossas [...] Bartolomei de Verona;
- k. 33va Consilium in ulceribus uesice et porrorum curitidum;
- k. 34va Recepte ad tumorem genuum ulcera renum et ardorem urine; Secundum consilium pro domino Ubertino de Carraria factus;
- k. 35ra Consilium in ulceribus resice;
- k. 35va Consilium ad aexcoriationem uesice;
- k. 35vb Consiulium ad lapidem uesice;
- k. 36ra Consilium ad rapidem renum; Sirupus ad ardorem urine; Consilium ad disinteriam;
- k. 36rb Consilium ad disinteriam cum aliquibus alijs receptis ad idem;
- k. 36va Nota sirupus bonum quem fecit fieri pro exposoro qui habebat desinteria...; Nota bonum clistere et excoriatione; Consilium in habundantia multe melia in partibus rerum;
- k. 36vb Recepte quedam ad colicam;
- k. 37ra Ad colicam exceptum; Ad colicam ex humore flegmatico; Consilium pro puero epaticte dolores et uenire cum egritudie epatica; Consilium otra dolores colicos et stomaticos fortes;

- k. 37rb Consilium ad fluxum emoroidarum cum aliquibus receptis ad diuersas dispositiones;
- k. 37ra Ad emoroidas aperiendas; Ad fluxum emoroidarum excerptum quondam patieband...; Ad dolorem emoroidarum fedandum;
- k. 37rb Recepte ad rupturam; Olectuarium ad rupturam; Recepte ad aliquos dispositiones metricis;
- k. 38rb Olectuarium satis sucnies seu efficax ad ocipiendum; Consilium et pluatione aborsus;
- k. 38va Consilium Gentilis ad concipiendum;
- k. 39ra Dura ad sterilitatem fratrum Arnoldum de Villa Nova;
- k. 39rb Nesarium eiusdem ad facilem ptu sine tumore aborsus;
- k. 39vb Consilium alium pro quondam muliere quasi infirmata pp. floksum menstruorum;
- k. 40ra Ad fluxum sanguis ex ulcere matricis...; Consilium et supflua humiditate matricis;
- k. 40rb Consilium et opilare uenorum matricis;
- k. 41ra Consilium ad suffocationes matricis dispositio...;
- k. 41va Consilium pro quondam domina iuene que partu habebat predictam grauitatem...; Consilium pro quoadam domina habente fluxum menstruorum longo...; Contar friguitatem matricis; Consilium ut mulier quasi uirgo apparcat...;
- k. 41vb Pangunctum ad magnitudine uulue et fetore magnum...; Consilium Gentilis pro quodam cabioso cum scabio grossa;
- k. 42ra Consilium pro quodam iuene qui patiebat scabiesm fumat ducem uicibus...;
- k. 42rb Consilium pro quodam dispositio ad lepram et precipue;
- k. 42va Consilium pro quodam qui patiebatur morbeam...;
- k. 42vb Consilium ad pestilentiam que accidit Janue...;
- k. 43ra Consilium ad pestilentiam;
- k. 43va Consilium et epidimia pusii [...] anno M.CCC°XLVII;
- k. 44rb Hec sunt recepte pulsii electuarii et humorum suprapositorum;
- k. 44va Consilium ad morfum aspidis furdi; Incipit tractatum de ernia f. Gentilem;
- k. 47rb Finit. Laus Deo.
- k. 47v Alphabetical Registrum of diseases in Latin with folios drawn up by author of foliation in brown ink – manuscript – two columns.

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INKUNABUŁY „MEDYCZNE” Z BIBLIOTEKI WYŻSZEGO SEMINARIUM DUCHOWNEGO W KIELCACH

Abstrakt

W artykule omówiono 5 inkunabułów o treści medycznej przechowywanych obecnie w Bibliotece Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach. Traktaty autorstwa niekwestionowanych średniowiecznych autorytetów Michele Savonaroli i Gentile da Foligno zostały współoprawione w jeden klocek. Scharakteryzowano oprawę i zawartość inkunabułów, przytaczając poszczególne rubryki, porady i recepty. Krótko zostały omówione dokonania w zakresie medycyny i biografie obu wymienionych autorów. Niestety, na obecnym etapie badań niemożliwe jest wyjaśnienie, w jaki sposób wolumin trafił do Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach. Można jedynie stwierdzić fakt użytkowania go w XVI–XVII wieku poprzez wpisy o charakterze powierniczym.

Słowa kluczowe: inkunabuły; Michele Savonarola; Gentile da Foligno; medycyna; Biblioteka Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Kielcach