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ALEKSANDER HOROWSKI, OFMCap. – Malati e cura degli ammalati nei sermoni *ad status* di Gilberto di Tournai (pp. 9-23)

This article presents the pastoral approach of the Franciscan preacher, Gilbert of Tournai, towards the sick, the lepers and those assisting them in medieval hospitals. The introductory part discusses the structure of the major work of this Franciscan master, the Rudimentum doctrinae, into which has been inserted a large collection of Sermones ad status. The material is then compared with some of the then contemporary works of the same kind, particularly with that of the Dominican, Humbert of Romans.

MARIO SENSI. – Terziari francescani e assistenza ospedaliera nel medioevo tra Umbria e Marche (sec. XIII-XV) (pp. 25-59)

This article investigates the involvement of the medieval secular Franciscan Third Order in hospital work between Umbria and the Marches. The results are rather scarce, since such charitable activities were mostly supervised or carried out by individual members of the Third Order fraternities, by communities which followed some Franciscan inspiration without a juridical link with the First Order, or by confraternities of non-Franciscan origin which were, nevertheless, attached to local friaries of the First Order. The cases under scrutiny are situated, among other places, in Città di Castello, Colfiorito, Foligno and Spoleto. The author concludes his work by relating how in the first half of the 15th century, some Third Order Regular communities took on responsibility for hospitals. Among these are also groups of Clareni in search of their juridical acceptance within the Church and the Franciscan movement.

CLAUDIA VON COLLANI. – Healthcare in the Franciscan Far East Missions in the 17th-18th Centuries (pp. 61-116)

I frati Minori della provincia di San Gregorio Magno delle Filippine svolsero, nei secoli XVI-XIX, un intenso apostolato portando cure mediche nel loro vasto territorio missionario che comprendeva anche il Giappone, la Cina e l'Indocina. L'articolo esamina la situazione della medicina indigena e missionaria nei detti territori (con ampi accenni all'impegno missionario-medico dei Gesuiti) e presenta le attività dei frati Minori in questo campo: i frati, infatti, curarono la gente locale, le élites come i poveri, nei loro ospedali e svilupparono una medicina all'incrocio tra Oriente ed Occidente della quale erano testimonianza le loro farmacie e la letteratura farmaceutica prodotta dai frati stessi. Con il loro impegno, i frati Minori davano espressione alla "compassione francescana" ereditata dall'intuizione di san Francesco e dalla

prassi caritativa dell'Ordine. Un impegno, questo, che attirava tanti fratelli laici che, come infermieri, medici e farmacisti, divennero protagonisti della missione in Oriente.

ELISABETTA CORSI. – L'antidotario cinese di Pedro de la Piñuela OFM (1650-1704). Testo e contesto (pp. 117-147)

Pedro de la Piñuela, a Mexican Franciscan missionary to China, composed ca. 1697 a rare book on the medical "virtues of herbs and stones", of which two copies are still to be found in Paris and Rome. This article first presents the figure of the author and then sketches Early Modern pharmaceutical literature and practice both in Europe and among missionaries in America and Asia, with a special focus on the intercultural transfer of medical knowledge. In this double context, Piñuela's Bencao bu is quite unique since it is written in Chinese and introduces its readers to medical herbs and remedies which are either unknown in China or whose therapeutic properties are not fully known in China. Quoting from the Bencao bu, the article gives some examples of remedies, including tobacco and the "snake-stone". Finally, this contribution highlights the consumption of chocolate among the missionaries as gleaned from Piñuela's correspondence.

HELEN JACOBSON, OSF - CHRISTOPHER J. KAUFFMAN. – The Hospitals of the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1860-1910 (pp. 149-173)

Le Suore di San Francesco di Philadelphia, dal 1860 al 1910, fondarono e diressero sette ospedali. Questo articolo inquadra l'impegno delle suore nel contesto della storia dell'immigrazione e dell'opera caritativa della Chiesa Cattolica negli Stati Uniti dell'epoca. Emerge così il ritratto di una comunità religiosa francescana che scelse di dedicarsi agli indigenti tra gli ammalati, scelta che implicava una stretta (e talvolta conflittuale) collaborazione con gli enti ecclesiastici e secolari del settore.

DONATELLA BELLARDINI - CLAUDIA COSTACURTA. – Giovan Pietro Bellori (1613-1696) Sindaco Apostolico del Collegio S. Isidoro, Roma (pp. 175-184)

Within the wider framework of current research on the early history of St Isidore's College, Rome, this article explores the relationship between Giovan Pietro Bellori, the famous antiquarian, art theorist and biographer of artists, and the Irish friars at St Isidore's. It was Bellori who already in 1652 suggested Carlo Maratti as the painter to be chosen to decorate St Joseph's chapel in the friary church. One year later, Bellori became Apostolic Syndic of the College, a position he held until at least 1683/84, according to archival sources. In compliance with his last will, he was buried in the friary church in 1696.