

## Famous Italian Anatomists in the Mirror of Different Means of Collecting

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**Received:** October 17, 2022**Published:** November 17, 2022

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**Abstract**

The article presents the materials of a study devoted to the reflection of collection materials devoted to anatomy and Italian anatomists of the past and present in such means of collecting as philately and numismatics. The article is richly illustrated with screenshots of collectible specimens, which are provided with accompanying explanations and comments by the author.

**Keywords:** Anatomy; Italian Anatomists; Scientific Activities; Philately; Postage Stamps; Envelopes; Blocks; Numismatics; Commemorative Medals and Coins

**Introduction**

The study of the history of medicine, life and scientific activity of its representatives and scientific heroes who stood at the foundation of anatomy and physiology, as well as all other medical disciplines is a very necessary and important issue. In particular, the study carried out by the author, in this direction, will be very relevant and demanded, both for students and teachers of medicine, fans of the history of medicine and collectors, such directions as philately, philocart and numismatics (in all their forms) and other types of collecting, engaged in medical subjects. The study of the history of medicine, it is impossible to imagine, without studying and preserving the history of normal human anatomy. All the great physicians of ancient times, in all periods of human history, were above all excellent specialists in anatomy. Without knowing how a human being is organized, it is impossible not only to diagnose various diseases in him, much less to treat a sick person! In this regard, the study of the life, scientific and practical activities of scientists and anatomists from different countries is very relevant and in demand in the history of medicine, which motivated the author, when writing this article.

As a means of illustrating the text, the author has chosen various means of collecting: philately and numismatics, providing screenshots of postage stamps, envelopes, postage blocks, stamps, cartomaxims, post cards, commemorative coins and medals dedicated to famous anatomists of the past centuries. This article, in particular, will focus on the Italian school of anatomy and its representatives, from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Parallel to this, concerning the issues of their historical heritage, the author of this article wondered to what extent, the scope and completeness of the preservation of the historical truth, about these, Italian, scholar-researchers, touch and reveal them, modern means of collecting, in all their diversity, such as philately and numismatics, in particular.

**Aim Article**

In view of the above, the purpose of this article is to present to the esteemed reader (based on the results of the author's research) the degree and completeness of the memory of famous Italian anatomists (of different time periods), and their epochal discoveries, in the reflection of such means of collecting as philately and numismatics (in the fullness of their species). Due to the fact that a separate article on the scientific contribution of Italian

scientist Leonardo da Vinci to the development and formation of world anatomical science has already been written, the author did not include this, and similar information, in his new article. A description of the life and scientific activities of other Italian anatomical scientists, illustrated by those collection materials that the author was able to find, in the course of his research work, on the subject under study, has been conducted.

## Materials and Methods

In carrying out this research work, we used the method of literary and critical analysis of available scientific sources of information on the issue under study, using catalogs, specialized periodicals, encyclopedias, directories, Internet resources. When conducting this research work and writing this article, the author used such methods of research as the selection of thematic (domestic and foreign) sources of information, and their literary and critical analysis. Articles in various publications, both review and analytical-critical, reference books and encyclopedic editions, including data on the topic under study, taken from a variety of, often foreign, Internet sources, were studied. Also, on the use of thematic, various means of collecting (for example, philately and philocart - postage stamps, envelopes, blocks, cartomaxims, postage stamps of special stamping, post cards, etc.) and numismatics (commemorative table medals, commemorative coins, coin tokens, etc.), the author has extensively used thematic philatelic, philatelic and philocratic coins. The author made active use of philatelic, philocardic and numismatic catalogs, reference books, periodicals and special literature containing necessary data on the subject studied by the author.

## Results and Discussion

Due to the fact that the purpose of this article is to present to the interested reader (historians of medicine, medical workers of various directions and types of medical activity, collectors), exclusive collection materials (philately, philocart, numismatics), dedicated to the reflection of memory of famous Italian scientists and anatomists, in the reflection of such means of collecting as philately, philocart and numismatics, I would like for those readers who are not specialists in the field of collecting, for better understanding of specific terms used in the article (and understandable in the world of collectors), in general terms, simply and understandably, explain the meaning of those that were used by the author, when writing this article.

- Philately - is a special kind of collecting, which includes, collecting, describing, researching, systematizing/classifying, analyzing, such types of postage as postage and non-postage stamps (with its classification), as well as such types, related to postage elements as postal envelopes - artistic marked envelopes (AME) and first day envelopes (FDE); postal blocks (with perforated and non-perforated stamps) inside them; Small stamp sheets and quartblocks (4 stamps inter-linked - often squared); kartmaxims - a postcard/postcard, with a thematically similar, with the subject depicted on this card, subject, postage stamp; postmark of special (thematic) stamping/stamping, produced on the 1st day of the event, depicted on the FDE, postage stamp, small stamp sheet, kartmaximum|MaximumCards, etc., event [6].
- Filumeniya - is a type of collecting, which implies collecting, describing, researching, systematizing/classifying, analyzing post and art cards, both thematic and thematic, having direct or indirect connection with one or another event and person - hero, represented on the card event, and/or action taking place. Postcards, may bear on their reverse such important postal elements/attributes, as a postal/artistic stamp and postmark. If these elements, or at least one of them, are present on the obverse (the front side of the postcard), this is the so-called cards maximus [6].
- Numismatics - is a type of collecting, which involves collecting, analyzing the description, research, systematization and classification, commemorative and everyday coins (different countries, different denomination, time of issue and made of precious and not precious metals), tokens (including coin-like), commemorative and table (including commemorative) medals, both round and not round (rectangular, square, oval) shape [6].

In this article, there are 10 prints, 21 In this article, there are 10 prints, 51 screenshots of commemorative numismatic specimens, and 65 various philatelic miniatures. All in all - 57 screenshots of thematic illustrative boocs materials, representing different means and types of collecting. All illustrative materials, given in this article, as screenshots, are taken from Internet sources, using thematic sites commemorative numismatic specimens, and 99 various philatelic miniatures. All in all - 169 screenshots of thematic illustrative materials, representing different means and types of collecting. All illustrative materials, given in this article,

as screenshots, are taken from Internet sources, using thematic sites. In accordance with the requirements of compliance with the laws on the preservation of property rights and copyright of the owners of these Internet sites and/or other sources of information obtained, in the section "Bibliography", the author of the article, made the appropriate references. The author denies the total absence of any, or anyone's, interests.

As a result of the author's research, accumulation, processing and critical analysis of the obtained materials, it was decided to divide all the obtained material, in chronological order, according to the time periods of life and activity of famous Italian anatomists - from the earlier to the later period of their activity - in the reflection of philatelic, philocartic and numismatic materials. At the same time, the collection materials and illustrative materials (in the form of screenshots), presented in the article, have a detailed description and appropriate comments-explanations, which gives the respectable readers, in full and more informative, to understand the thematic information, presented by the author, on the studied issue [6]. All illustrative materials, given in this article, as screenshots, are taken from Internet sources, using thematic sites [1-31].

### Bartolomeo (Eustachio) Eustachio

His name is associated with the anatomical formation he discovered and described called the "Eustachian tube" (Figure 1) [6,27,31]. Eustachio, or Eustachian, Bartolomeo was an Italian-born man who lived in the 16th century. He was a great anatomist and court physician to the Papal See. He was the first to discover and describe the bones and muscles of the middle ear, the cochlea of the inner ear, and the structure of the adrenal glands. Eustachio was an opponent and fierce rival of the famous Vesalius. Both Eustachio and Vesalius were similar in many ways: both physicians and life-medics - Eustachio at the papal court, Vesalius at the royal court - both distinguished anatomists and both worked in Italy. Both scholars are the founders of scientific anatomy [6,27,31]. Eustachio decides to team up with the artist Pierre Matteo Pini. Together they create magnificent engravings that make up the work Anatomical Tables [6,27,31]. In this article, there are 10 prints, 21 screenshots of commemorative numismatic specimens, and 99 various philatelic miniatures. All in all - 130 screenshots of thematic illustrative materials, representing different means and types of collecting.

Eustachio dies in 1574, and his Anatomical Tables are shelved in the Vatican library, only to see the light of day 152 years later. In 1714, the tables were recovered, restored and published by the physician Giovanni Maria Lanzisi, with the assistance of Pope Clement XI. And a century and a half later, Eustachio's work becomes a bestseller and glorifies the author. Which speaks to the level and quality of the work done, which has made the author famous after so many years [6,27,31]. He is a professor of anatomy in Rome, discovered the adrenal glands and demonstrated that the right kidney is lower than the left. In his «Opuscula anatomica» he described the vascular tree of the kidney, the urinary tubules, the papillae with their urinary pores, and the funnel-shaped opening of the ureter. He was the first to suggest that urine comes from arterial rather than venous blood. He discovered and described an important constituent element in the human ear, named «Eustachian tube» in his memory (Figure 1) [6,27,31].

**Figure 1:** Italian anatomical scientist Bartolomeo Eustachius.

In addition, in figure 2, there is a small selection of medical books and anatomical illustrations by Bartolomeo Eustachio and the artist Piero Matteo Pini [6,27,31].

**Figure 2:** Vintage books and anatomical illustrations by Pierre Mateo Pini on Bartolomeo Eustachio.

On figure 3, shows the postage stamp and postal block of Ukraine, as well as the obverse of the silver and bronze medals, with portraits of the scholar, dedicated to the famous Italian anatomist and physician, professor of anatomy at the Sapienza School of Rome - Bartolomeo Eustachio (1510-1574) [6,27,31].

**Figure 3:** Philatelic and numismatic collectibles devoted to Bartolomeo Eustachio.

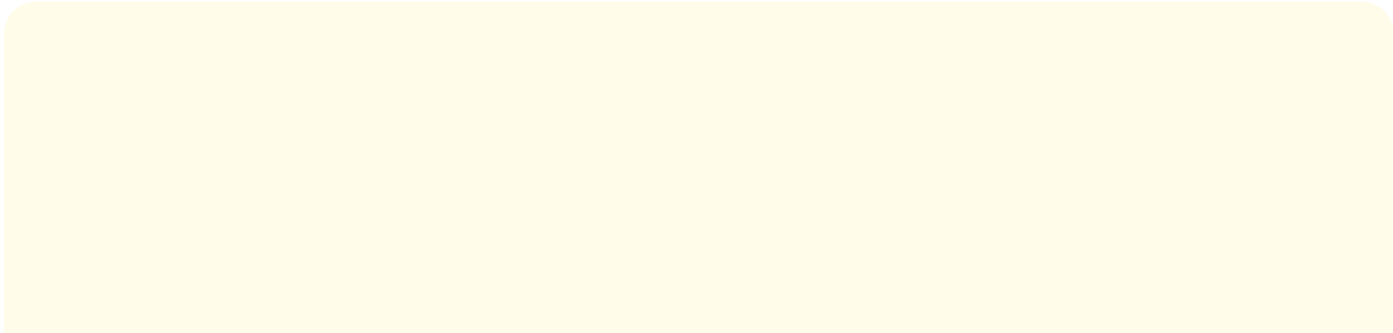
### Gabriel Falloppio

The name of this scientist is associated with the anatomical formation he discovered and described as one of the components of the female reproductive system, called the Fallopian tube [6,14,25,31]. It is a paired organ through which (one of these tubes), the fertilized egg moves into the uterine cavity.

**Figure 4:** Italian anatomical scientist Gabriele Fallopio(us).

Figure 5 shows a small selection of philatelic (Ukraine) and numismatic materials (Italian commemorative medals), devoted to Gabriele Falloppio (1523-1562), the famous Italian anatomist and surgeon. These include a silver medal, which was issued by the Italian community of anatomists, in 1964, and a bronze medal (2012) with his portrait on the obverse, as well as, with an image of the ovary and the fallopian (fallopian) tube, named after him [6,14,25,31].





**Figure 5:** A selection of collection materials devoted to Gabriel Falloppius.

### Giovanni Battista Morgagni

Giovanni B. Morgagni is the “father” of pathological anatomy. These are postal block and stamp of Ukraine, envelope of the first day of Italy, commemorative medal by Abram Belski, Italian commemorative medals dedicated to this anatomical scientist [6,11-15,31]. Philatelic and numismatic materials presented in Figure 6 dedicated to the great Italian scientist, anatomist and physician - Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771). Giovanni B. Morgagni, is the “father” of pathoological anatomy. This is a postage block and a stamp of Ukraine, an envelope of the first day of Italy, a commemorative medal by the author of Abram Belsky, Italian commemorative medals dedicated to this scientist-anatomist [6,11-15,31]. On Figure 6 presents a selection of Ukrainian philatelic materials dedicated to Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682–1771), an Italian anatomist and doctor [6,11-15,31]. He became famous

for his research in the field of anatomy, the results of which he outlined in the Anatomical Notes (*Adveraria anatomica omnia*, 1719). Conducting autopsies, he described numerous pathologies, anomalies, tumors of various organs.

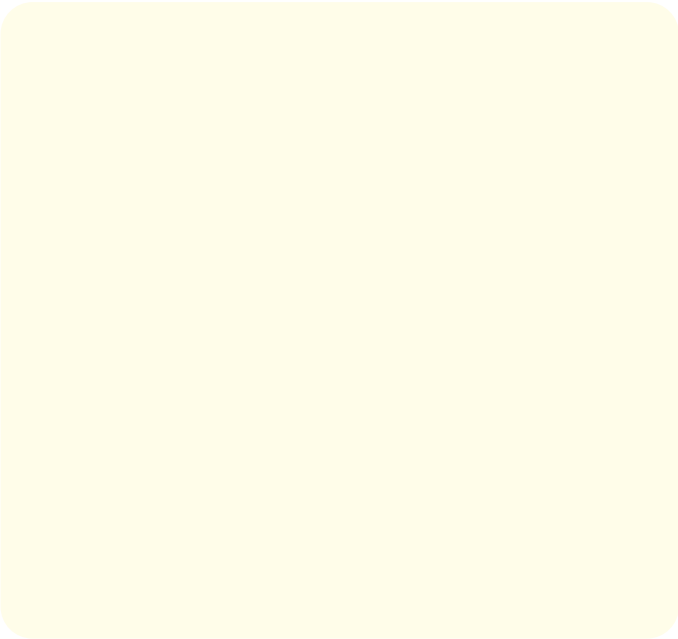
He sought not only to state the basics of pathological processes, but also to provide information about the pathogenesis, symptoms and diagnosis of the corresponding diseases. The fruit of his many years of research was the work *On the location and causes of diseases identified by the anatomist* (*De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomiam indigatis*, 1761), which outlines the foundations of pathological anatomy as a science. Morgagni first described many of the anatomical structures later named after him [6,11-15,31].



**Figure 6:** A selection of collection materials devoted to Giovanni Battista Morgagni.

**Antonio Scarpa**

Antonio Scarpa was one of the most famous Italian anatomists. His dedication to anatomy was so strong that during his lifetime he drew up a will whereby, after his death, he bequeathed his body to an anatomical museum. The anatomical preparation of this scholar’s head, which is on public display, is particularly famous [1,6,8,23,31].



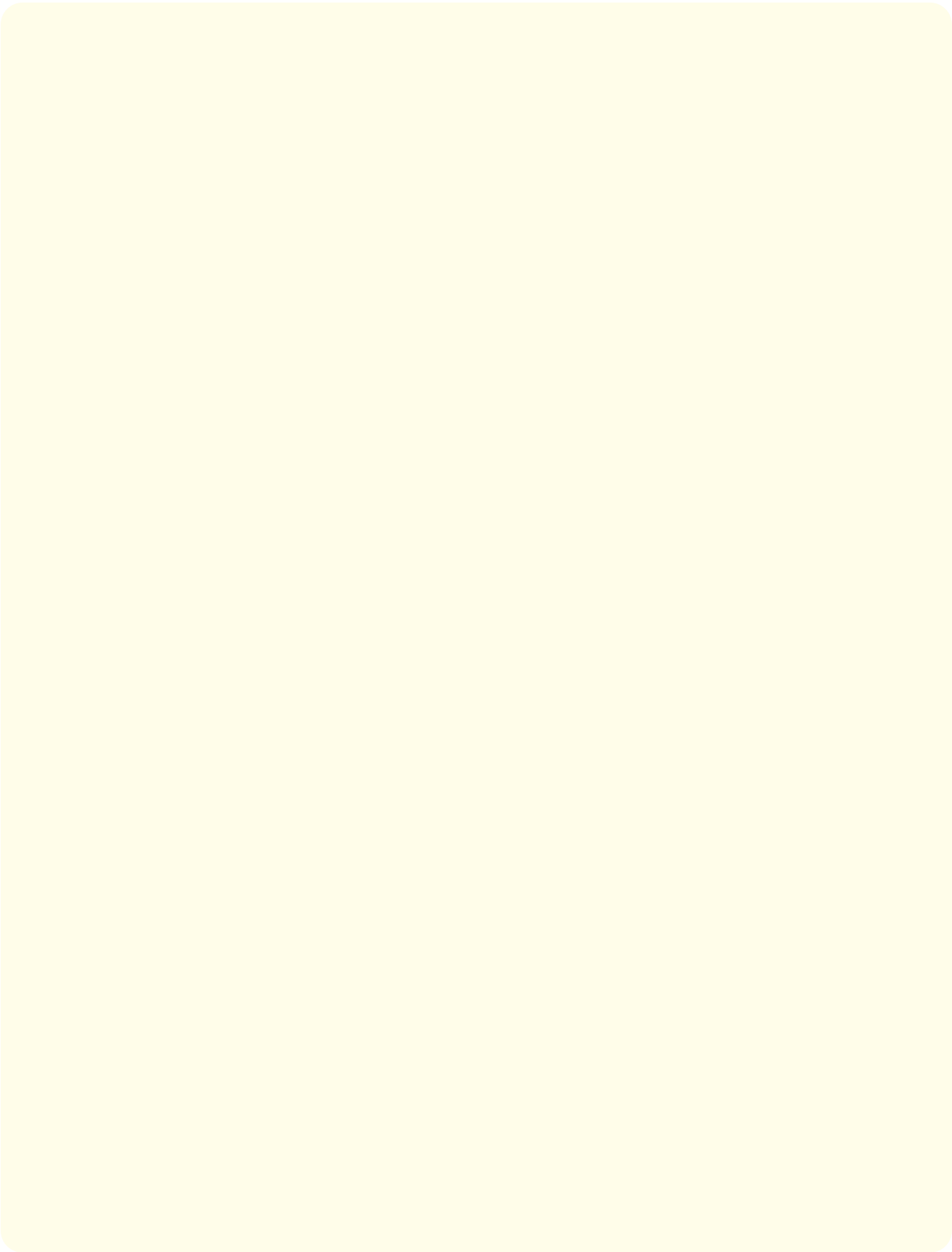
Marcello Malpighi

**Figure 7:** Antonio Scarpa's old anatomy books, with illustrations of anatomy.

There are also commemorative medals, one of them by the famous medallist Abram Belski, dedicated to the famous Italian scientist, anatomist and surgeon, Antonio Scarpe/ANTONIO SCARPA (1747-1832), as well as another bronze medal, which are presented, in obverse and reverse, in figure 8 [1,6, 8, 23, 31]. On both medals, there are portraits of this scientist, on the reverse of the first medal, A. Scarpa is depicted in the process of his autopsy, together with his assistants and pupils, and on the reverse of the second medal, the biographical data of this scientist are prescribed [1,6,8,23,31].

**Figure 8:** Commemorative medals dedicated to Antonio Scarpe.





Paolo Mascagni

A small collection selection, which is shown in Figure 6 (portraits of the scientist, commemorative bronze medal, obverse and reverse, his anatomical books and illustrations), dedicated to the famous Italian anatomist and illustrator of anatomical atlases and textbooks of that time, on human anatomy - Paolo Mascagni (1755-1815) [5,6,14,30,31]. From 1801 he was professor of anatomy and taught anatomy at the University of Pisa, anatomy, physiology and chemistry, at the Santa Maria Nuova hospital in Florence. It was he who studied the anatomy and functioning of the spongy body in the male penis [5,6,14,30,31]. Also, he created a large collection of wax bodies, in the anatomical museum, in Florence [5,6,14,30,31].



Figure 9: A collection dedicated to Marcello Malpighi.

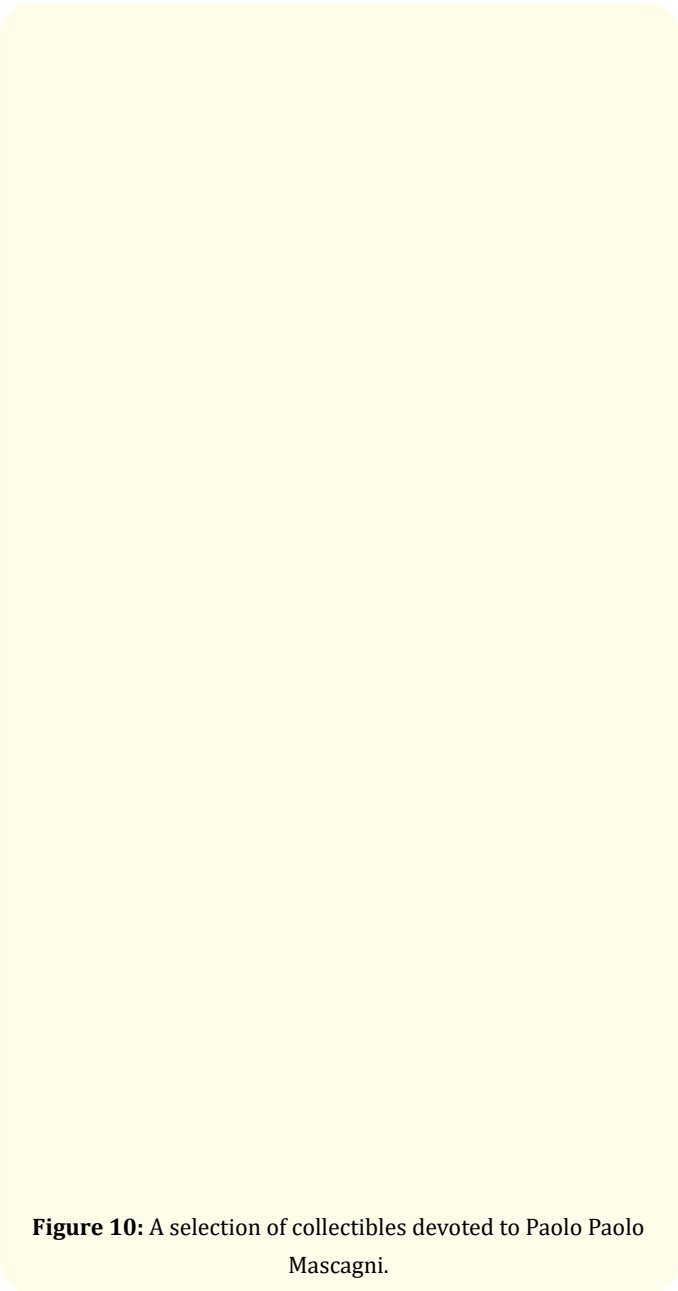


Figure 10: A selection of collectibles devoted to Paolo Paolo Mascagni.

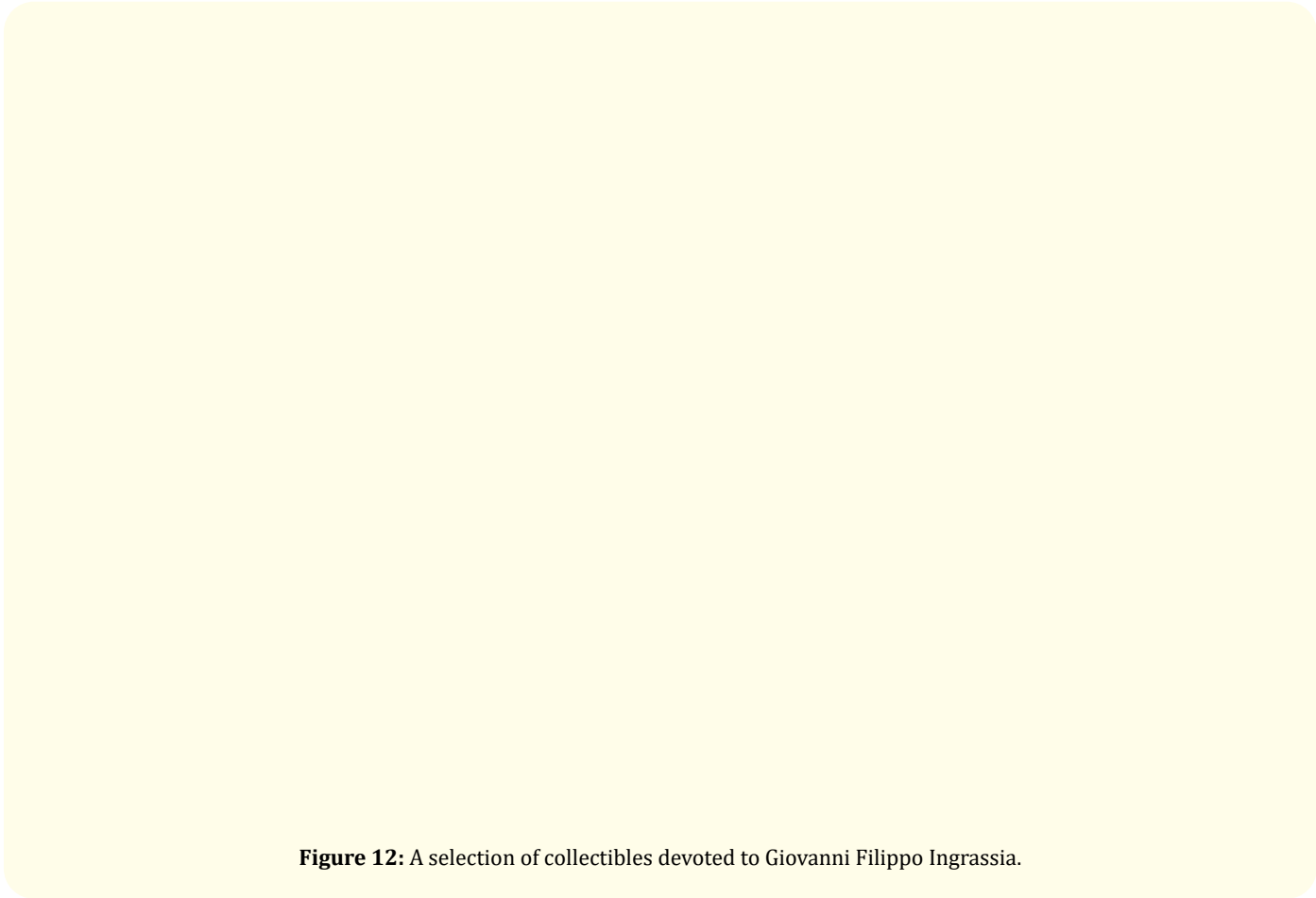
**Leonardo Botallo, Luigi Collado and Pier Gimeno (Italy)**

Probably for all those who are close to medicine and have studied it, as well as for many non-medical people, the term “Botallus ductus” is familiar. It is a natural opening in the heart, discovered as a result of numerous autopsies performed by this scientist, and described in detail by him - in his honor, named after him [6,14,20,31]. In figure 11, a selection of commemorative medals dedicated to the less famous at the world level, but revered in their countries, the Italian scientist-anatomist Leonardo Botallo (1515-1588) and the anatomists - Ludovicus Collado and Pere Jimeno is presented. The first medal was issued in 1954 for the Congress of Surgeons in Turin, and the other two - in 1962, for the International Congress of Anatomists in Valencia [6,14,20,31].

**Figure 11:** Commemorative medals dedicated to Leonardo Botallo, Luigi Collado and Pere Jimeno.

**Giovanni Filippo Ingrassia**

Continuing to tell about the history of the development of world anatomy, it is impossible not to mention the famous Italian anatomist and physician - Giovanni Filippo Ingrassia (1510-1580), whom contemporaries called «the Sicilian Hippocrates» [6,14,20,31]. In 1537 he was invited to the post of professor of anatomy in Naples, where he worked until 1560, when he retired. This scholar is recognized as the father of modern osteology [6,14,20,31]. A small collection (his book, illustrations and antique portraits, commemorative medal) is shown in figure 12 [6,14,20,31].



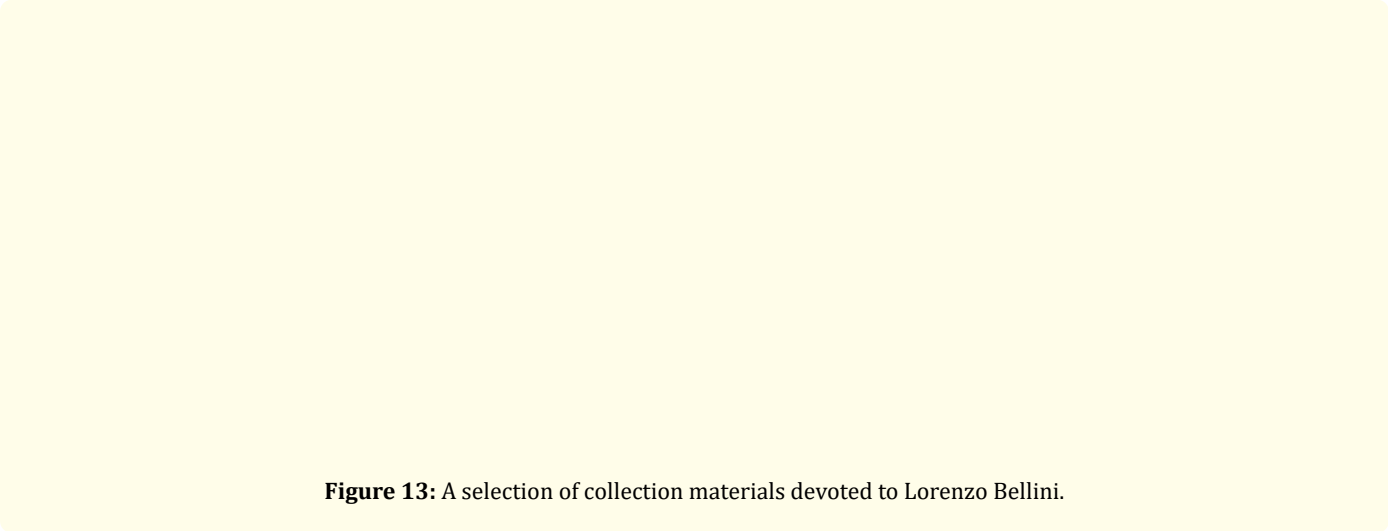
**Figure 12:** A selection of collectibles devoted to Giovanni Filippo Ingrassia.

### Laurentius Bellini

Next, in figure 13, is a small collection dedicated to another Italian anatomist and physician, Laurentius Bellini (1643-1704) [3,6,7,16,17,31]. He was professor of anatomy at the University of Pisa from 1663 to 1693. He actively studied the anatomical structure and functioning of the kidneys [3,6,7,16,17,31]. In his work *Exercitatio anatomica de structura et usu renum* (1662) "Anatomical exercises on the structure and function of the kidneys"), published when he was a 19-year-old student at the University of Pisa, Bellini showed for the first time that the kidney consists of a huge number of small channels. In Pisa L. Bellini was a pupil of the great anatomist and physiologist Giovanni Alfonso Borelli (1608-1679) [3,6,7,16,17,31].

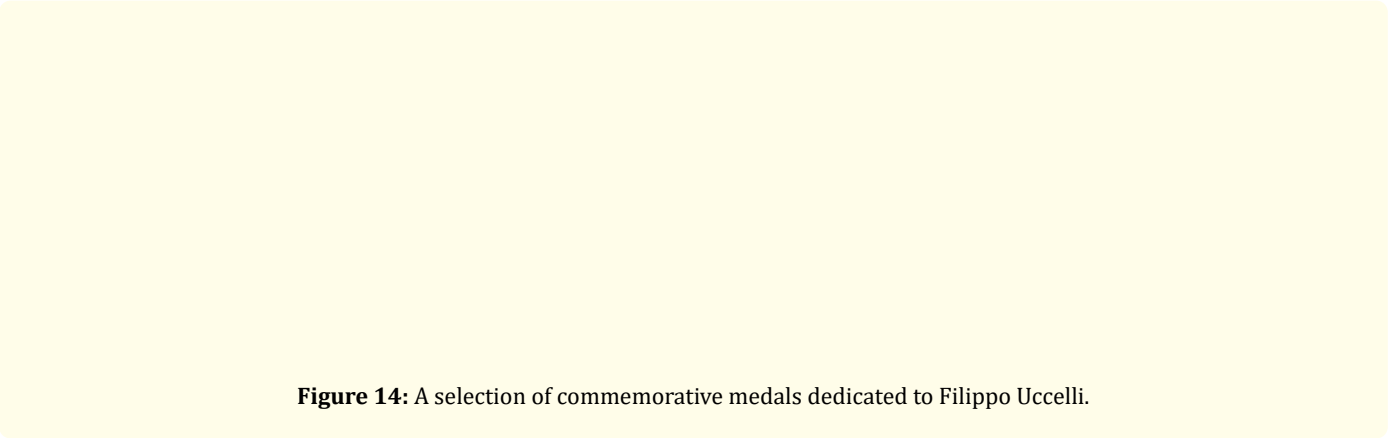
### Filippo Uccelli

As we continue our story of Italian anatomists of the past centuries, we cannot fail to mention Filippo Uccelli (1770-1832)



**Figure 13:** A selection of collection materials devoted to Lorenzo Bellini.

[6,29,31]. He was a renowned anatomist and surgeon professor of his time. figure 14, shows (obverse and reverse), a commemorative, silver and bronze medal (1832) dedicated to this scholar [6,29,31].



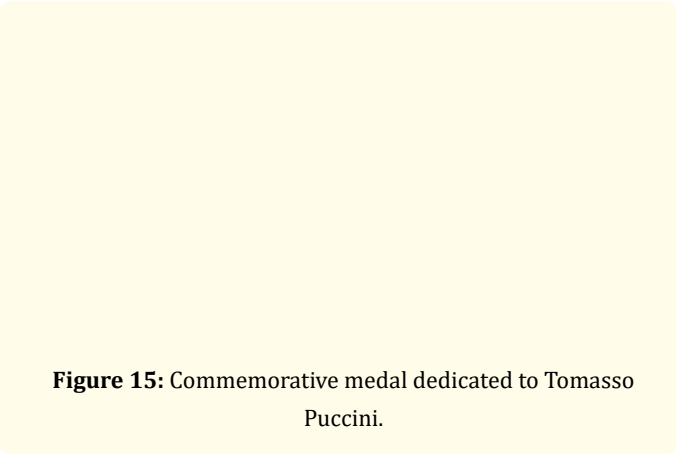
**Figure 14:** A selection of commemorative medals dedicated to Filippo Uccelli.

### Tomasso Puccini

Tomasso Puccini (1666-1726) continues the line of famous Italian anatomists. He was professor of anatomy and physician at St. Mary's Hospital in Florence. He was a pupil of the famous philosopher and professor of medicine, Lorenzo Bellini (1643-1704) [6,9,10,31]. figure 15, shows (obverse and reverse), a commemorative Italian, bronze medal (1713) dedicated to Tomasso Puccini [6,9,10,31].

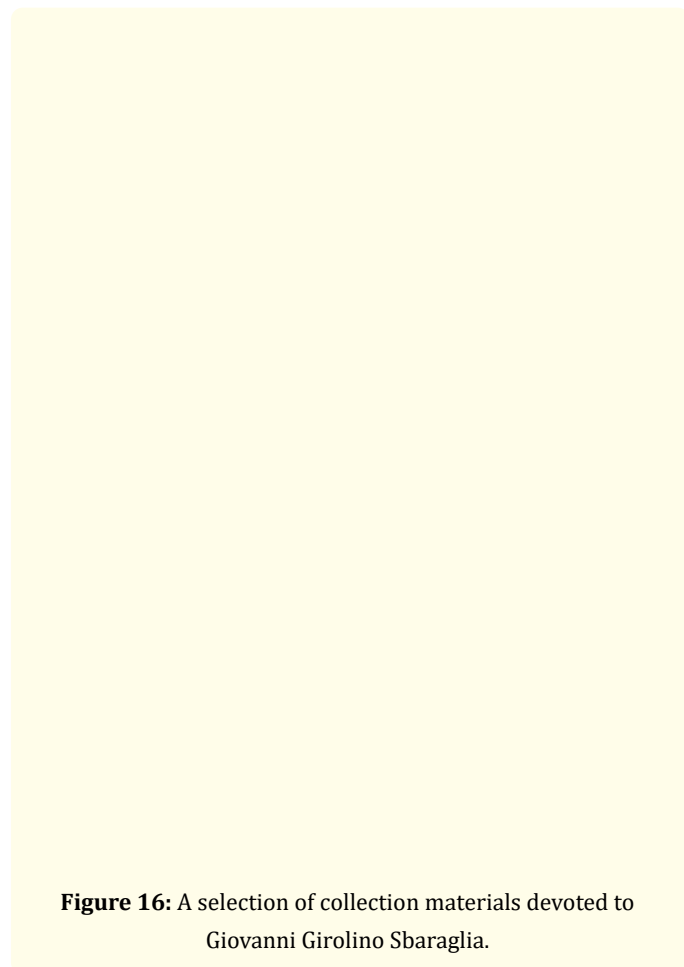
### Giovanni Girolamo Sbaraglia

Figure 16, shows 2 versions of commemorative, bronze and silver (1700) medals, as well as a silver Italian medallion, and a



**Figure 15:** Commemorative medal dedicated to Tomasso Puccini.

picture postcard and book cover dedicated to the famous Italian anatomist and scientist - Giovanni Girolamo Sbaraglia (1641-1710) [6,9,10,31]. He taught theoretical and practical medicine at the University of Bologna for 40 years. Girolamo Sbaraglia was also the chief physician of the Jesuit and Dominican orders in Bologna. He was an active opponent of scientific innovations in medicine and anatomy of another Italian scientist and anatomist, Giovanni Malpighi, particularly for the latter's use of the microscope [6,9,10,31].



**Figure 16:** A selection of collection materials devoted to Giovanni Girolamo Sbaraglia.

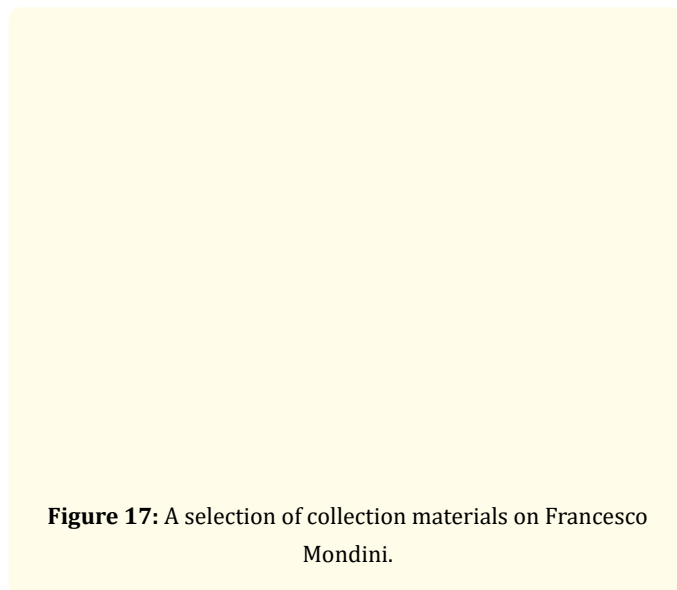
### Francesco Mondini

The baton of famous Italian anatomists is taken by Dr. Francesco Mondini (1786-1844), who worked at the University of Bologna. Figure 17 shows a silver (1847) and a bronze medal dedicated to this scholar, his lithographic portrait [6,21,22,31]. His father, was also an anatomist. He taught anatomy at the same university from

1773 to 1803 [6,21,22,31]. He organized and furnished with wax figures a cabinet of anatomy, and since 1817 he published 14 of his works on anatomy.

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**Figure 17:** A selection of collection materials on Francesco Mondini.

### Eduardo Bassini

The Italian anatomist and surgeon Eduardo/Edoardo Bassini thoroughly studied the structure and function of the inguinal and femoral canals, and proposed his innovative way to treat inguinal and femoral hernias. In figure 18, shows an art stamped envelope dedicated to this scholar [2,6,31].

### Carlo Giacomini And Angelus Caesar Bruni

This concludes a brief overview concerning the reflection in philately and numismatics, the history of world anatomy and famous Italian scientists-anatomists of different centuries of human history. In figure 19, presents a small selection of Italian





**Figure 18:** Postmarked envelope dedicated to the famous Italian anatomist and surgeon Eduardo Bassini.



commemorative medals dedicated to Carlo Jacomini (1840-1896) and Angelus Caesar Bruni, and also, congresses on anatomy in Italy [6,14,31].

**Figure 19:** Famous Italian anatomists Carlo Jacomini and Angelus Cesar Bruni on commemorative medals.

This article, devoted to such an important section of the history of medicine and, in particular, to the history of the Italian school of anatomy from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth (XVII-XVIII centuries), is now completed. The next article will be devoted to the history of the formation and development of anatomy in the Netherlands.

To summarize everything that has been described above in the material of this article, it is possible to make the following conclusions.

### Conclusions

- In this research article, devoted to the study of memory and the degree of reflection of life and scientific exploits of some famous Italian scientists-anatomists and physiologists of the past, in the reflection of such means of collecting as philately, philocarty and numismatics, quite full, informative and interesting, the author has presented the material of the conducted research.
- Modern means of collecting, used by the author in his article, on materials of the conducted research, quite, creatively, colourfully and informatively, could open a research question, and completely execute the tasks and the purpose of research indicated in the article.
- In view of long-term carrying out, a similar kind of researches, and illumination of life and activity of many scientists of medicine and biologists, various time periods, and also set

of other, thematically close researches, the author can assert that modern means of collecting, such as philately, philocarty, phylum, phaleristics, bonistics, numismatics and a number of others, are quite capable to cover and illuminate any subject concerning medicine, biology and other natural sciences, as well as life and activity of its heroes, in a rather full informative volume.

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