

B O O K R E V I E W S

Alberto Baldasseroni, Francesco Carnevale, Malati di lavoro. Artigiani e lavoratori, medicina e medici da Bernardino Ramazzini a Luigi Devoto (1700-1900), Con un saggio di Enrico Ghidetti, Edizioni Polistampa-Centro di documentazione per la storia dell'assistenza e della sanità fiorentina (Biblioteca di Medicina & Storia), Firenze 2015, pp. 558 (Euro 30,00).

The authors of this volume are involved in occupational medicine and are certainly among the best historians devoted to the health of workers. They offer us a powerful work that traces the themes of work-related illnesses in Italy paying attention to the social transformations of the country along two centuries. From the key figure of Ramazzini up to the building of the Clinica del Lavoro in Milan planned by Luigi Devoto, along the more than 500 pages of the book, the authors outline the progress of medical and scientific knowledge. They especially clarify some of the great themes about health and living conditions in the lower classes between eighteenth and nineteenth century. Industrialization problems brought new pathologies and doctors tried to propose remedies also against unhealthy countries, because they knew that hygiene issue was a social problem. The first part of the work proposes some updated considerations about Ramazzini and is a declared intention to place his work in a particular path in order to show the state of medicine before and after him. The second part introduces us to several protagonists, not only doctors, who examine specific aspects of the relationship between work and health in the nineteenth century Italian multifaceted reality. The book shows a presentation by Marco Geddes da Filicaia and an essay by Enrico Ghidetti. The complexity of the topics covered by the unquestionable expertise of the two authors is proposed as a valuable tool of knowledge in the history of occupational medicine.

Francesco Carnevale, Annotazioni al Trattato delle malattie dei lavoratori di Bernardino Ramazzini. De Morbis artificum Bernardini Ramazzini diatriba (1713), Con un saggio di Roberta Turchi, Edizioni Polistampa-Centro di documentazione per la storia dell'assistenza e della sanità fiorentina (Biblioteca di Medicina & Storia), Firenze 2016, pp. 662 (Euro 32,00)

The volume written by Francesco Carnevale about Bernardino Ramazzini and his *De morbis artificum* is truly original. As might be expected from one of the most qualified scholars in the history of workers' health, it shows a powerful and exhaustive study. Many previous studies, including the tireless work written by Pericle Di Pietro, have faced the historical importance of Ramazzini and there have been operations intended to republish his text, with considerable quality fluctuations among the various initiatives. Paying attention to the time and the cultural atmosphere in which Ramazzini lived, the medical historians wanted to understand the birth in him of such an interest about these issues. The volume *De morbis artificum diatriba* did not speed things up and represented a fairly isolated example, also destined to remain without followers for a long time. There were several editions but it was recognized in the strength of its pioneering arguments only from the nineteenth-century medicine, despite the many subsequent editions of *Diatriba*. Ramazzini was seen as a link between an *ad personam* medicine and a medicine towards socialization, that is thoughtful to man's needs in his life context. Only in the nineteenth century with Vincenzo Racchetti it would have been outlined a careful policy medicine which aimed to the prosperity of nations, and this led to the civil medicine carried out by Francesco Puccinotti, where we find the denunciation of social and economic factors as the cause that could favor the disease. Carnevale helps us to overcome some perplexities and his book offers us an Italian "compact" version, which followed

the Annotazioni. Bibliographic sources, a syllabus, an Index rerum notabilium, and the essay by Roberta Turchi are at the end of the volume which shows also a large number of selected images.

Librairie Clavreuil, 19, rue de Tournon, Paris, Catalogue hors séries n. 46 Automne 2016

Historians of medicine must pay attention to certain library catalogs offering antique texts of great interest for their research. Thus, we believe useful to point out this *hors séries* by a Parisian bookstore, and some of the issues, mainly in French, offering for sale, also in order to find a way about commercial valuation. Aristotele, *De historia animalium libri...*, printed in 1524 by Simon de Collins in Paris (12,000 euro). Jacques Dubois, *In Hippocratis et Galeni Physiologiae partem anatomicam Isagoge, à Jacobo Sylvio rei medicae apud Parrhisios interpreter Regio conscripta...*, appeared in the original edition by his brother in the same year of the death of Sylvio, Paris 1555 (1200 euro). The volume *De morbis contagiosis* was printed in 1578 in Paris by Julien Le Paulmier de Grentemesnil, a Protestant doctor coming from Cotentin in Normandy who was considered the founder of pomology (2000 euro). *Thesaurus sanitatis paratu facilis...* by J. Liebault, Paris 1577, which gather the texts of different authors. The volume of *Observations sur la maladie appelée peste ...* Paris 1800 (800 euro) by Assalini collects his observations during his service on Napoleonic army in Egypt. *Saggio di osservazioni e d'esperienze sulle principali malattie degli occhi* by Scarpa, in the original edition by Comino, Pavia 1801 (2500 euro). We notice an edition of *La Pharmacopée de Bauderon*, Lyon 1681 (450 euro) and Orfila, *Secours à donner aux personnes empoisonnées ou asphyxiées*, Paris 1818 (250 euro). The first French translation of the research and microscopic findings of Spallanzani, who refuted spontaneous generation, with Needham notes (Londres et Paris, Lacombe 1769) costs 500 euro. The original edition of the work of Johann Gottlieb and Friedrich August Walter (father and son), *Anatomisches Museum*, published in 1796 in Berlin, illustrated the collection that

was purchased in 1803 by the King of Prussia (2000 euro). *Observations anatomiques, tirées des ouvertures d'un grand nombre de cadavres, propres à découvrir les causes des maladies et leurs remèdes*, by P. Barrere'm here in the second edition, completed for the first time with plates, Perpignan 1753 (450 euro). There are also books for the historians of dentistry: *Réfutation d'un nouveau traité d'odontalgie*, anonymous, printed in 1773 in Geneva and written to criticize the work of P. Auzeby appeared two years before (850 euro); the volume *Nouvelle hygiène de la boucher ou traité complet des soins qu'exigent l'entretien de la bouche et la conservations des dents*, by O. Taveau, in the edition of Paris 1843, tied with *Précis sur le redressement des dents...*, by JMA Sange, Paris 1842 (650 euro); the work written by J. B. Gariot, *Traité des maladies de la bouche, d'après l'état actuel des connaissances en médecine et en chirurgie*, original edition, Paris 1805 (1000 euro); L. Laforgue, *L'art du dentiste ou Manuel des opérations de chirurgie, qui se pratiquent sur les dents...*, Paris 1802, with 53 figures about tools, teeth and dentures (1200 euro); *Nouveau traité théorique et pratique de l'art du dentiste*, by J. Lefoulon, Paris 1841 (250 euro). Surgery appears with P.-J. Roux, *Nouveaux élémens de médecine opératoire*, Paris 1813 (1200 euro), original edition and first work written by the celebrated surgeon, and with the eighteenth-century volume about lithotomy *Parallèle des différentes manières de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie*, by H.-F. Le Dran, Paris 1730 (750 euro). The work *Recherches sur les causes et l'anatomie des hernies abdominales*, by Jules Cloquet, Paris 1819, that the author had submitted for a competition, is linked with another text by Cloquet (*De la squelettopée*, 1819), with *Anatomie* by G. Breschet (Paris 1819) and with *Quelques considérations sur la squelettopée* by JA Bogros. This interesting anthology about the art of preparing the bones and assemble skeletons brings an autograph of Cloquet sent to his brother Hippolyte, who is a doctor too. As far as obstetrics is concerned we point out the French translation of the work by H. de Deventer, *Observations importantes sur le manuel des accouchements*, first edition, Paris 1734 (600 euro); the curious observations of P. Eram, who worked as an army surgeon in the Crimean War: *Quelques considérations pratiques sur les accouchements en Orient*, Paris 1860 (120 euro); but above all an edition by André

Levret, *Observations sur les causes et les accidents des plusieurs accouchements laborieux...*, Paris 1750, with the first description of forceps (500 euro). There is the original edition by Esquirol, *Des maladies mentales considérées sous les rapports Médicale, Hygiénique et Médico-légal*, Paris 1838, in two volumes, with very beautiful and original images in the atlas (3500 euro).

And we can not fail to mention *Introduction à l'étude de la médecine expérimentale*, by Claude Bernard, in the precious first run of the original edition (Paris 1865), which features a portrait (3500 euro). *Lettera intorno alla natura del caldo e del freddo scritta all'illustrissimo Francesco Redi* by Giuseppe del Papa, an Italian work, in the original edition, Florence 1674 (600 euro).

