Unijunior Bologna 2011-12:

Aldrovandi e i draghi: i mostri della scienza



(versione molto ridotta)

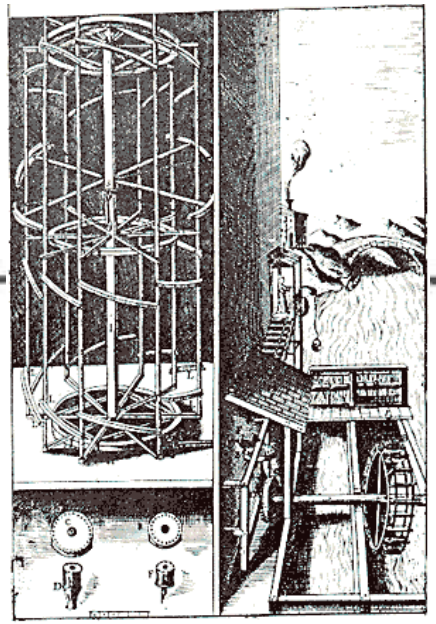






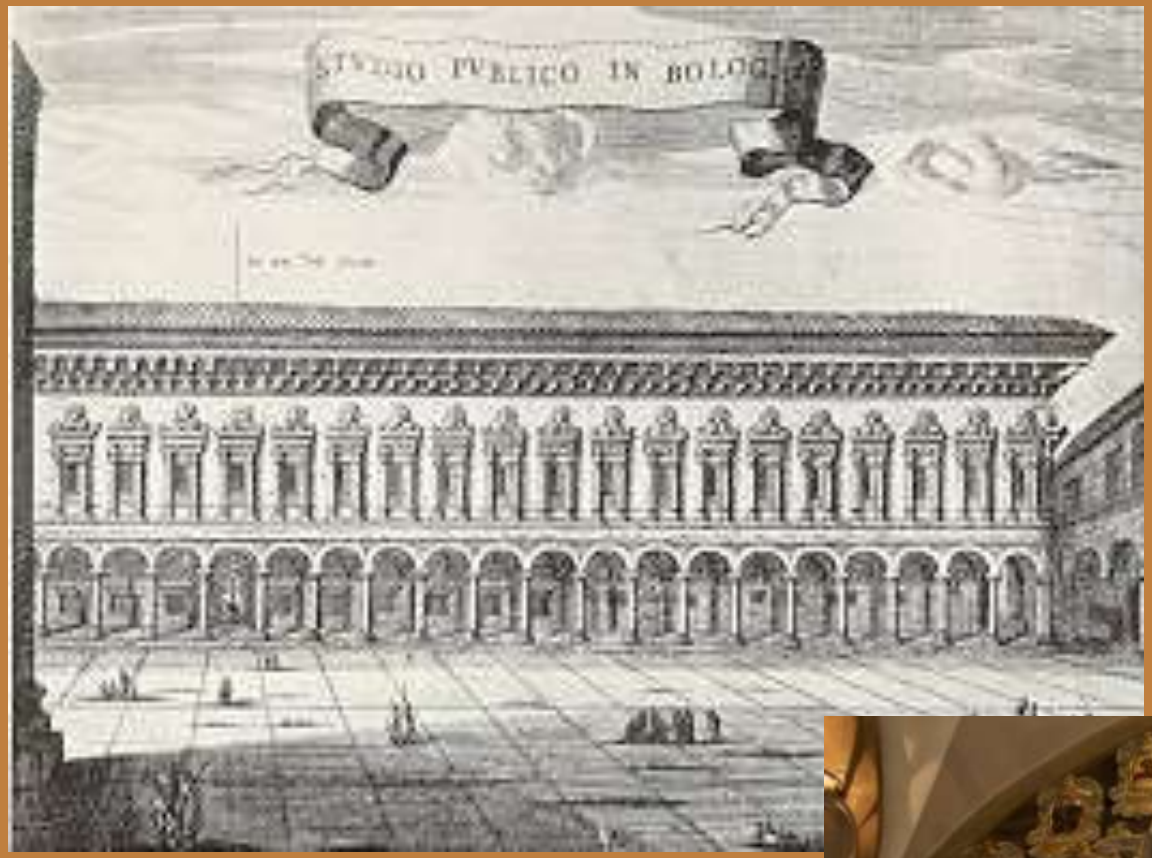
di Ariane Dröscher

Bologna nel ‘400





Lo *Studium* bolognese



L'Archiginnasio, costruito nel 1563 come prima sede unica









Ugo Boncompagni
1572: papa Gregorio XIII



Luca Ghini
(ca. 1490 – 1556)

- **crea le prime istituzioni ‘botaniche’:**

1. *Lectura Simplicium*;
2. Cattedra dei Semplici;
3. Orto botanico di Pisa

- **istruisce nelle tecniche ‘scientifiche’:**

osservazione,
raccolta sistematica,
creazione di erbari

- **è il primo ‘caposcuola’ nella storia della botanica:**

Odone, Cesalpino, Maranta, Petrollini, Anguillara, Aldrovandi, Falconer, Turner ecc.

Erbario di Aldrovandi
7.000 piante essiccate

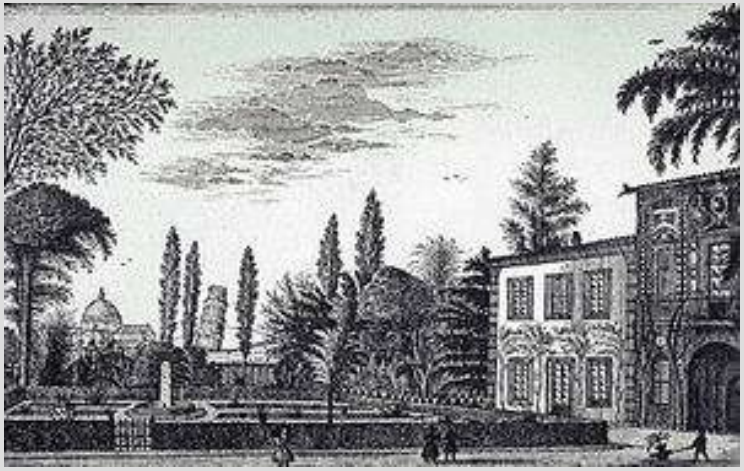


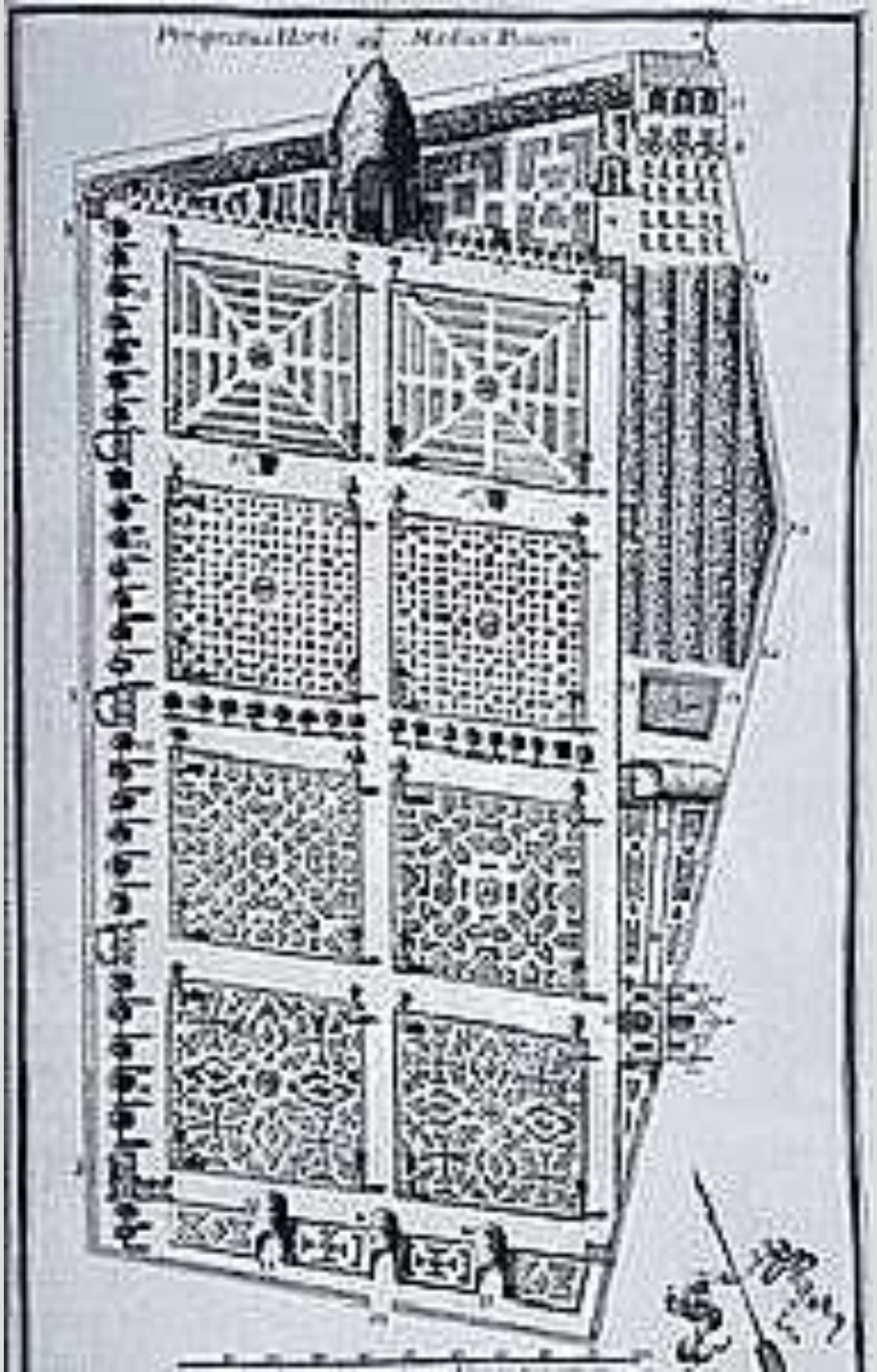
www.sma.unibo.it/erbario/erbarioaldrovandi.html

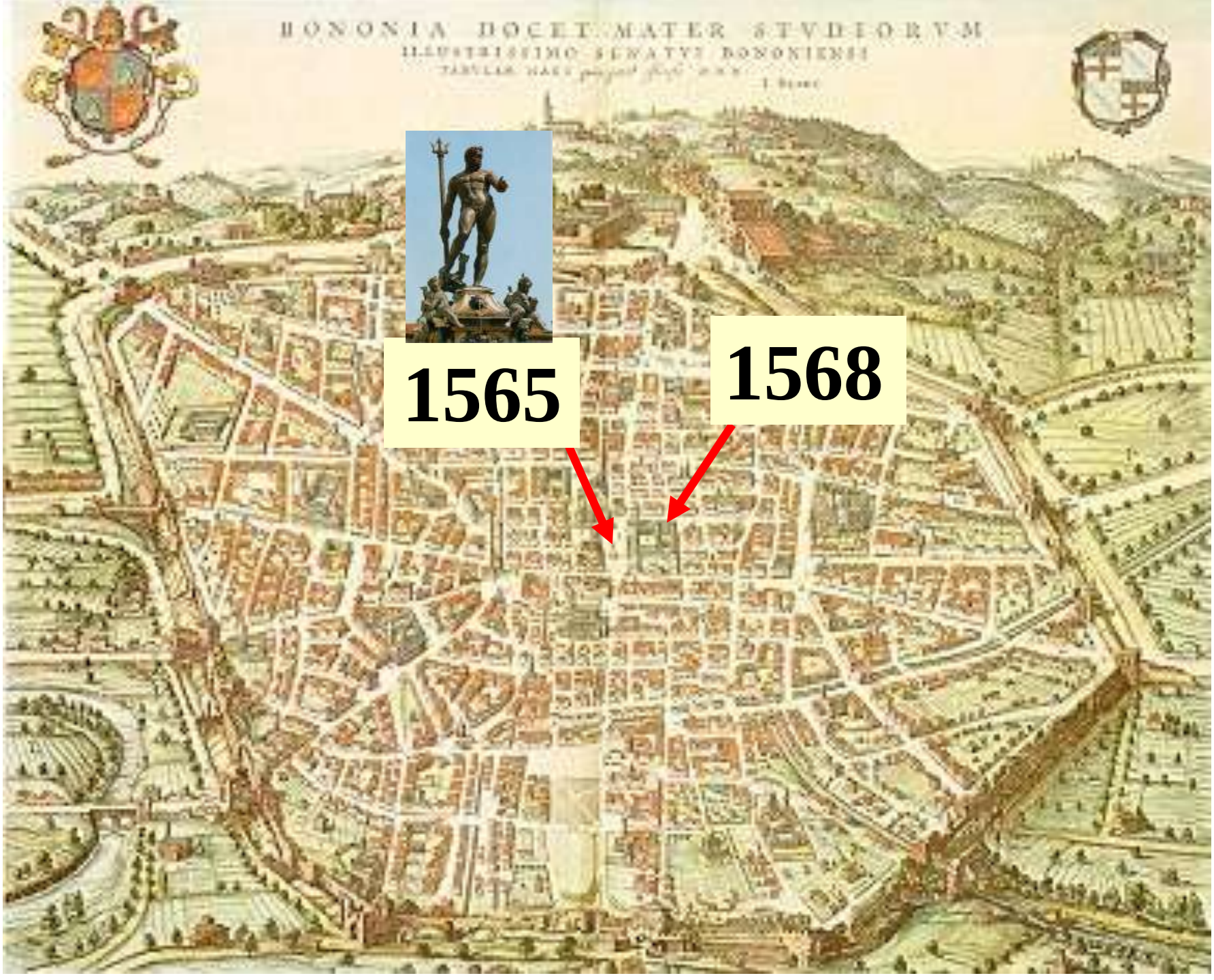


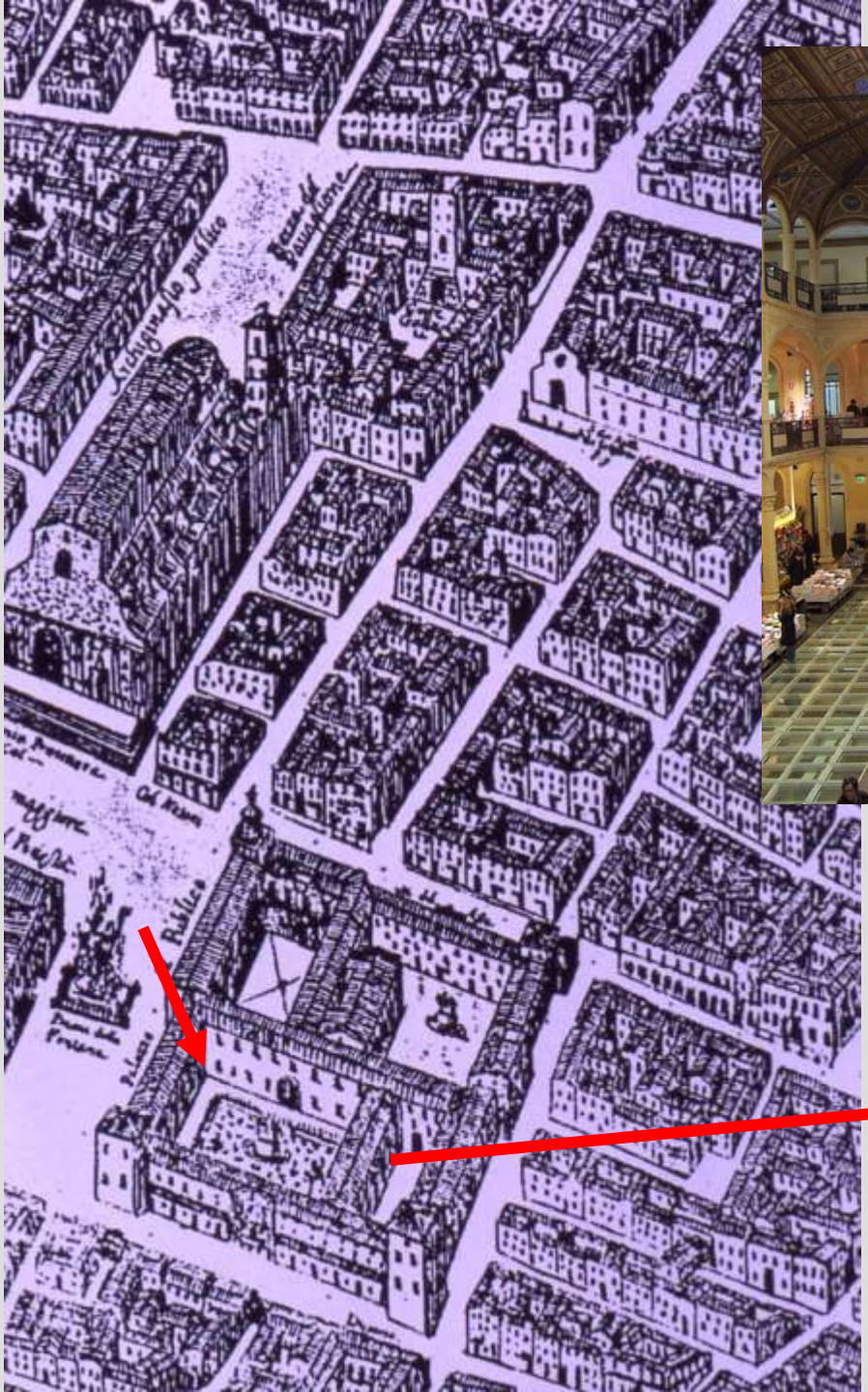
Hortus vivus

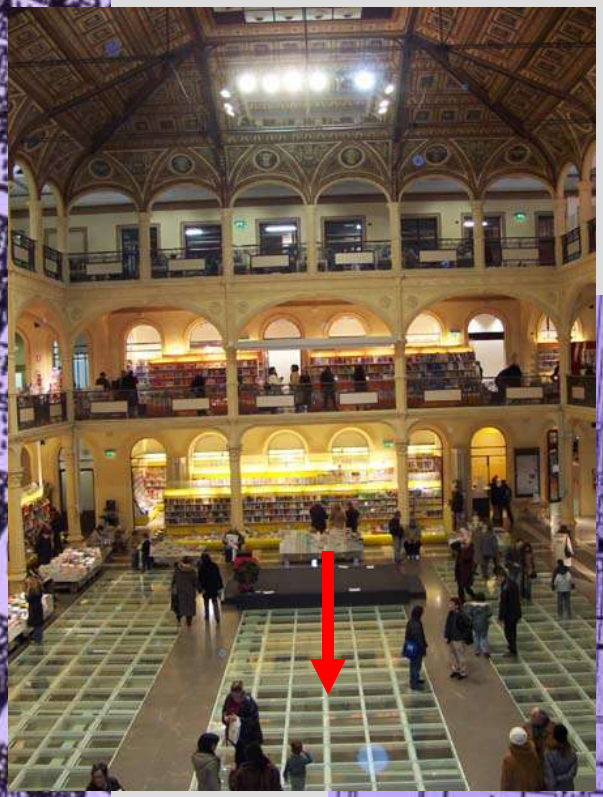
1545: Orto dei Semplici a Pisa

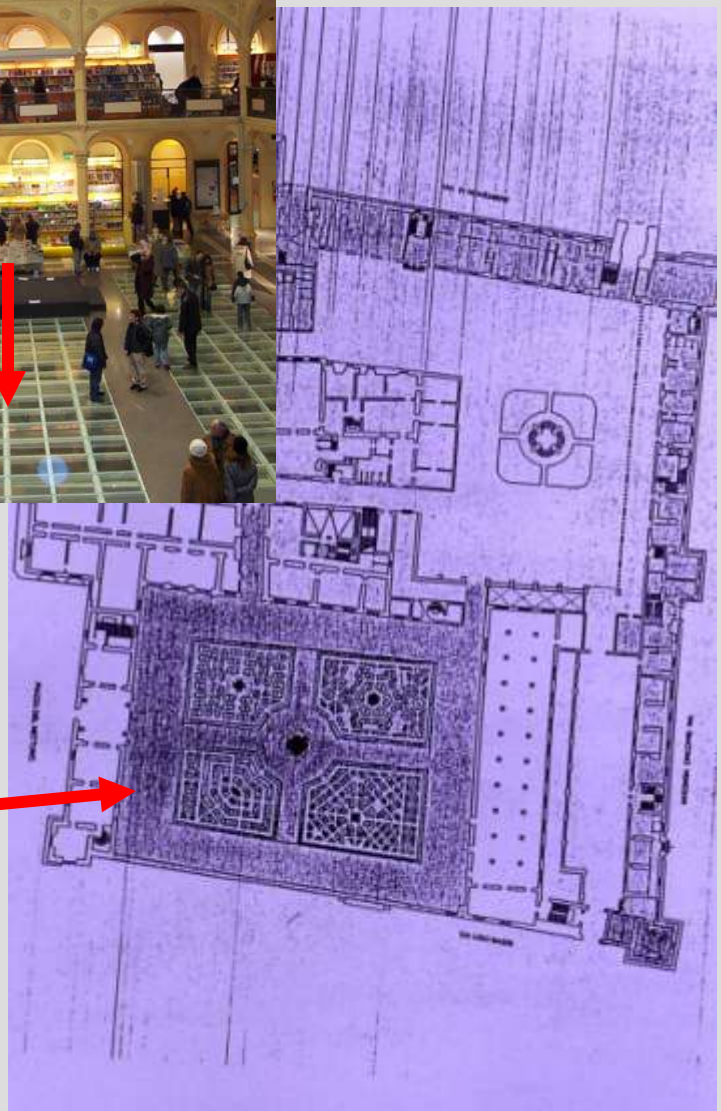





BONONIA DOCET MATER STVDIORVM
ILLVSTRISSIMO SENATVI BONONIENSI
1565
1568









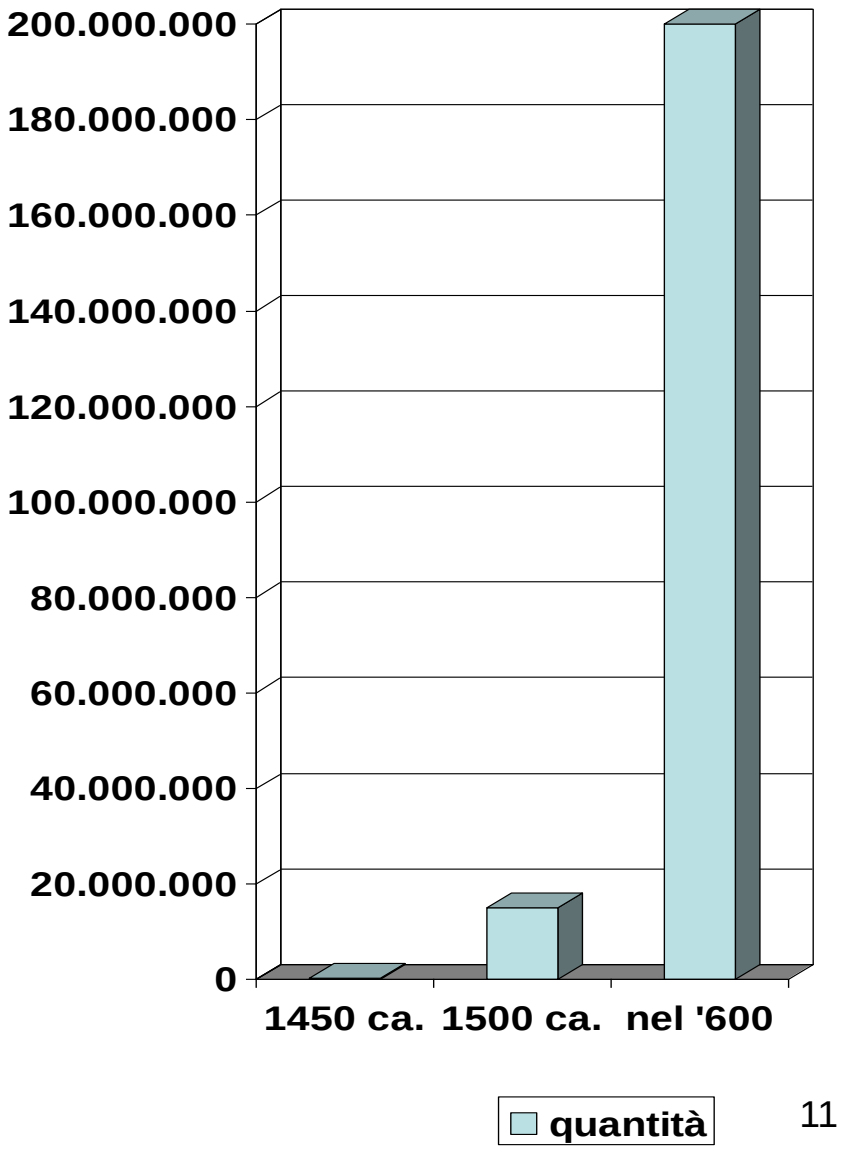
Johannes Gutenberg
(ca. 1400-1468)

con stampatello in mano

Testi in circolazione nella prima età moderna



tipografia del ‘500





Ulisse Aldrovandi

progetta un'enciclopedia di 360 volumi

1599-1603:

‘*Ornithologia*’







1602

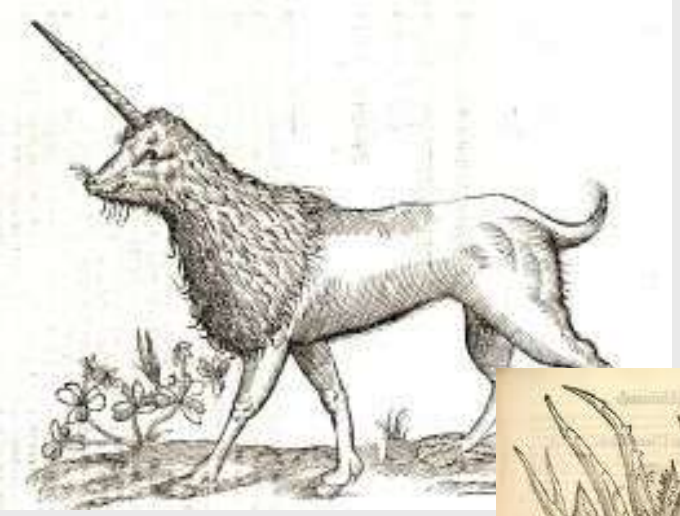
‘*De animalibus insectis*’





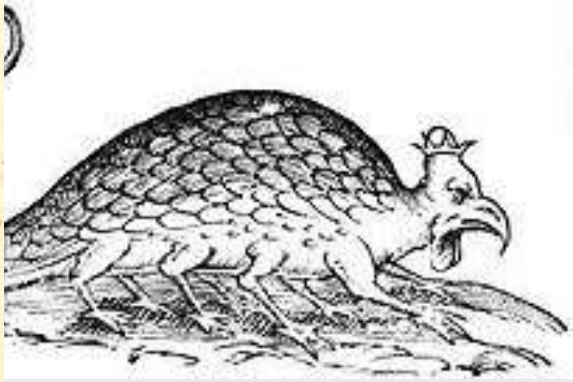
Ulisse Aldrovandi, *Monstrorum Historia*

[1642]



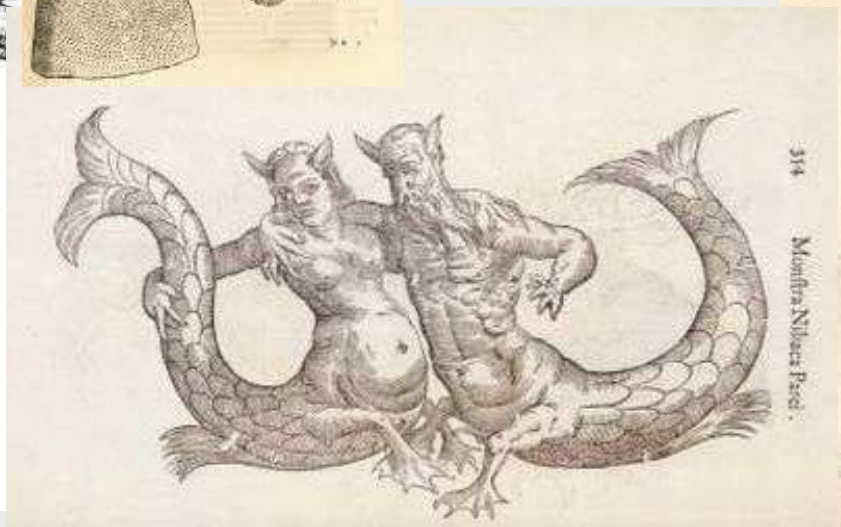
Cynocephali effigies.











I. Monstrum alatum, & cornutum instar Cacodæmonis.



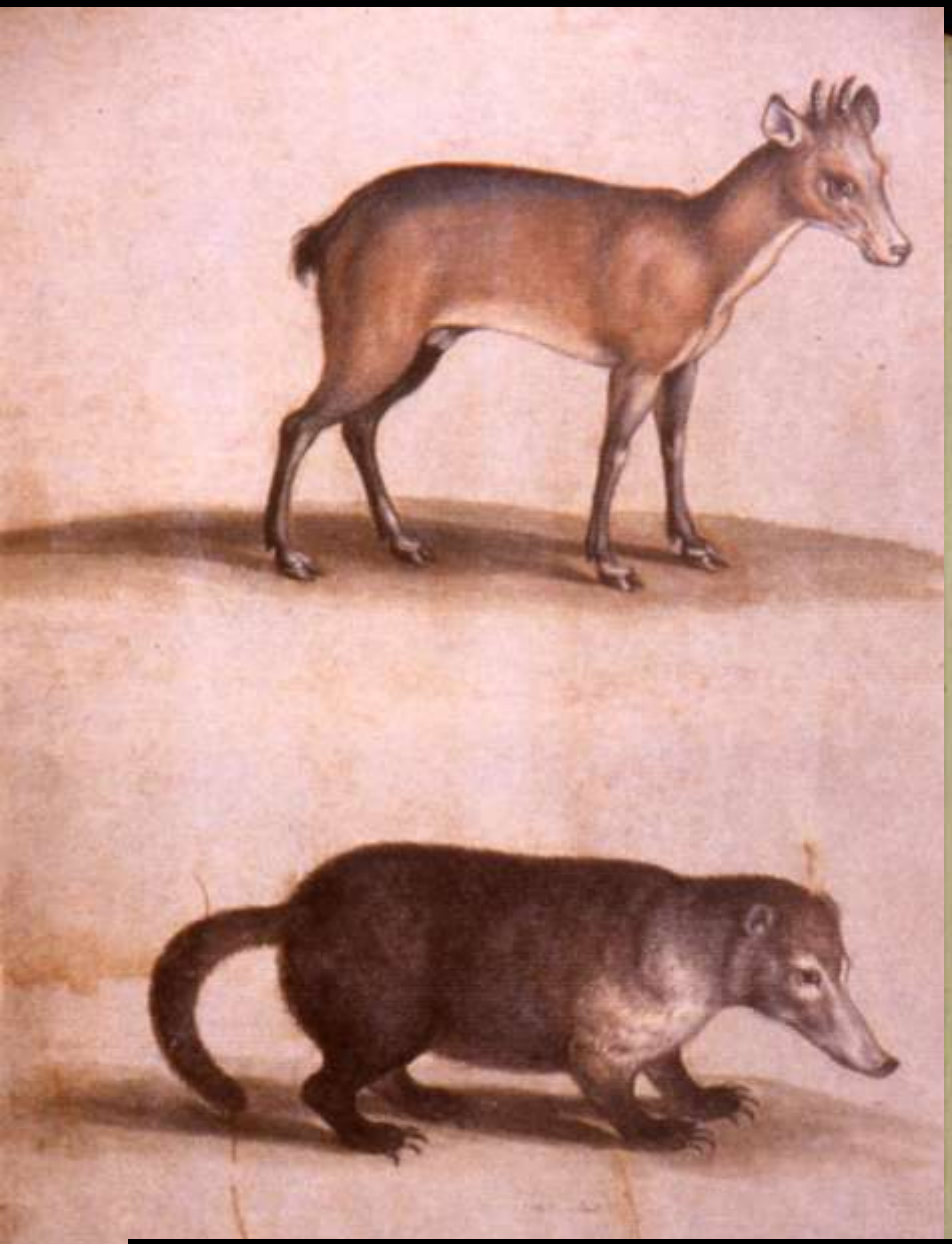
Museo di Aldrovandi, Accademia delle Scienze, Via Zamboni

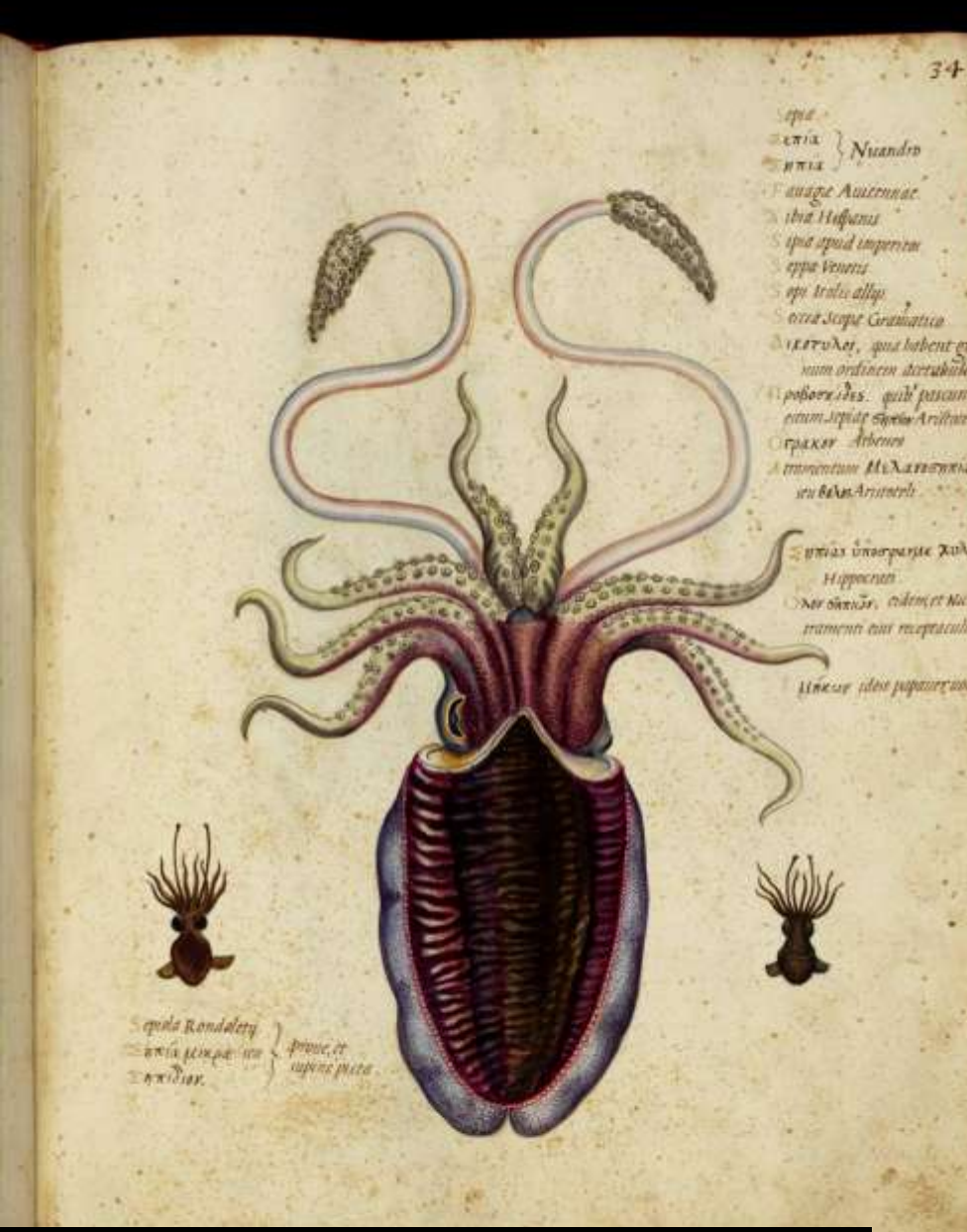
con (nel 1590) 18.000 “diversità di cose naturali”









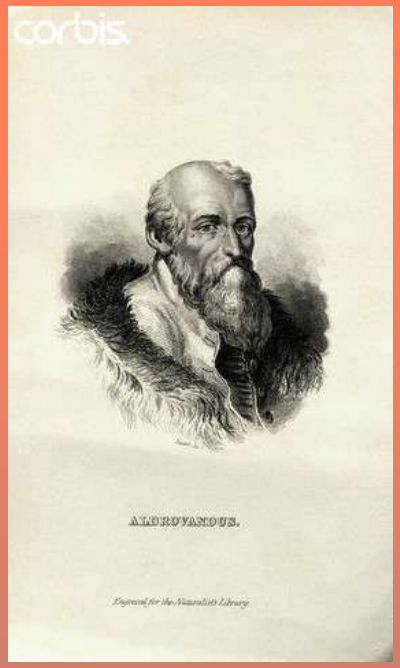


www.filosofia.unibo.it/aldrovandi





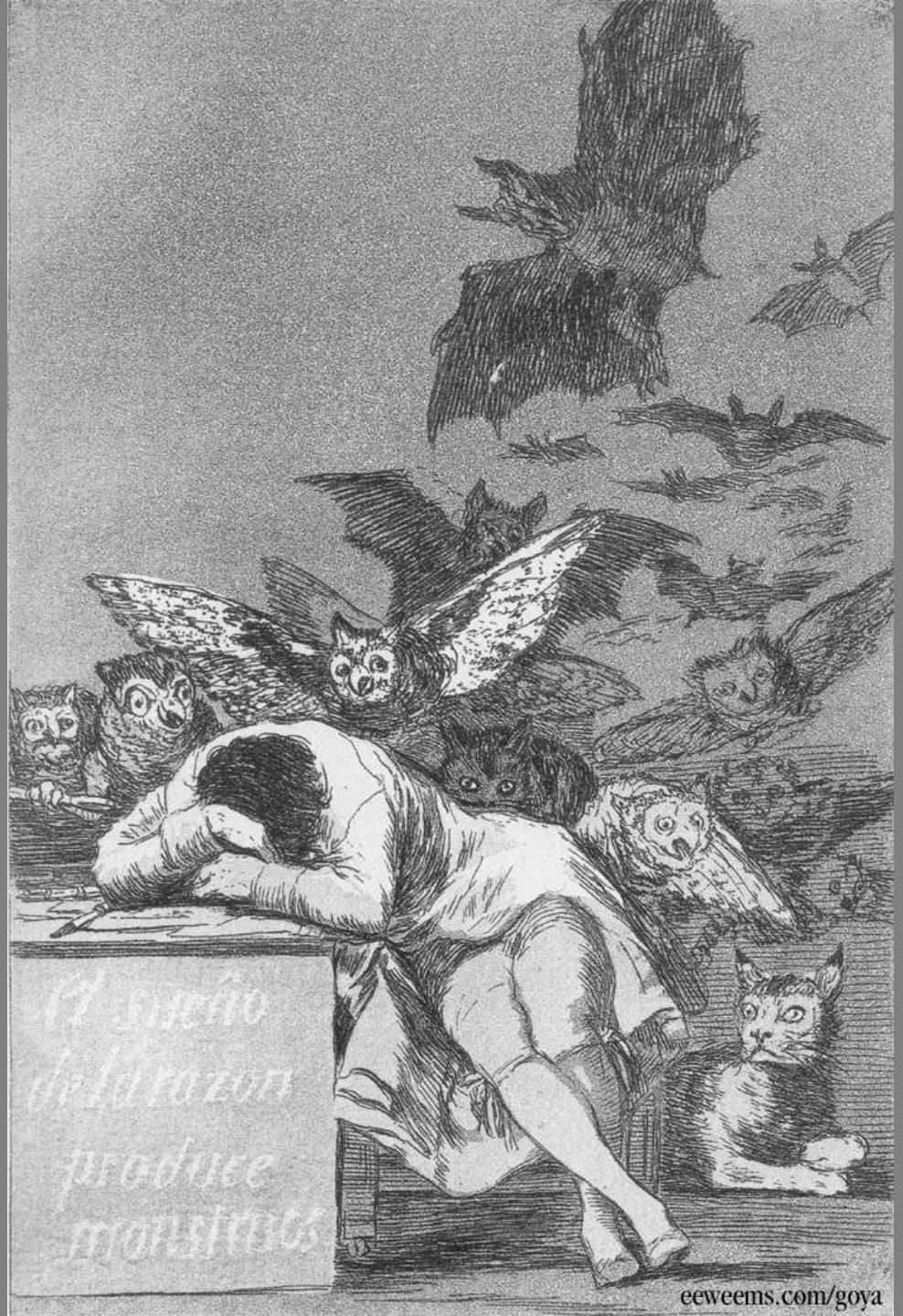




I mostri

1. ...della paura
2. ... dalle virtue magiche
3. ...reali (o quasi)
4. ...curiosi
5. ...artefatti
6. ...abnormi

I mostri della paura





La peste di Napoli (1656), 250.000 morti



Il sacco di Roma (1527)

La notte di San Bartolomeo (1572)





La caccia alle streghe

Brno





Sevilla

Valencia




OGM e nucleare?
NO
preferisco vivere!


GENETICALLY
MODIFIED
BEANS

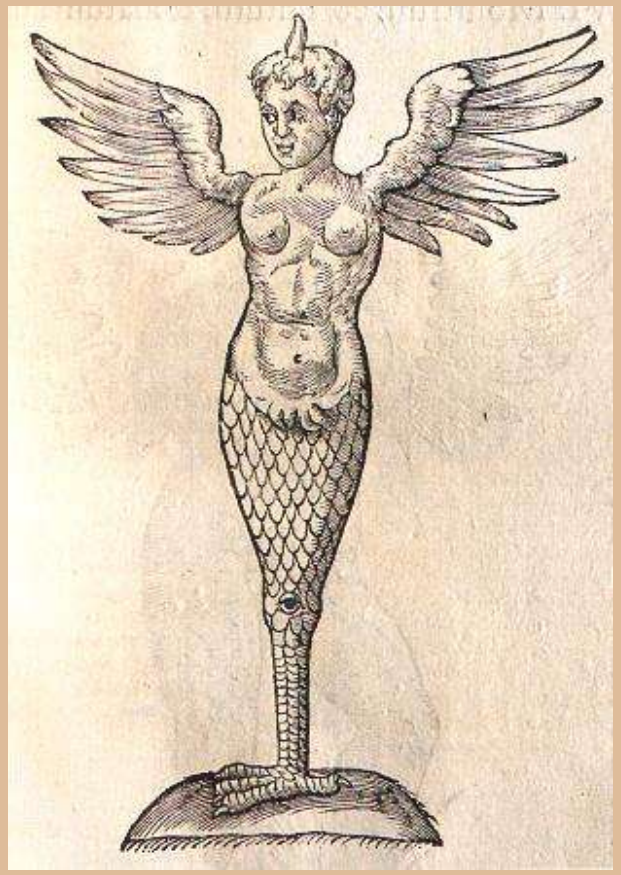

NO agli esperimenti genetici
GREENPEACE



“Monstra” che mostrano qualcosa o avvertono

Strano pesce catturato l’8 novembre 1615 in Danimarca e donato al re

Il „mostro di Ravenna“
1512

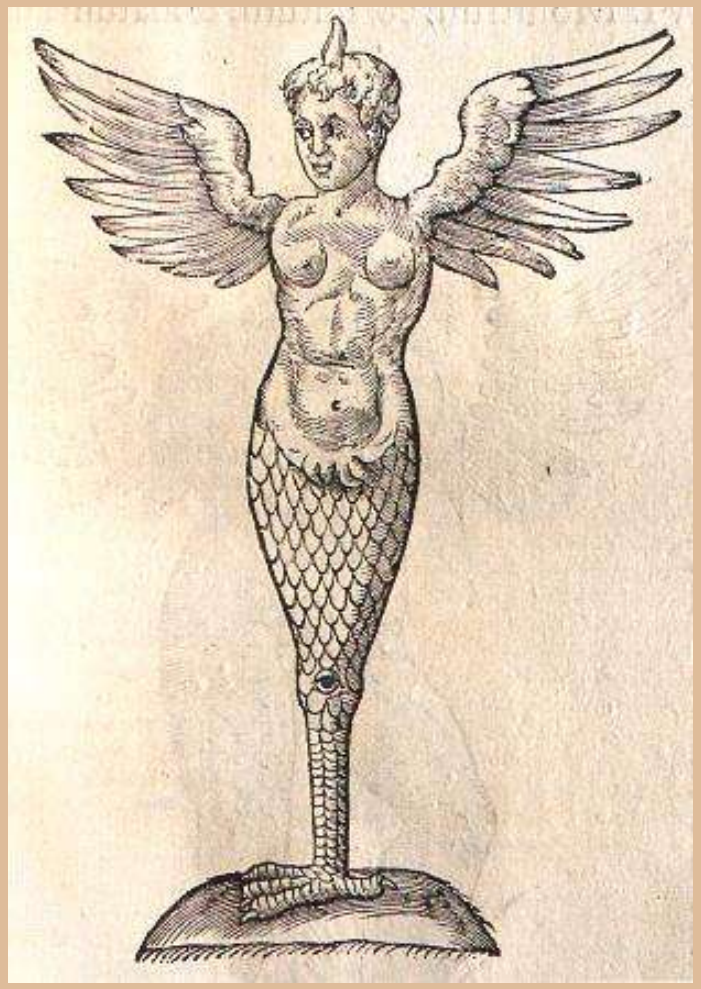




1512: La battaglia di Ravenna



Museo delle cere anatomiche “Luigi Cattaneo” (via Irnerio, Bologna)

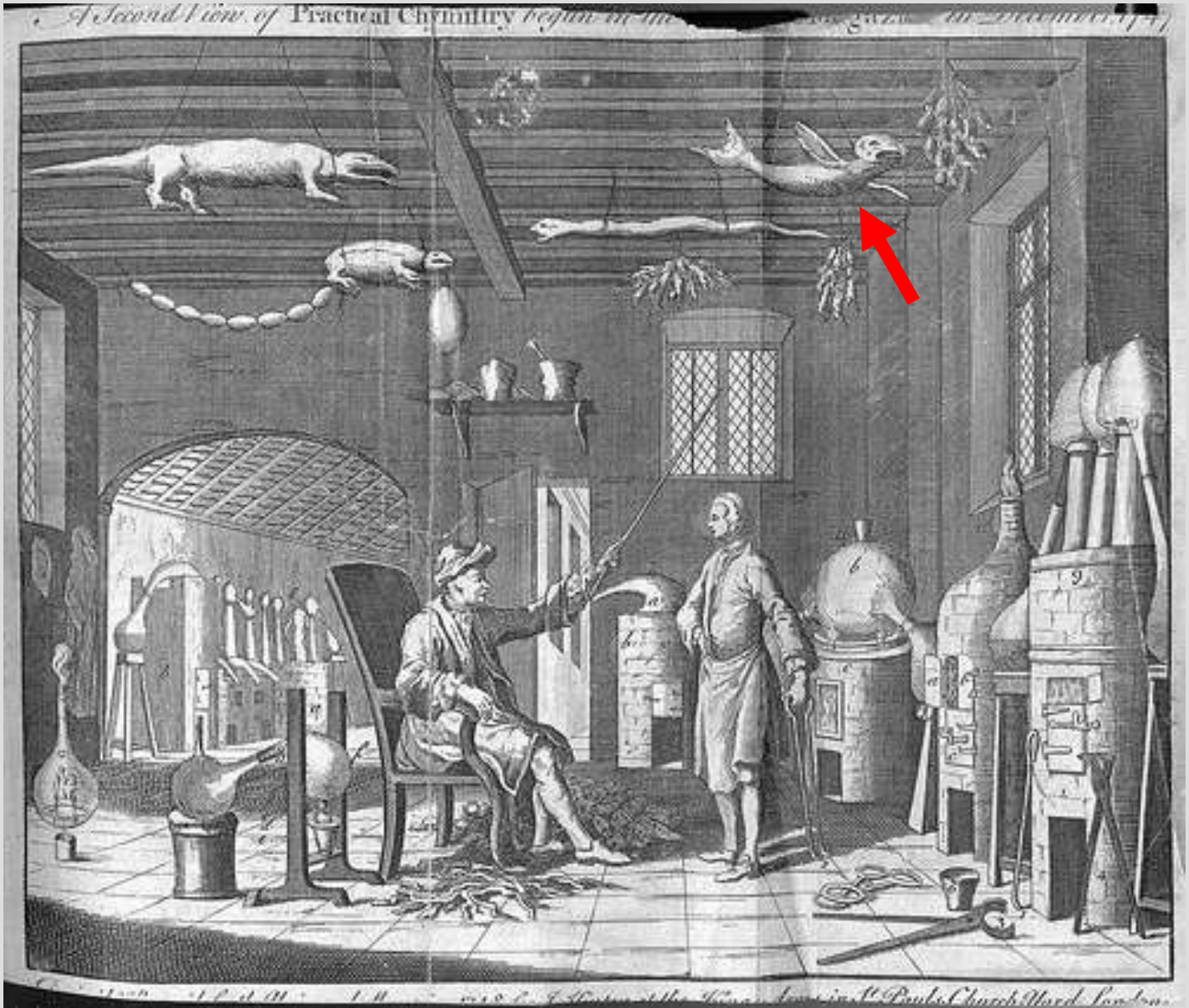




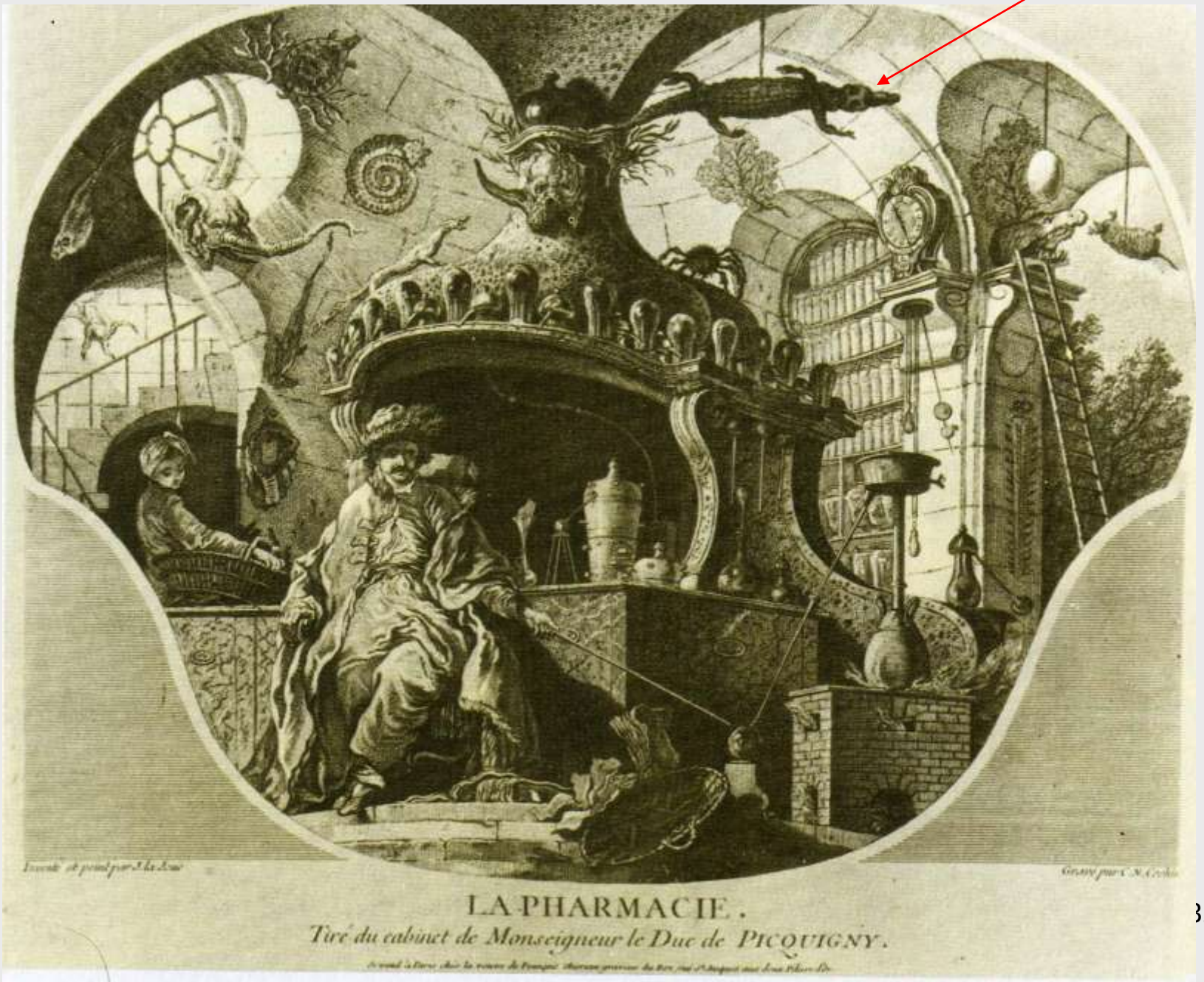


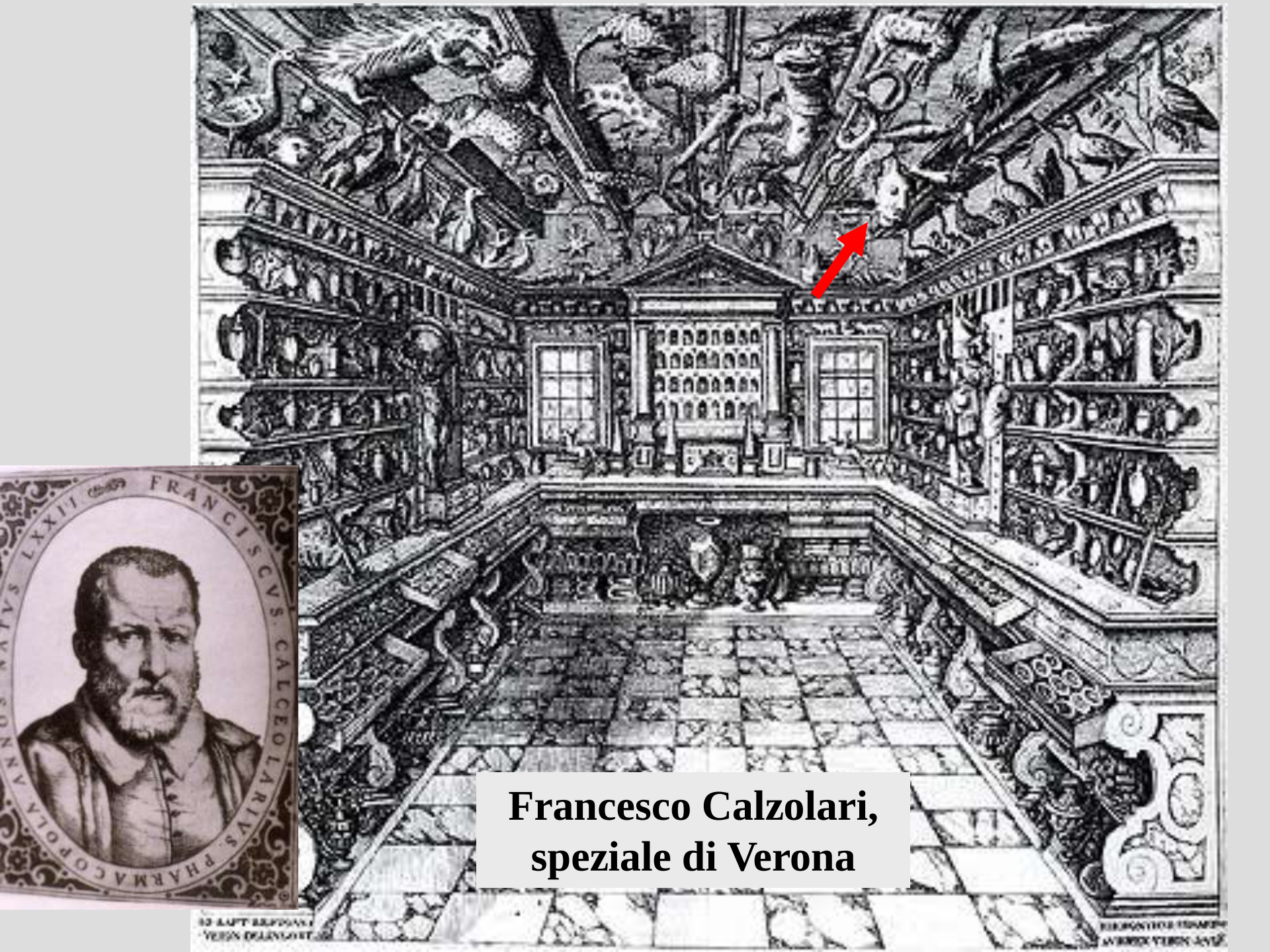
1572: ‘Draco bononiensis’

I mostri dalle virtue "magiche"



Gabinetto del duca di Picquigny





Francesco Calzolari, speziale di Verona

I mostri reali (o quasi)



1492: Scoperta dell'America



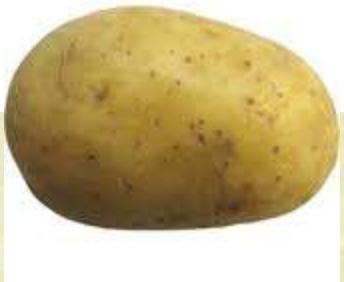
Mappamondo del '400



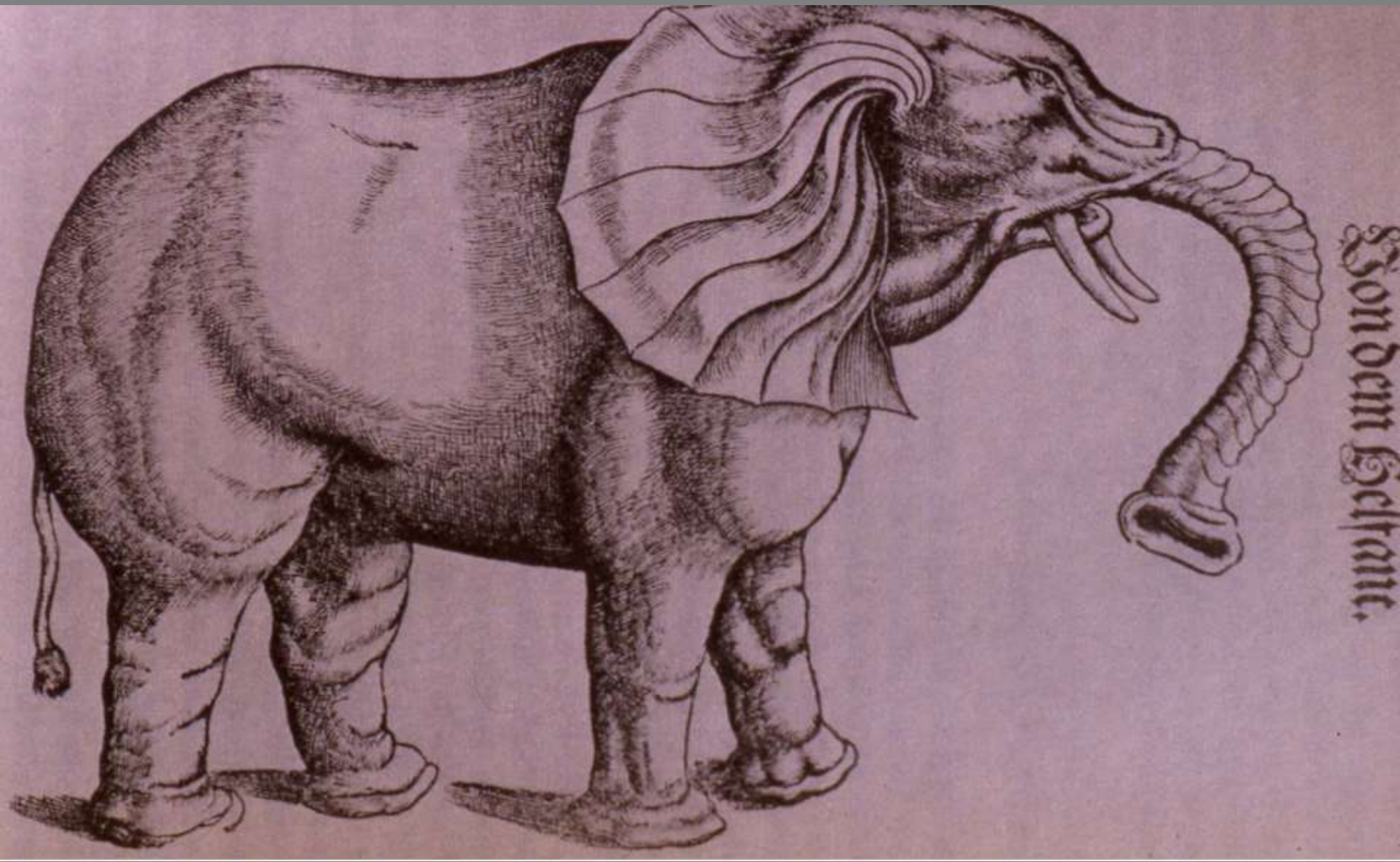
Carta di Ortelius, 1579

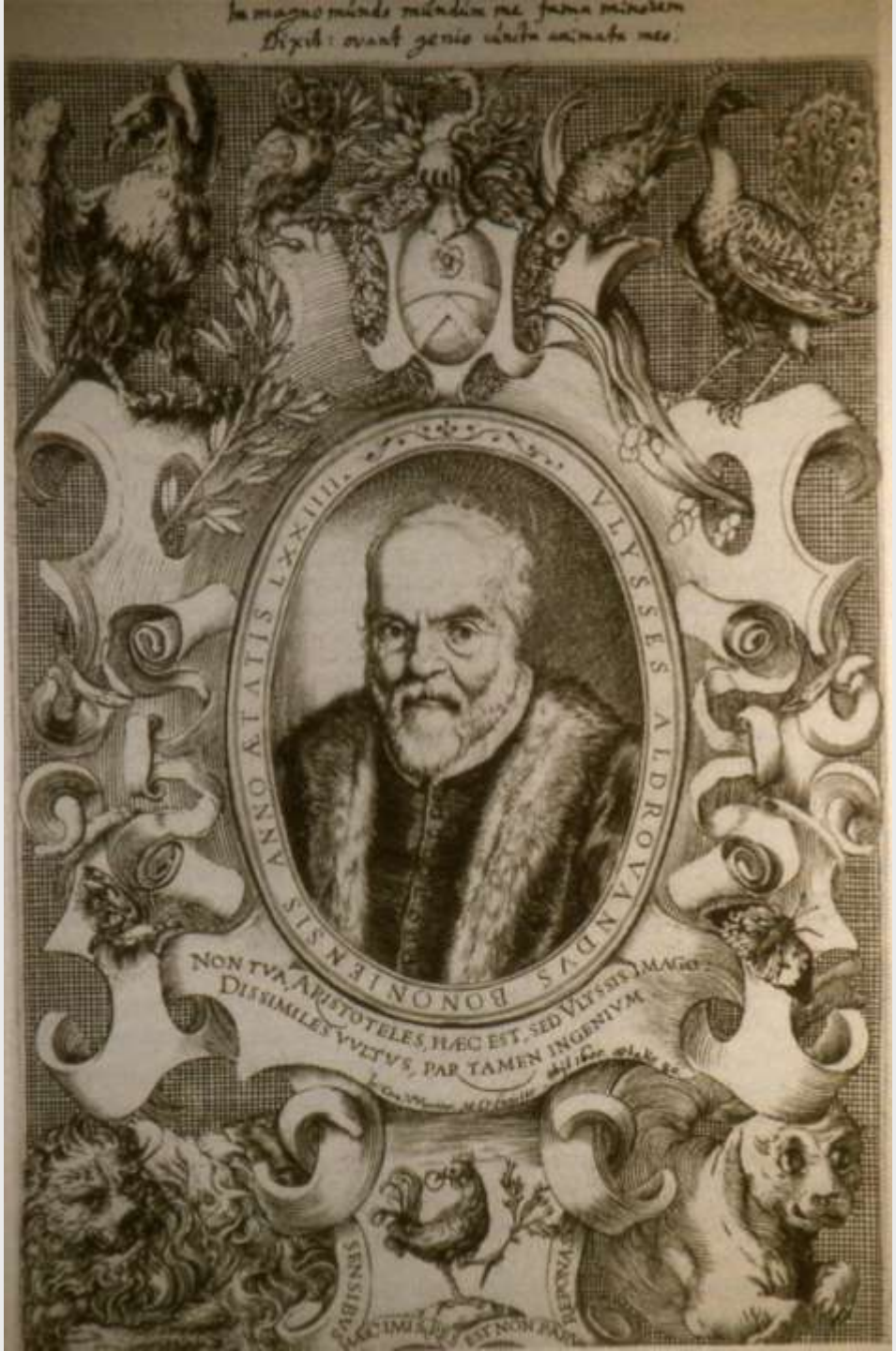

Visit MEXICO






Goldöpffel. Pomaaurca.
Bestallt.


Von dem Helffant.

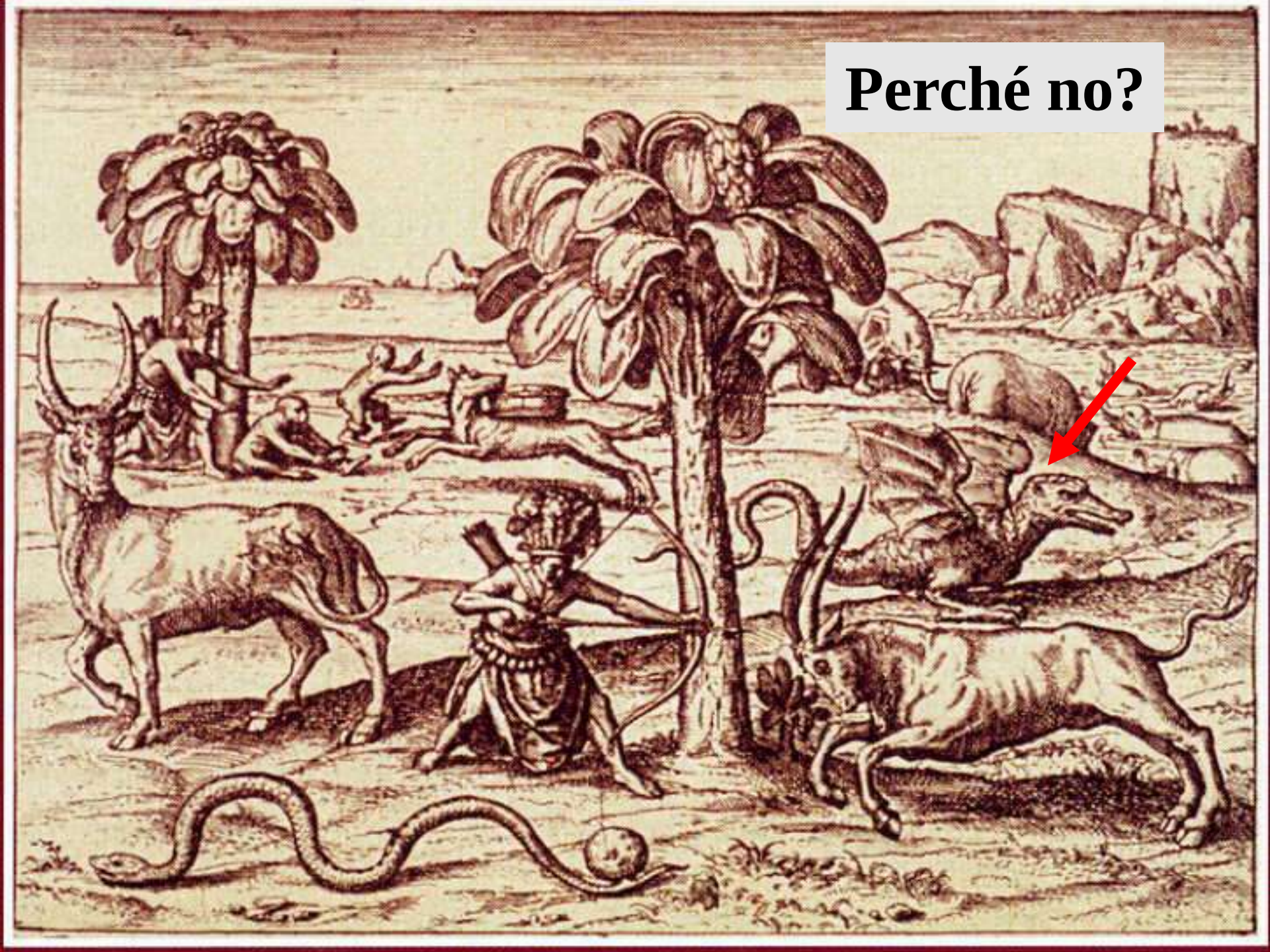


Ulisse Aldrovandi,

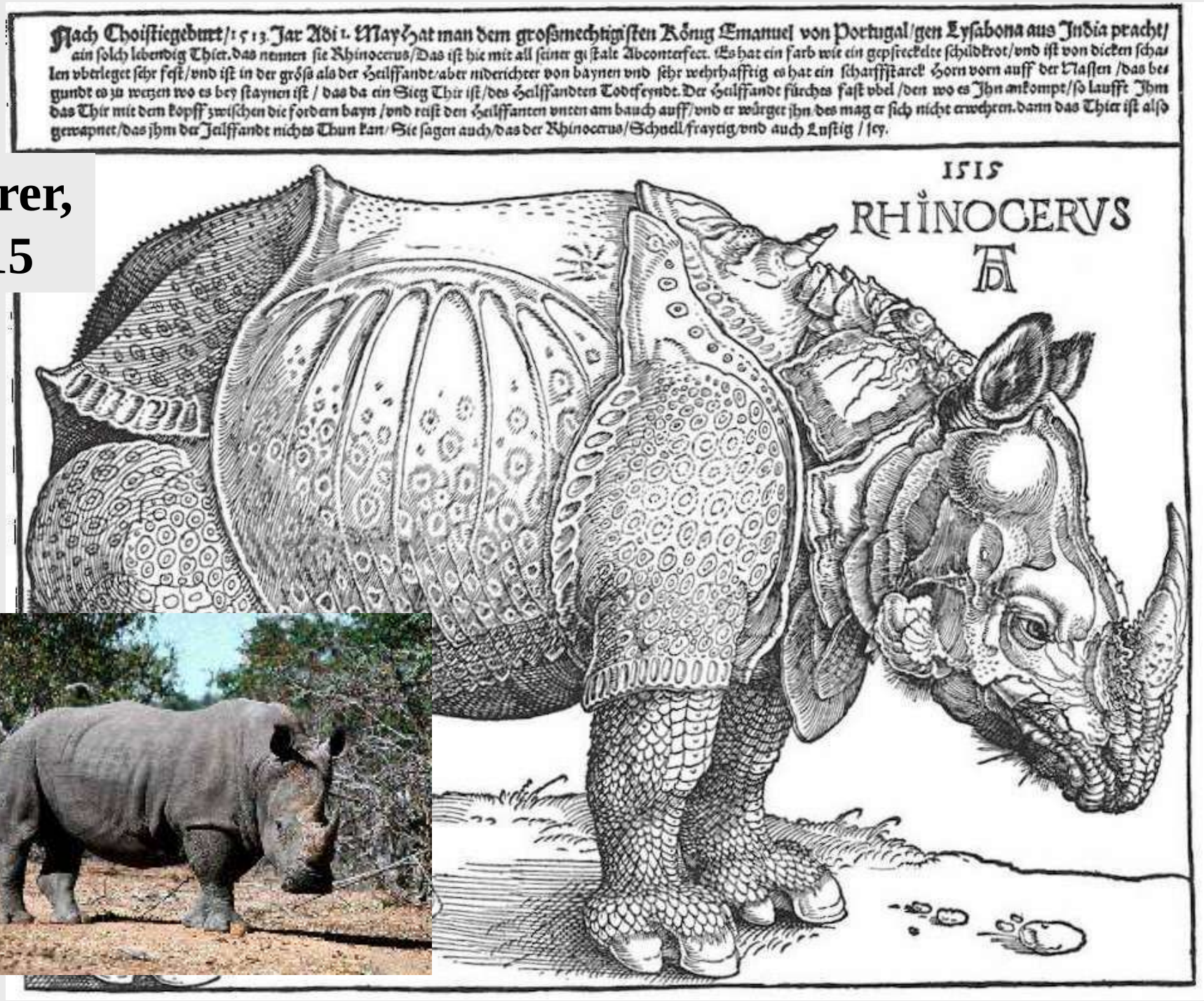
“il nuovo Aristotele”,

vuole raccogliere *tutto*,

proprio tutto


Perché no?

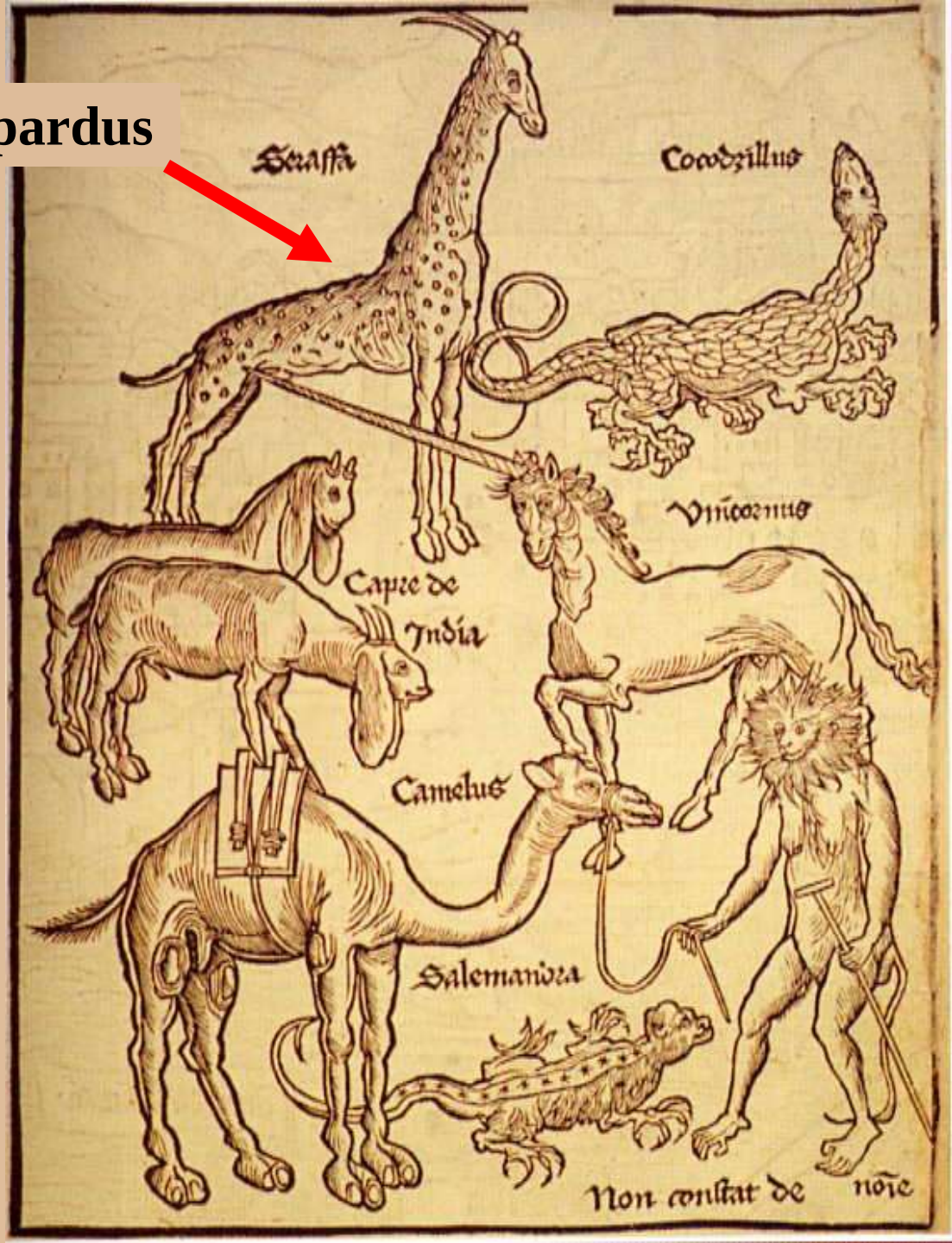
Dürer, 1515


Nach Choistiegeburt/1513 Jar Adi 1. May Hat man dem großmechtigisten König Emanuel von Portugal/gen Lysabona aus India pracht/ ain solch lebendig Thier. das nennen sie Rhinocerus/Das ist hie mit all seiner gestalt Abconterfect. Es hat ein farb wie ein gepfleckelte schildkrot/vnd ist von dicken schalen vberleget sehr fest/vnd ist in der größ als der Helffandt/aber niderichter von baynen vnd sehr wehrhafftig es hat ein scharffstarck Horn vorn auff der Nasen /das begundt es zu wetzen wo es bey staynen ist / das da ein Sieg Thir ist/des Helffandten Todtfeyndt. Der Helffandt fürchts fast vbel /den wo es Ihn ankompt/so laufft Ihm das Thir mit dem kopff zwischen die fordern bayn /vnd reist den Helffanten vnten am bauch auff/vnd er würget ihn des mag er sich nicht erwehren. dann das Thier ist also gewapnet/das ihm der Helffandt nichts Thun kan/ Sie sagen auch/das der Rhinocerus/Schnell/fraytig/vnd auch Lustig / sey.
1515
RHINOCERVS
AD

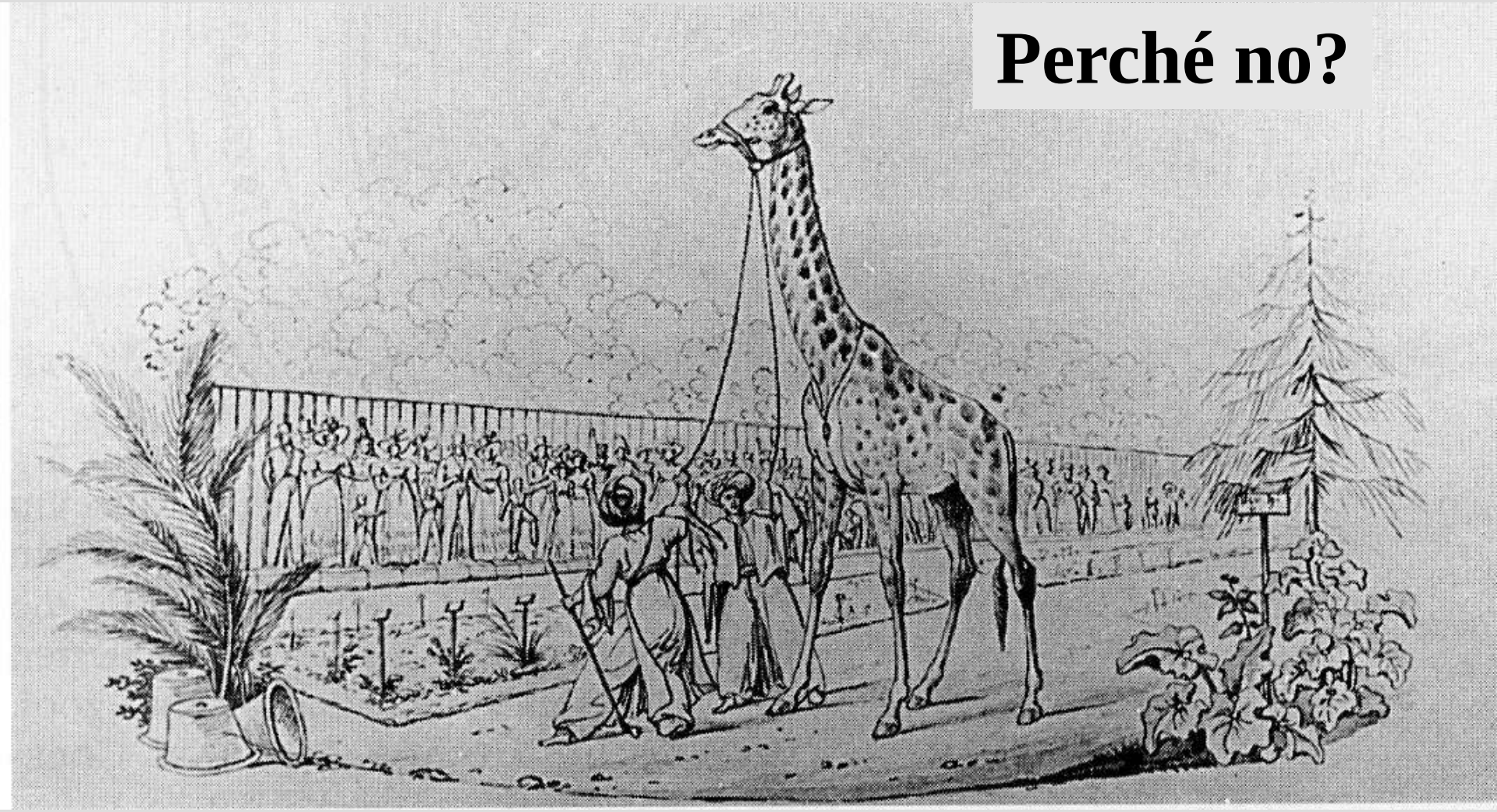
Bernhard von Breydenbach,

Opusculum sanctarum peregrinationum…,

1486



Perché no?

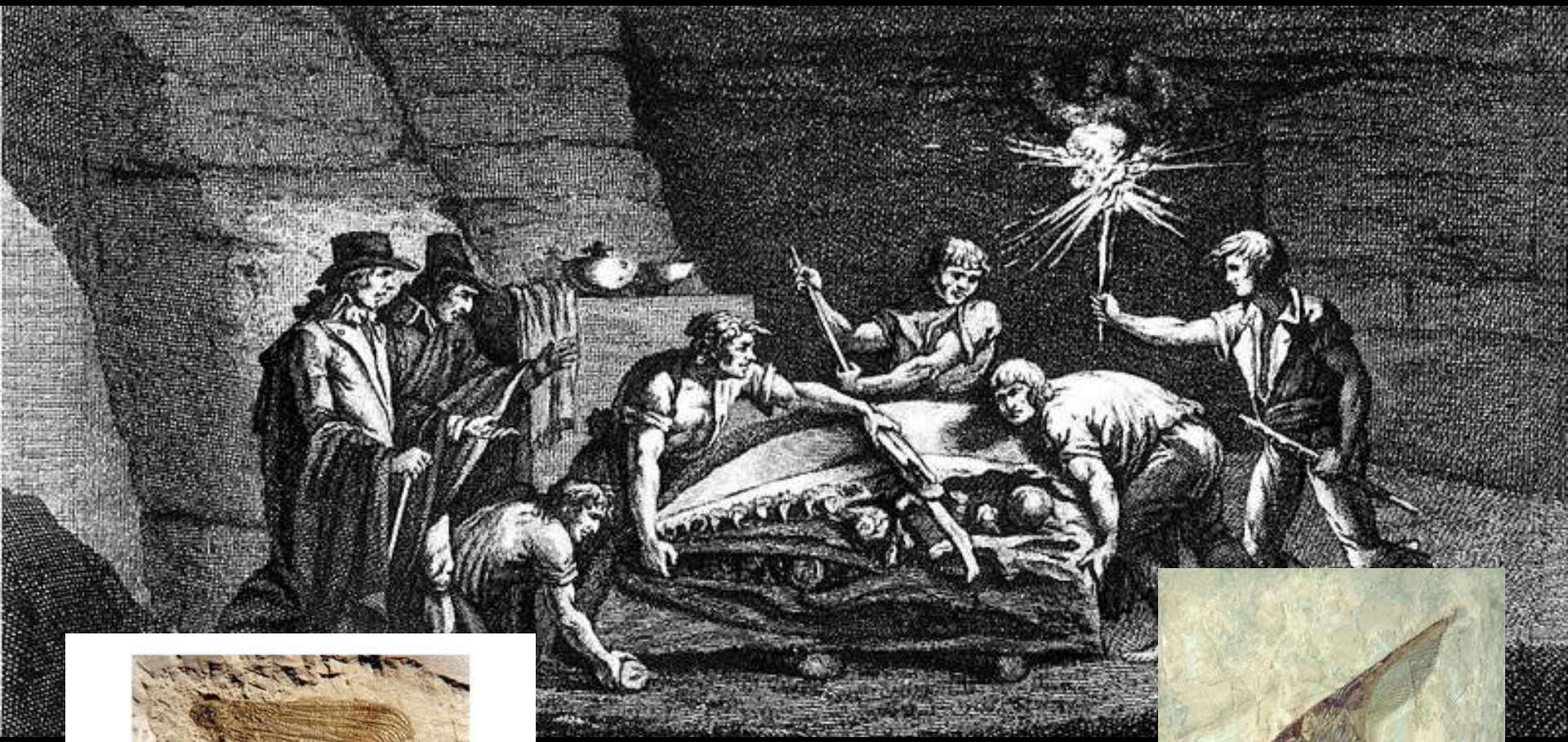


La prima giraffa vista viva in Europa in età moderna fu regalata nel 1827(!) dal vicere dell'Egitto Mehmet Ali al re di Francia

Perché no?



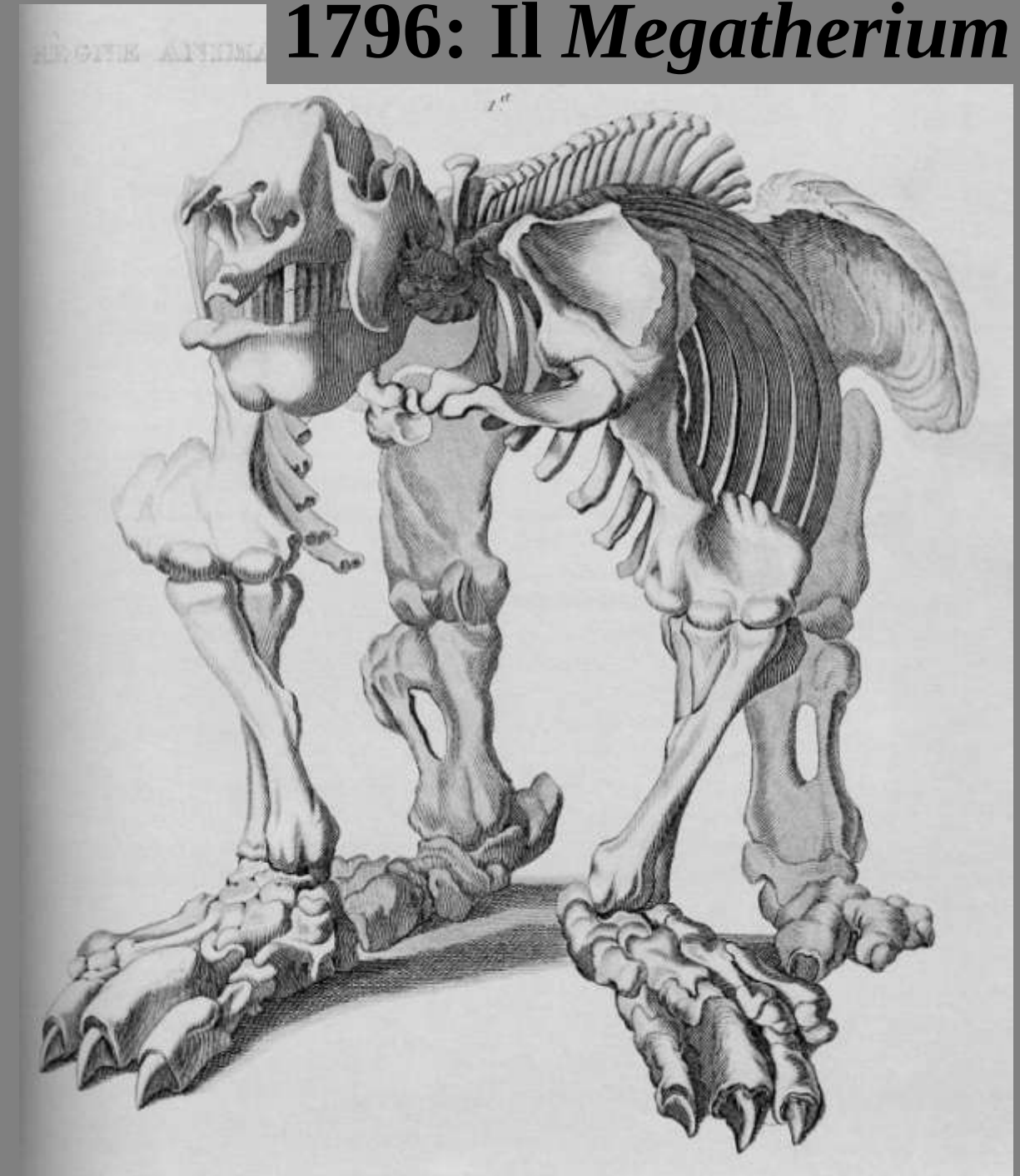

Perché no?



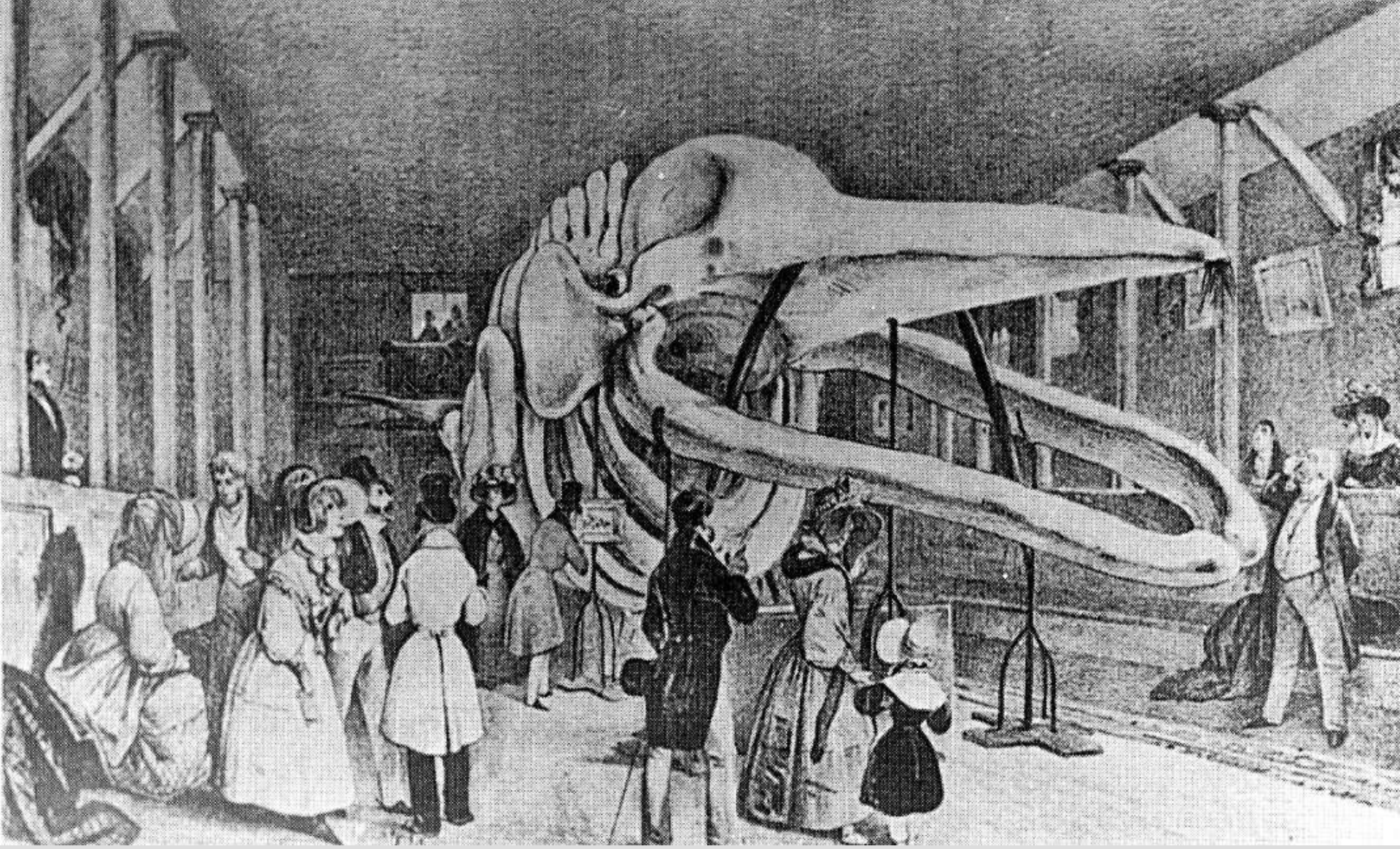




1796: Il *Megatherium* di Cuvier



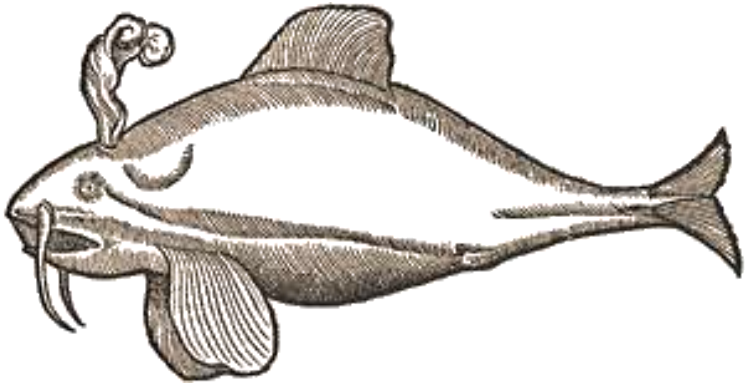




Esposizione delle ossa di una balena nel Museo di Parigi, 1830 ca. (cioè 230 anni dopo Aldrovandi)



Caspar Schott, 1662



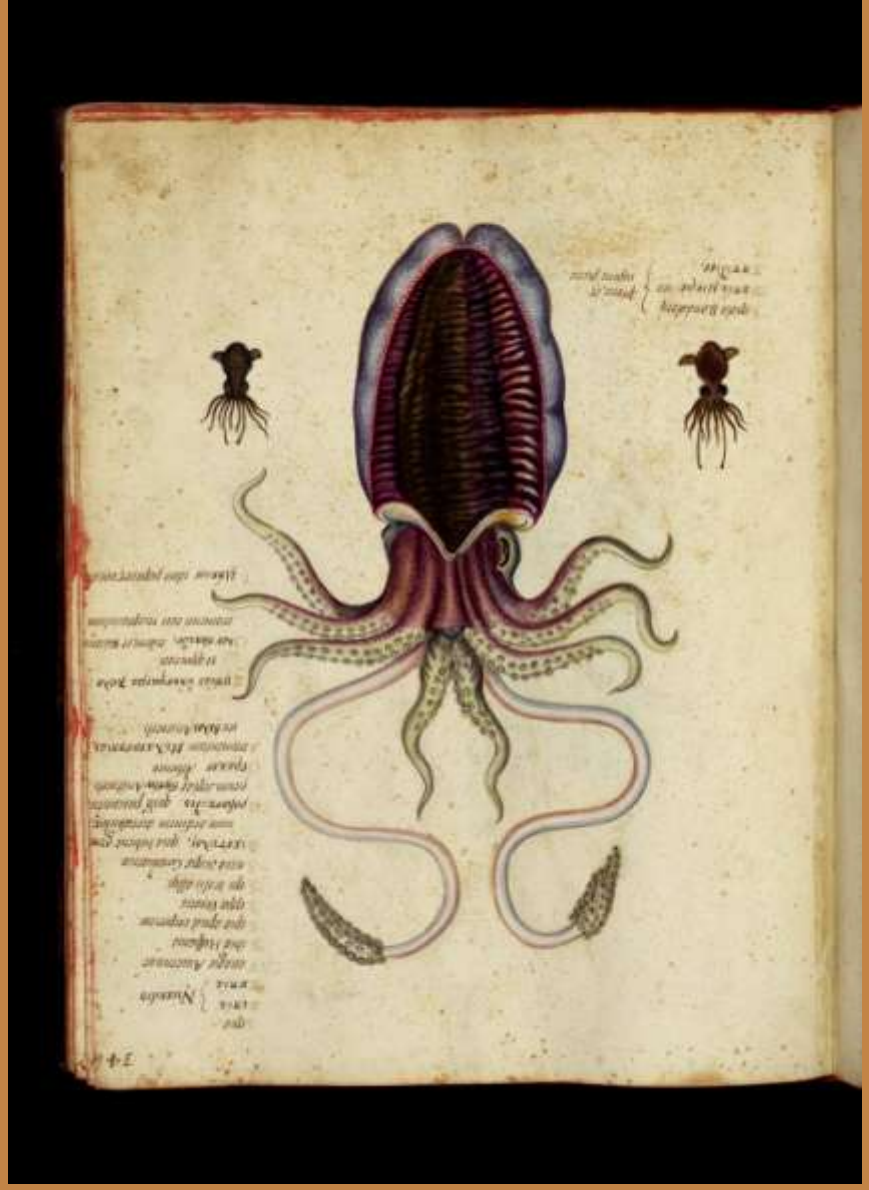
Gesner



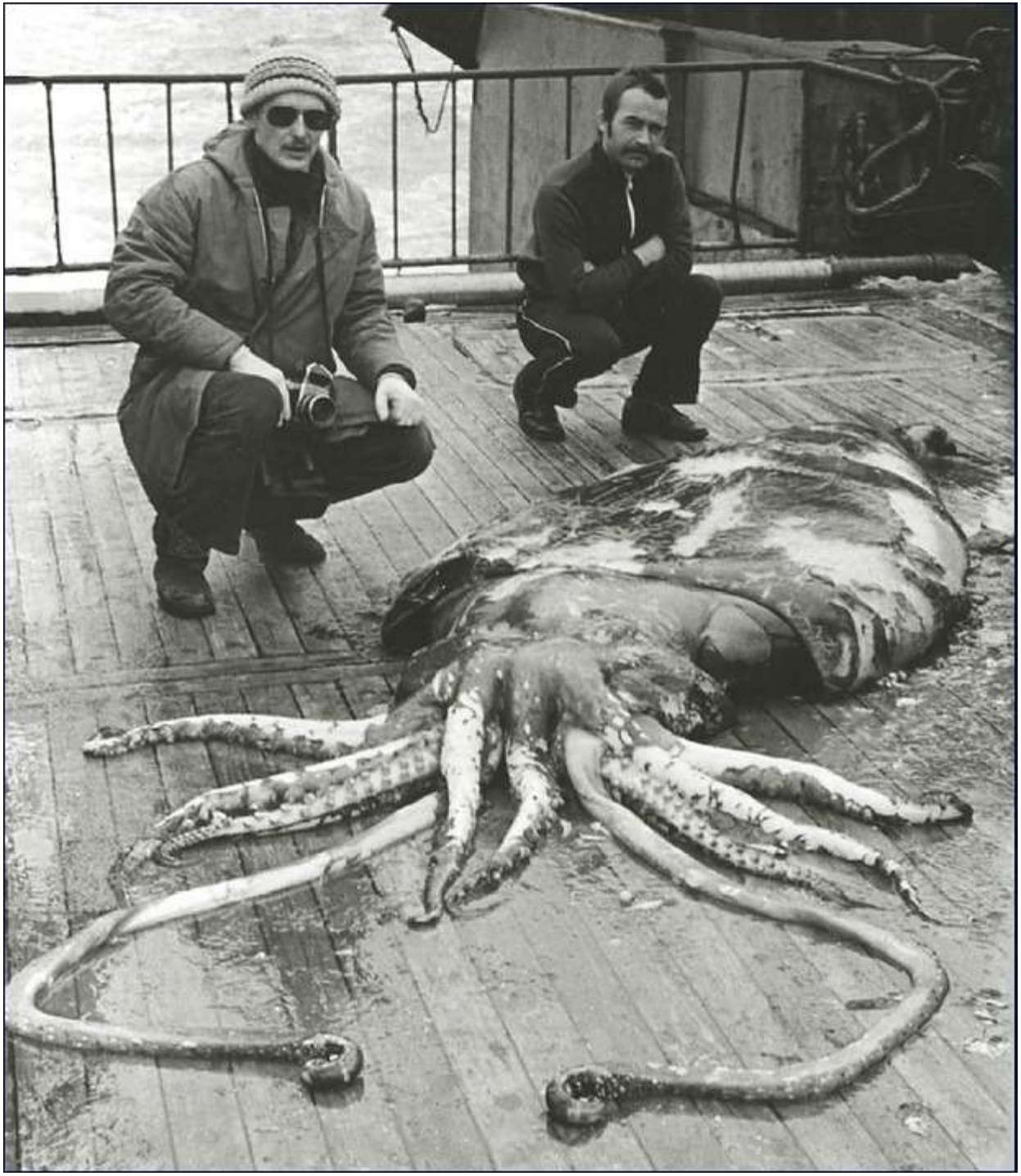
Pierre Belon, 1555



pura **fantasia?**



esattamente **reale?**







I mostri curiosi



Museo di Ferdinando Cospi (Bologna)


IMPERATO DEL MVSEO DI
FERRANTE IMPERATO



Museo di Levinus Vincent (1658-1727)

Σαρκὶ τὸν σκιεινὸν πικρὸν ἐνείσα χόλον
Ἠέλιος χήρωσεν· ἴδε· ὡς τὰ κατ' αἰθέρα λεύσσων,
Τὸν ποσὶν ὐκ ἰδαλέῳ πῆμα κυλινδόμενον.

30

DE DRACONE.

40

50

A.

DRACO vocabulum est Græcum à Latinis vsurpatum, quod aliquando pro quouis ser-
pente sumitur præcipuè apud Græcos & Poëtas, siquidem eadem videtur vtriusque 60
nominis apud Græcos ratio. Draconem enim παρὰ τὸ δέρκεσθαι, id est, à cernendo di-

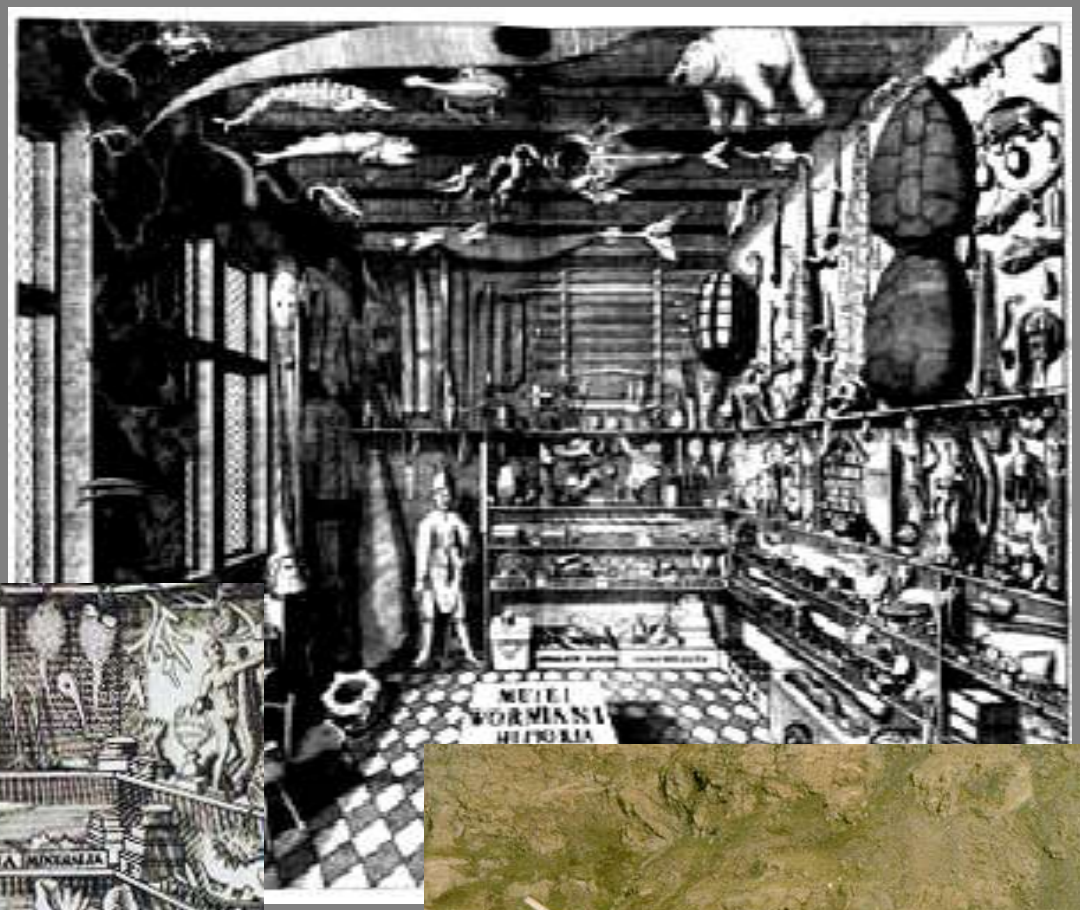




Johan Amos Comenius (1592-1670), 1658

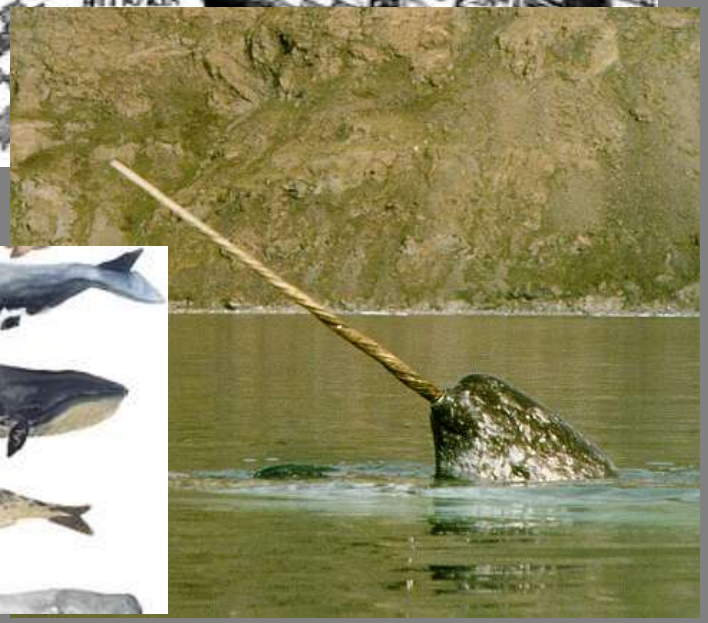


Museum Wormianum, 1644









I mostri artefatti



Animal. in dulcib. aquis Ordo II. 363

Ein ſibenköpfige ſchlang.

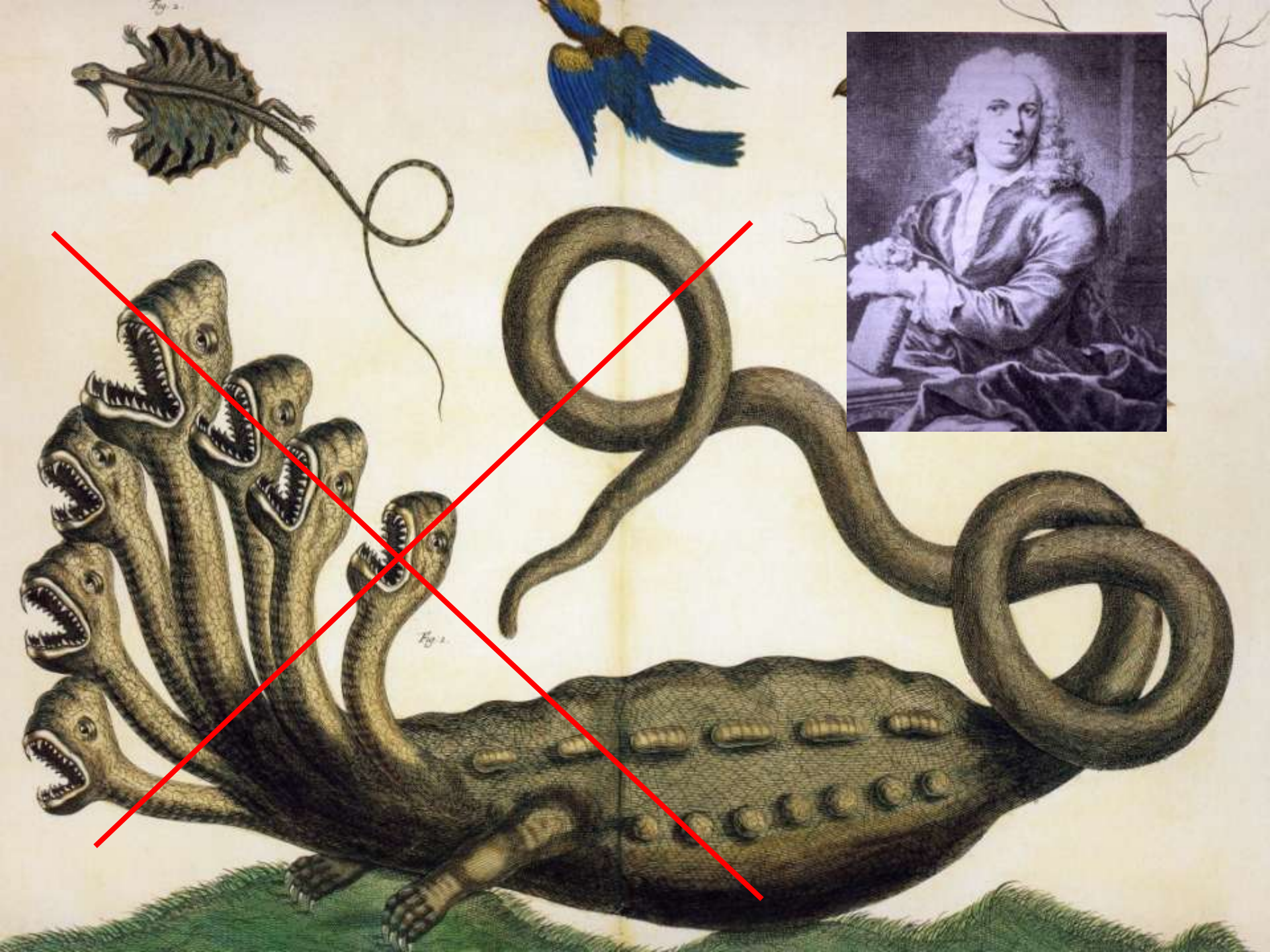
ra an ficta eſſet, quærere debebat. Mihi cum Erythræo planè commentum artis uidetur. Auriculę, lingua, naſus, facies, toto genere à ſerpentium natura diſcrepant. quòd ſi figmenti author, rerum naturæ (quæ in ipſis etiam monſtris plerunq; non undiquaq; degenerat) nõ imperitus fuiſſet, multò artificioſiùs potuiſſet imponere ſpectatoribus.

GERM. Ein Waſſerſchlang mit vij. köpfen/ſoll auß der Türckey gen Venedig gebracht ſeyn worden/ vnnd da offenlich gezeyget/ im jar M. D. XXX.

Aber es bedunckt die verſtendigen ö natur/ kein natürlicher/ ſunder ein erdichter köpel ſeyn.

FINIS AQVATILIVM ANIMANTIVM ICONVM AC NOMINVM.

h 1




14
15
5
12
13
1
3
10
2
4
8
9
11

Uccelli del paradiso

che non hanno
zampe perché
non si posano
mai per terra



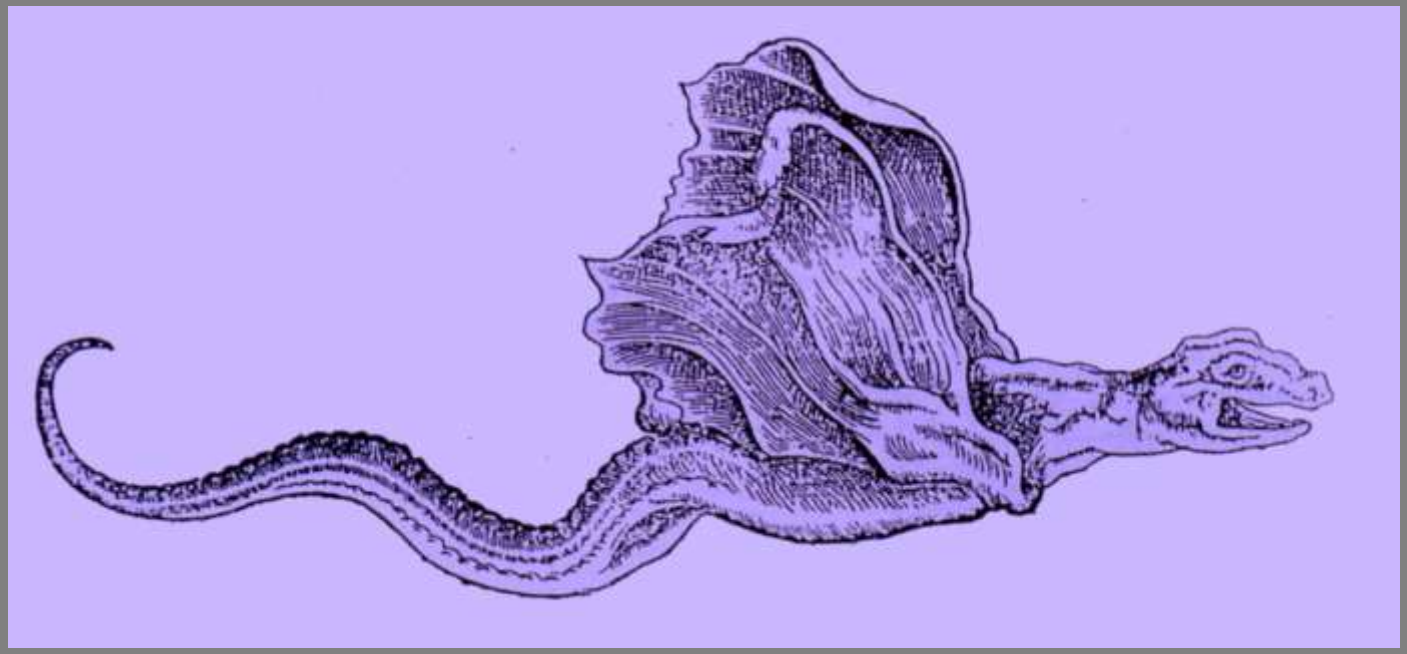


Dürer, 1502

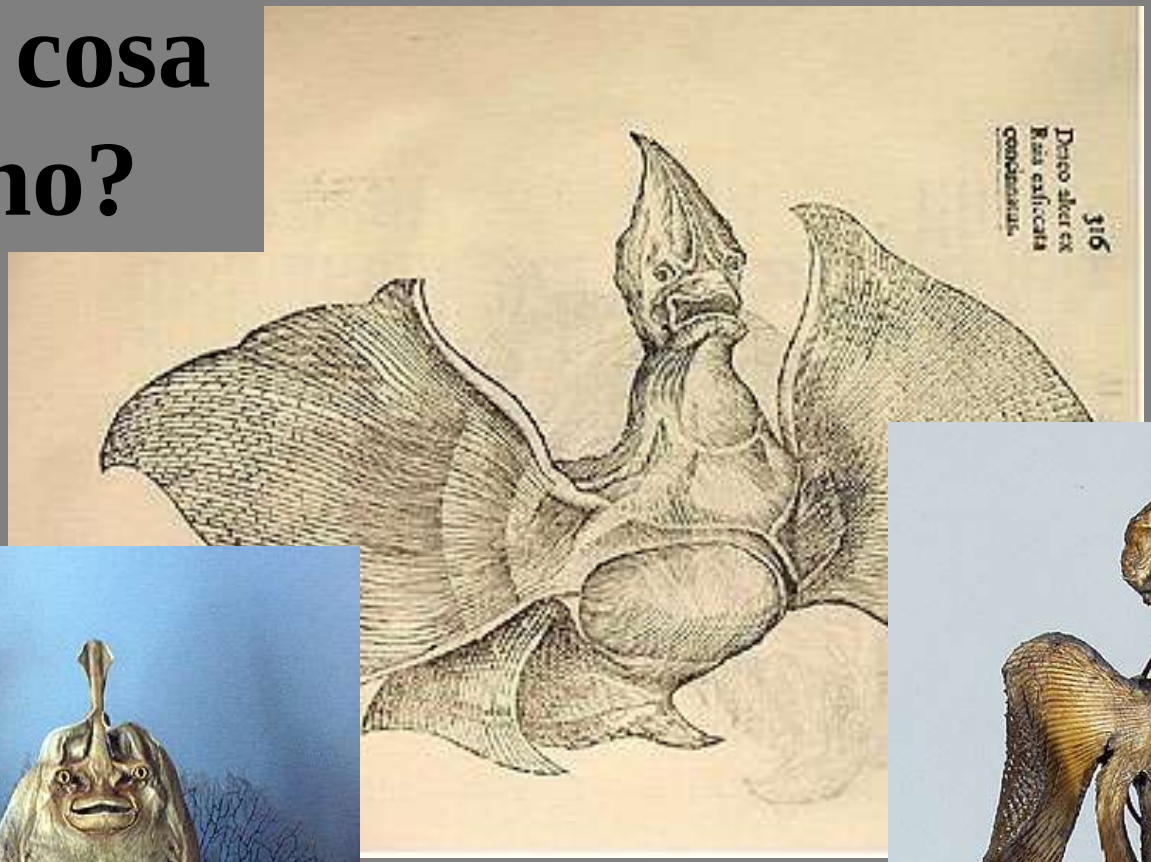
Wolperdinger





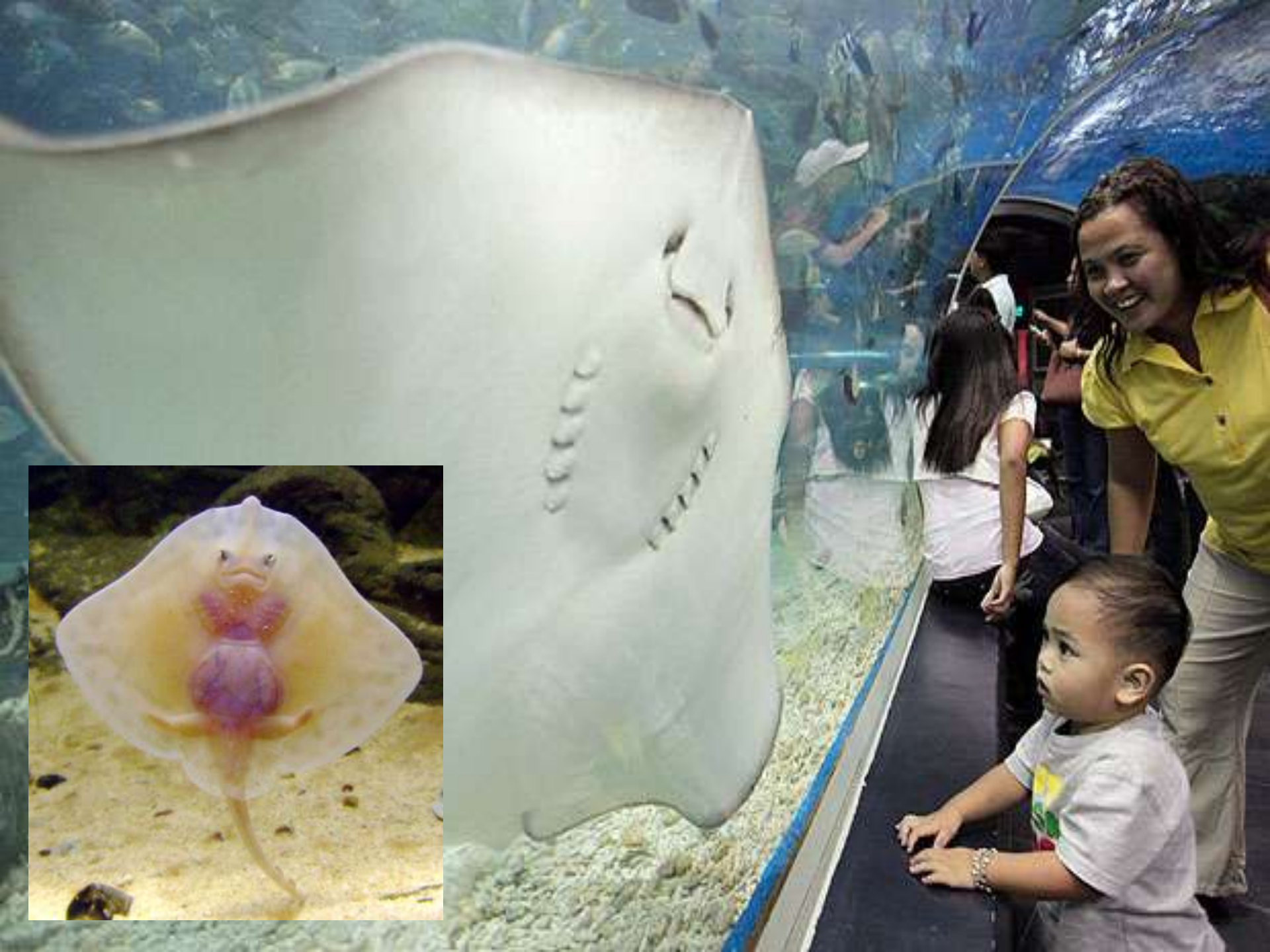


Che cosa sono?











veramente reale?

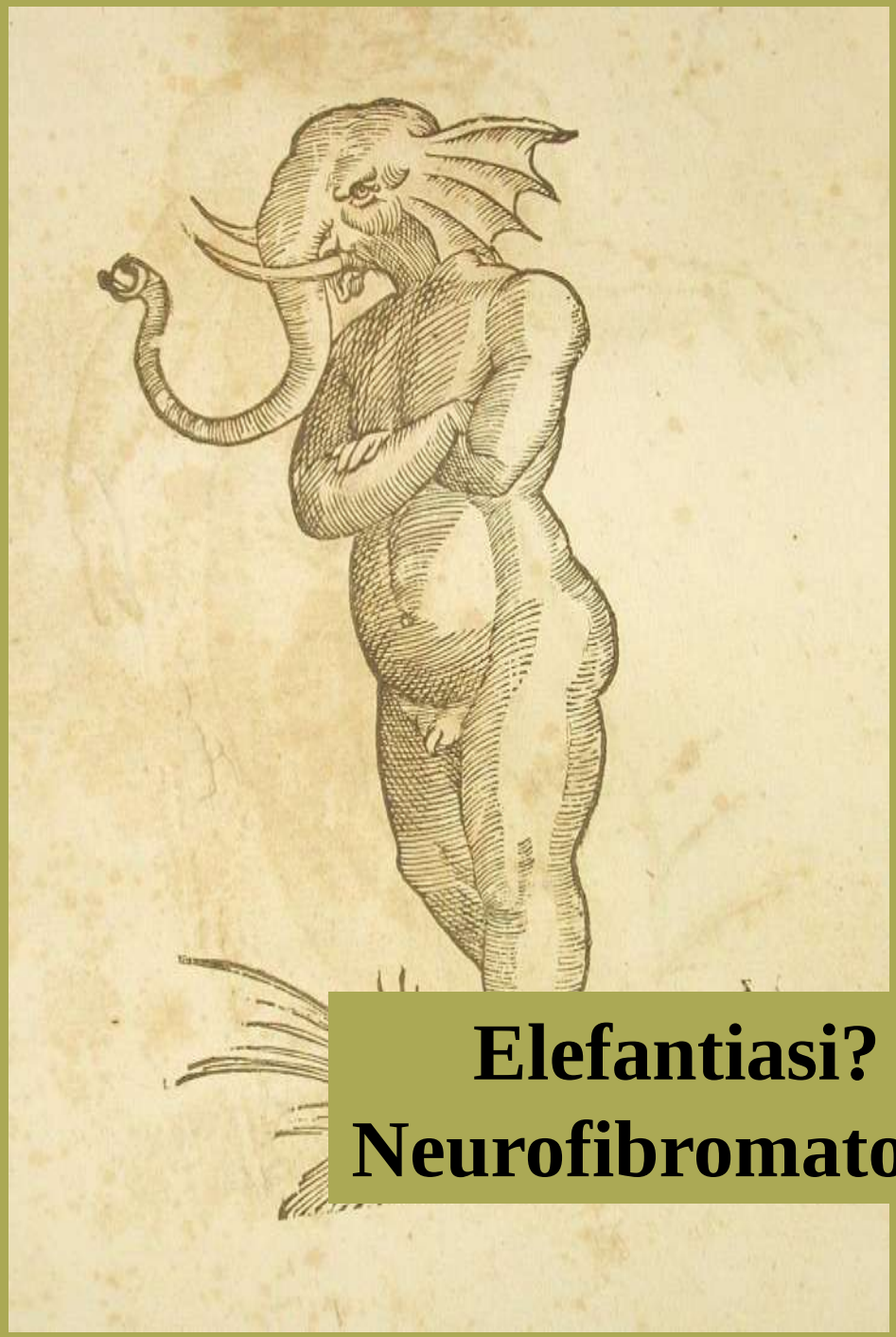


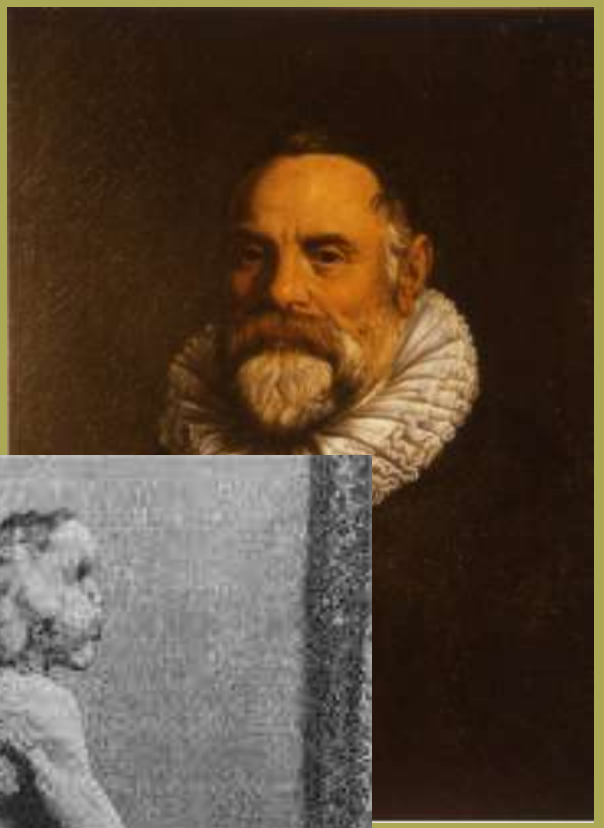
solo fantasia?

I mostri abnormi




Cynoce phalus.
Fig. 1.
Homo ma gnis auribus.
Fig. 2.
Astomus
Fig. 3.
Arimaspus sive monoculus.
Fig: 4.
Fig: 5.
Blemmius.
Homo aversis plantis.
Fig: 6.
Homo et Sylvestris pilosus.
Fig: 8.
Ouranus
Fig: 9.
Outinus.
Homo caudatus.
Fig: 7.





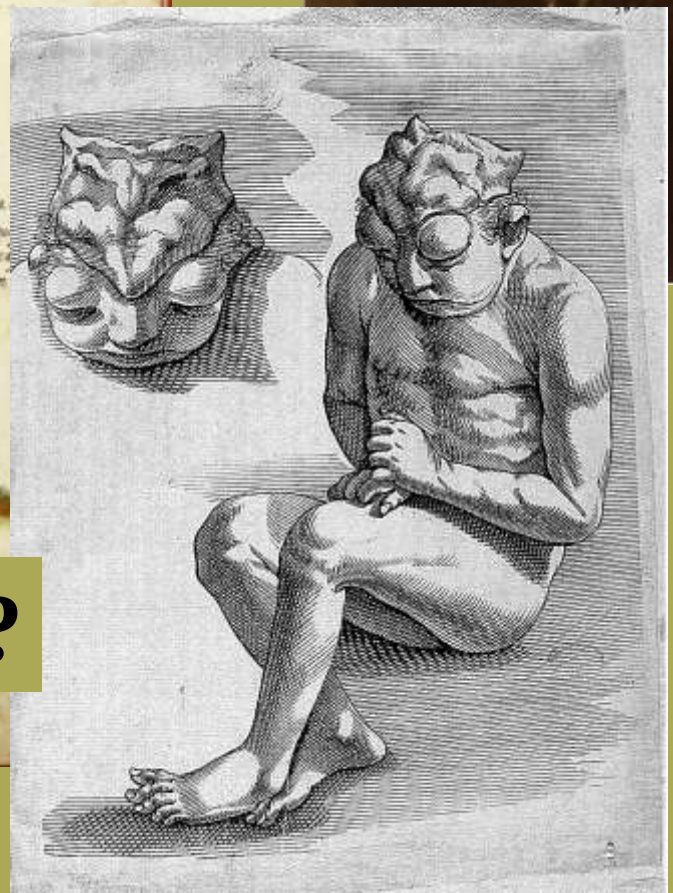


Elefantiasi?
Neurofibromatosi?

Joseph Merrick (1862-1890)







Microcefalia?







Ella Harper



Aztec Midgets Double Bodied Wonder Man-Fish Lala-Coolah Ali-Budah Pygmy Savages

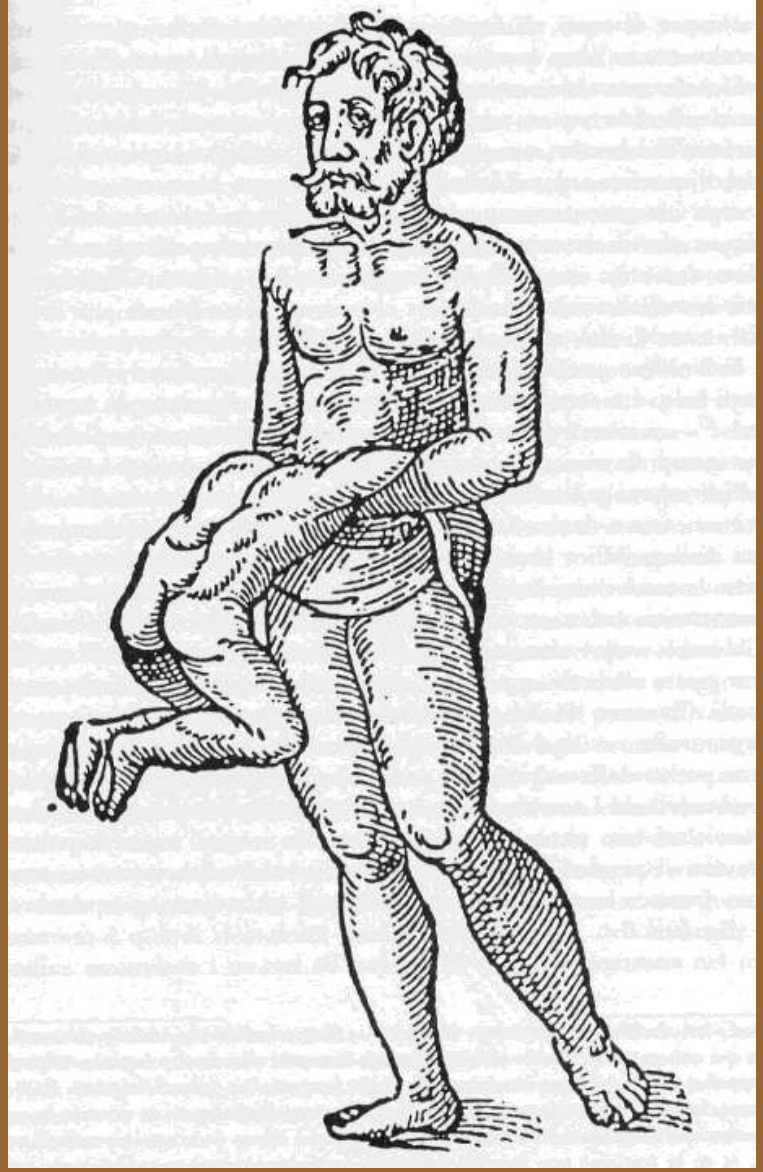
M. M. KLASS CONGRESS OF LIVING WONDERS AND BIG NOVELTY SHOW

Teratologia!







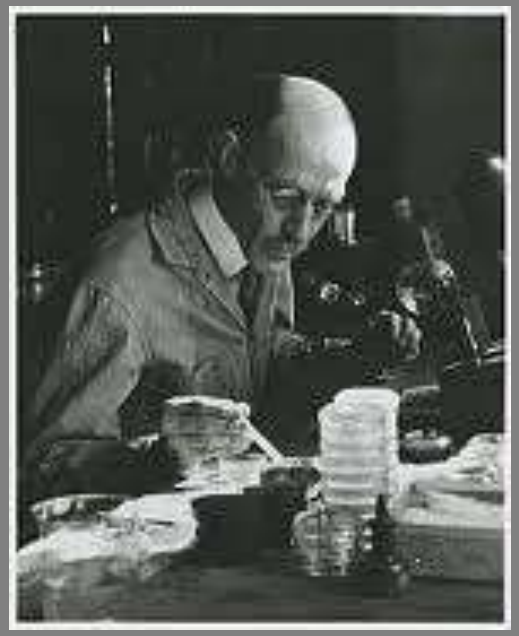




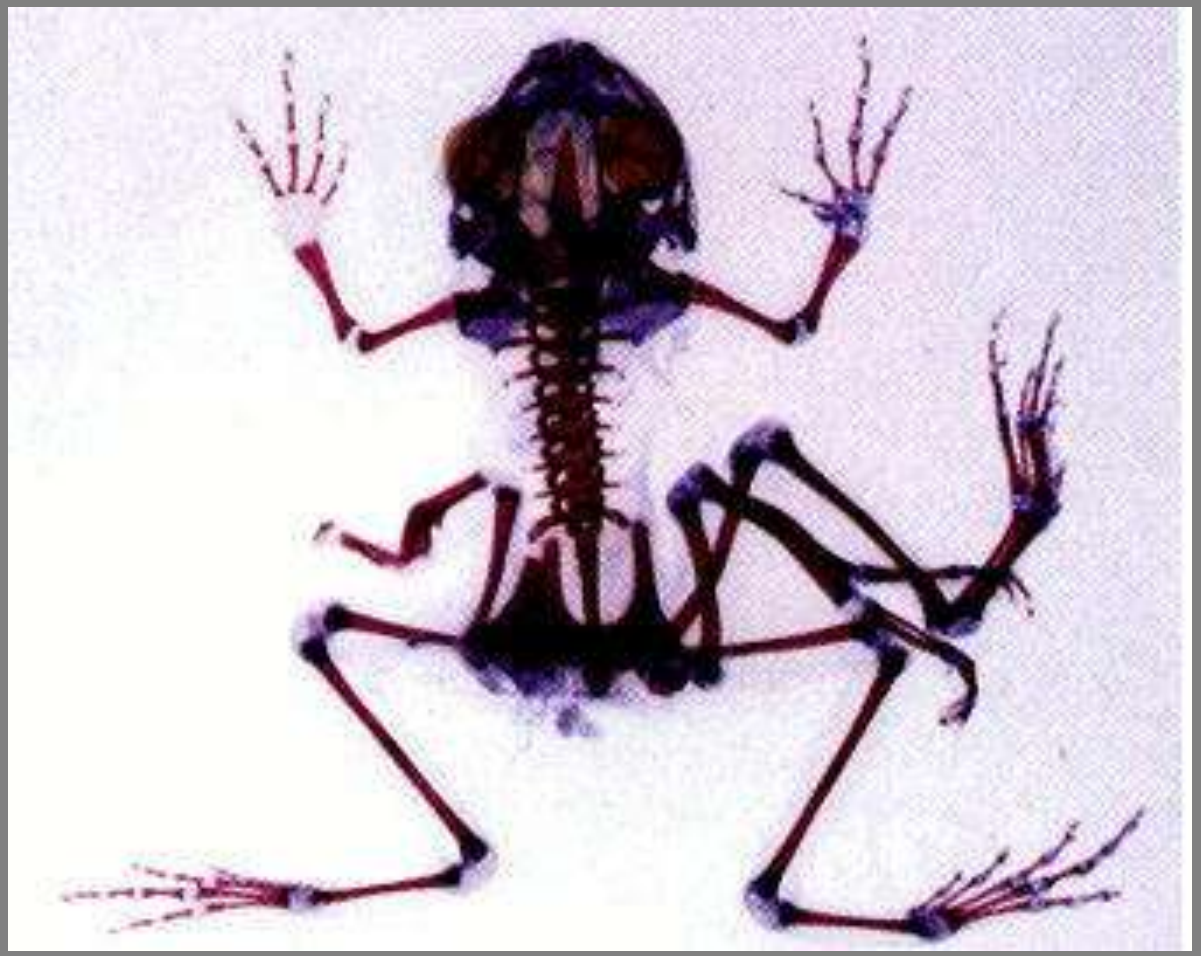
abnorme??

normale??

Teratologia sperimentale

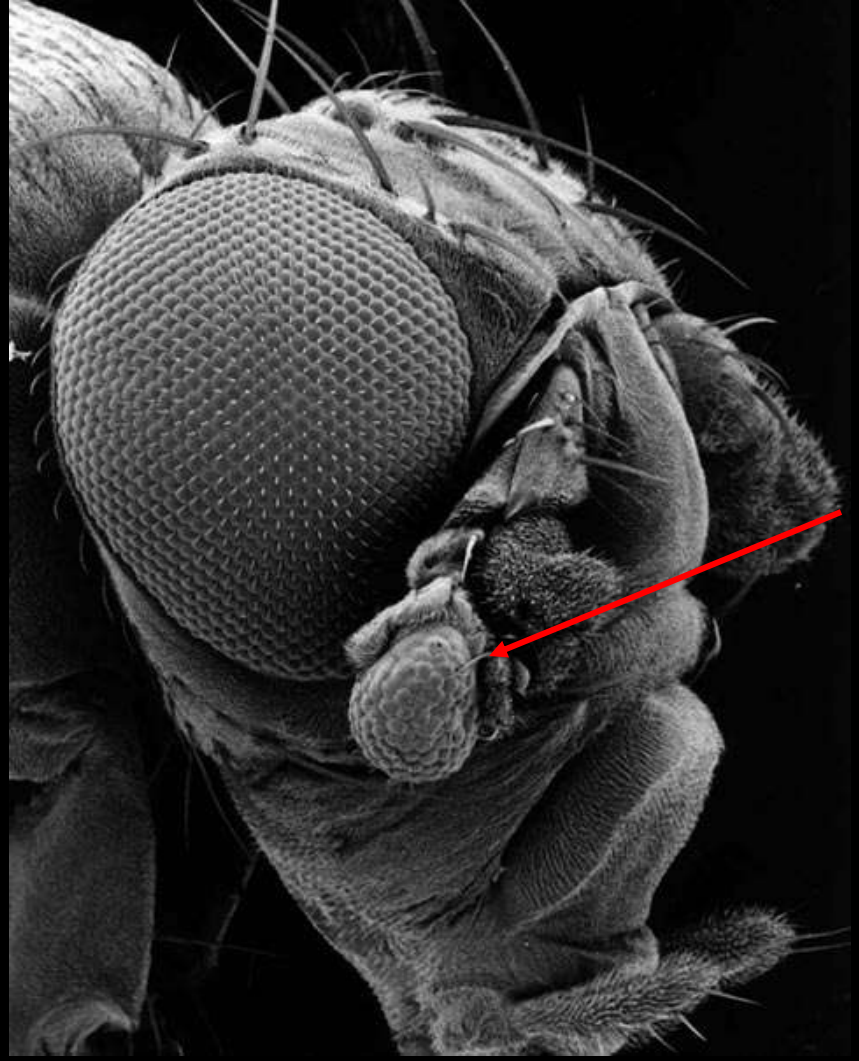


Ross G. Harrison, 1918

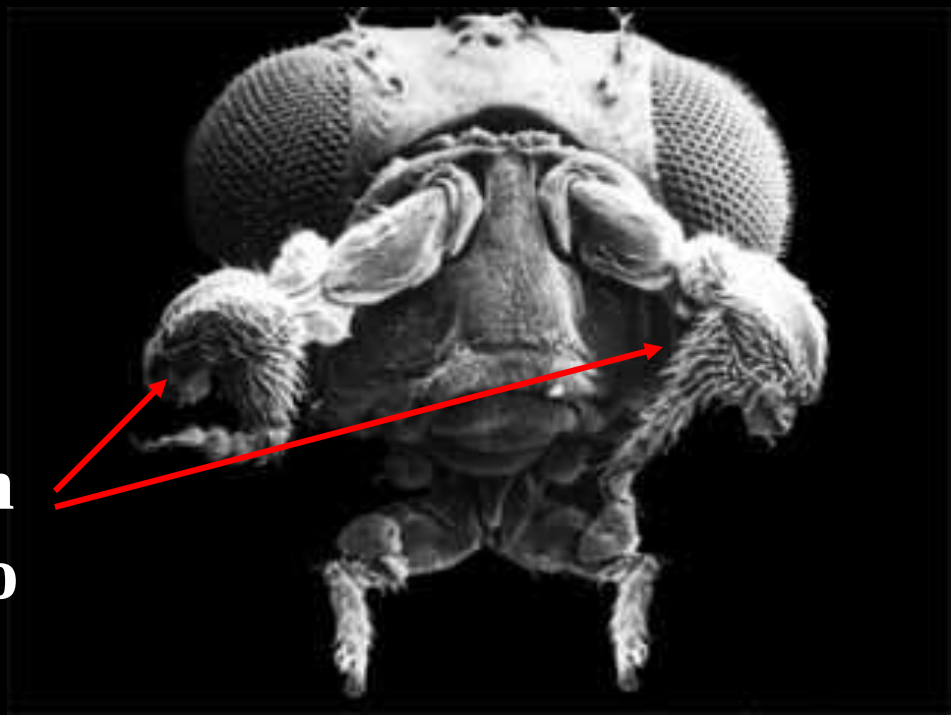


Una rana alla quale durante l'embriogenesi fu divisa la cellula dalla quale si sviluppano le arti.

Mostri moderni



una mosca con
un occhio
sull'antenna



una mosca con
zampe al posto
delle antenne

Il mondo degli scienziati è un mondo di confine tra cose note e cose sconosciute, tra normale e anormale, … quindi il mondo dei mostri

