

9.15 – Lorenzo Lorusso – *Presentation of FENS Seminars*

9.30 – Germana Pareti – *Introduction*

9.50 – Giacomo Giacobini – *Luigi Rolando e Carlo Giacomini in the Anatomy Museum of Turin*

10.10 – Alessandro Bargoni – *An uneasy doctor: Enrico Morselli among anthropology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis*

10.30 – Coffee break

11.00 – Stefano Sandrone – *Angelo Mosso pioneer of neuroimaging*

11.20 – Felice Perussia – *Federico Kiesow and the birth of Italian psychology in Turin*

11.40 – Silvano Montaldo – *To the origins of Female Offender of Cesare Lombroso: phrenologists, anthropologists and criminologists on the female mind*

12.00 – Adriano Chiò – *Camillo Negro and the birth of neurology in Italy*

12.20 - DISCUSSION

13.00 - Lunch

14.00 – Davide Schiffer – *Lugaro and the epigones*

14.20 – Filippo Bogetto – *The modernity of Ernesto Lugaro*

14.40 – Piergiorgio Strata – *The school of Giuseppe Levi, Rita Levi Montalcini*

15.00 - Pausa

15.15 – Marco Galloni – *Neuroscience methods and tools in the past*

15.35 – Davide Schiffer – *Conclusions*



Since the pre-Enlightenment era, Turin has been a vibrant city within the geography of brain research. The teaching of medicine and surgery was already a key aspect at the University of Turin in the 17th century, when Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, came to power. 1783 saw the establishment of the Turin Academy of Science, and less than a hundred years later, in 1846, the Royal Medical-Surgical Academy was recognised by the King Charles Albert. Within this flourishing cultural climate, physicians working in Turin strengthened their collaborations with the most prestigious research centres across Europe. This reinvigorated a research tradition that includes anatomical and physiological investigations made, among the others, by Vincenzo Malacarne, Luigi Rolando, Carlo Giacomini and Angelo Mosso. In the same years, researches in psychiatry were performed by Giovanni S. Bonacossa, Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Morselli, Ernesto Lugaro and Dino Bolsi, just to name a few. Turin became even more attractive in Europe and consolidated its leading role in brain research: Federico Kiesow joined Turin in 1894 and contributed to the establishment of psychology, whereas Camillo Negro contributed to the foundation of neurology

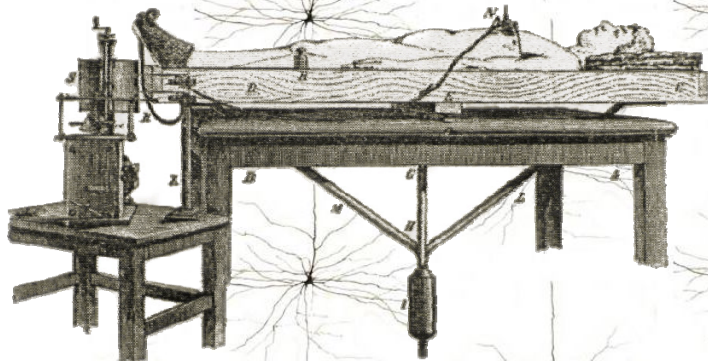
and of clinical neuropathology. But it is at the beginning of the 20th century that the anatomical research in Turin reached unprecedented heights. When Giuseppe Levi took the lead of the Institute of Human Anatomy, he established his own school and mentored three future Nobel Laureates: Rita Levi-Montalcini, Salvatore Luria and Renato Dulbecco.

Scientific Committee

Marco Galloni
Lorenzo Lorusso
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Info and Registration

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European History of Neuroscience Seminars

History of neuroscience in Turin

4th May 2017 9 am

Department of Neuroscience
Lecture Hall C
Sezione di Anatomia Umana
Corso Massimo d'Azeglio, 52 – Turin - Italy

At the end of the seminar visit to the
Museum of Human Anatomy and to the
Museum of Criminal Anthropology "Cesare
Lombroso"

