



LUND UNIVERSITY

Is There Really Something Which Might Be Called a 'Self-Demonstrating Picture' : Even Within Scientific Imagery? Some Observations on a Double Illusion of Communication

Weimarck, Torsten

Published in:

Ideas in History. Journal of the Nordic Society in the History of Ideas

2012

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Weimarck, T. (2012). Is There Really Something Which Might Be Called a 'Self-Demonstrating Picture' : Even Within Scientific Imagery? Some Observations on a Double Illusion of Communication. In B. Dorfman (Ed.), *Ideas in History. Journal of the Nordic Society in the History of Ideas* (Vol. Vol. 5, pp. 71-87). Museum Tusculanum Press.

Total number of authors:

1

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117
221 00 Lund
+46 46-222 00 00

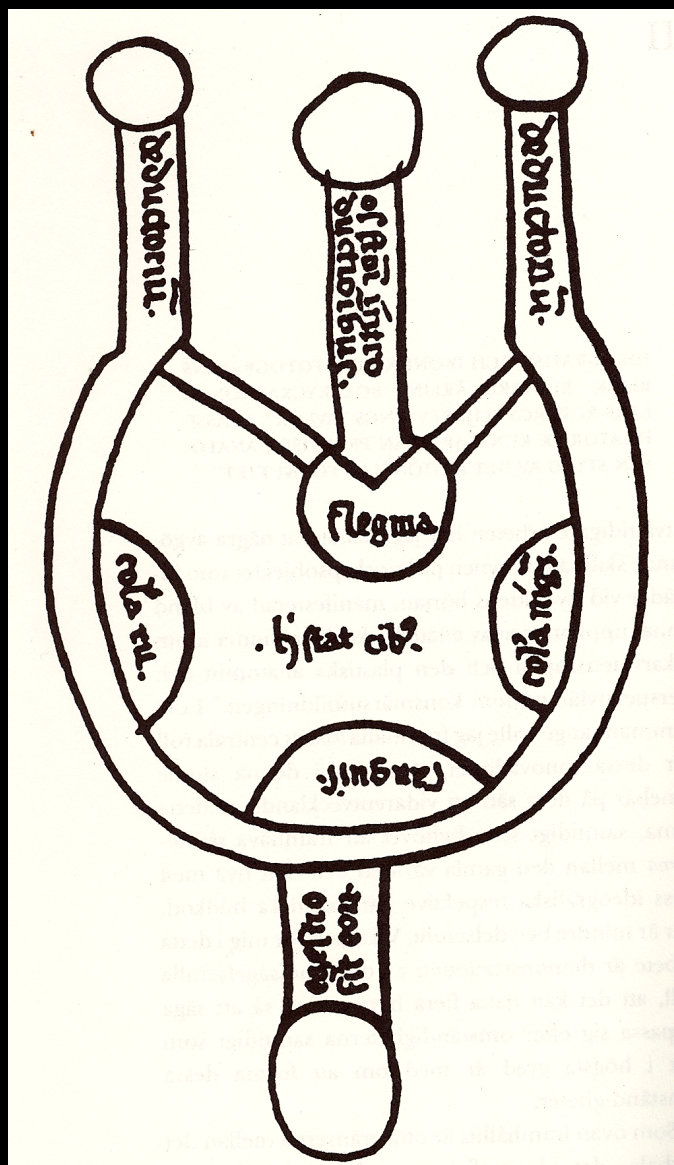


Fig. 2. *The stomach*, drawing in *Codex Roncioni 99*, ca. 1225,
University Library of Pisa.



Fig. 3. Babylonian clay model of a sheep's liver, ca. 1900-1600 B.C.
British Museum, London

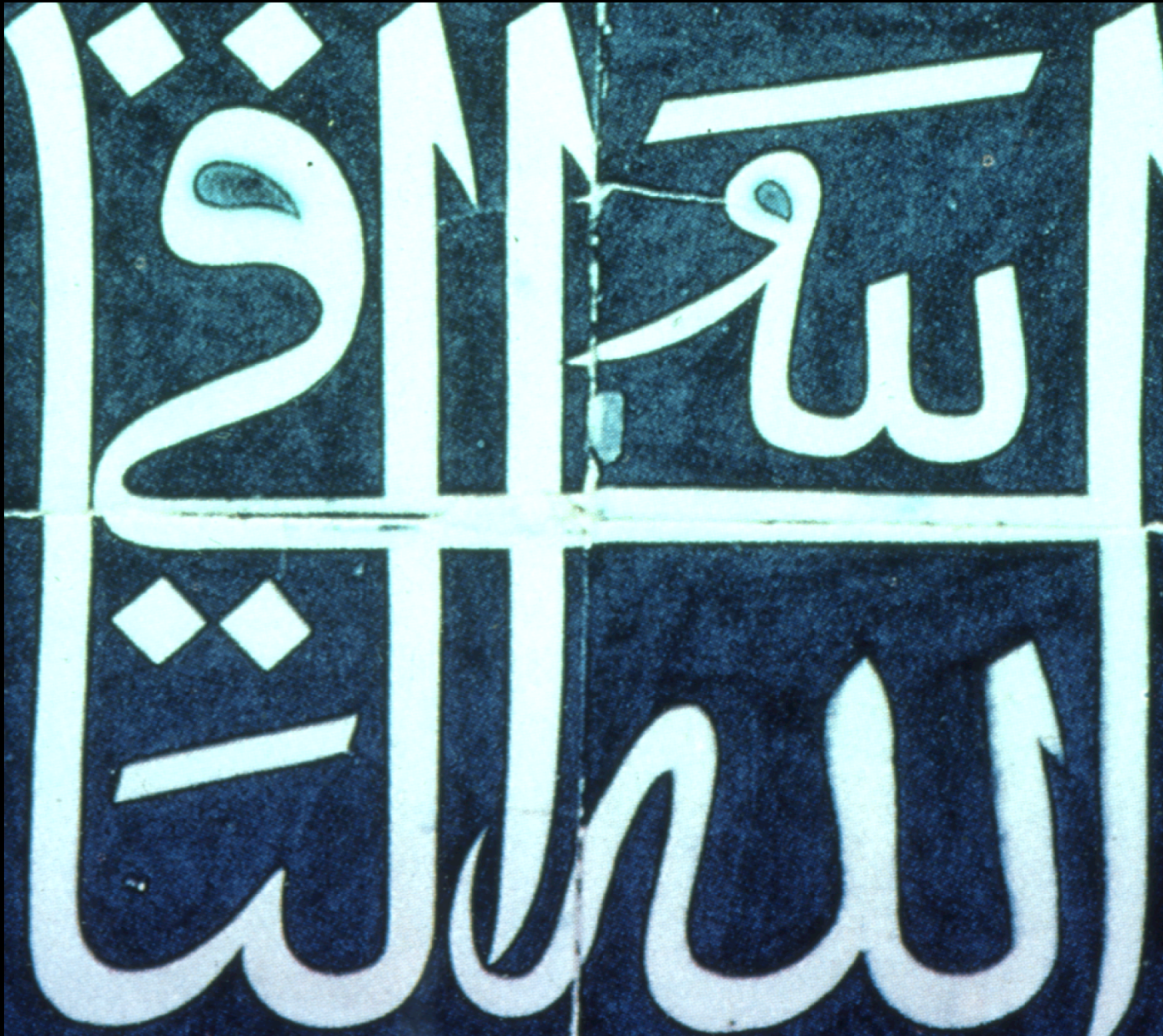


Fig. 4. *The 99 names of Allah*. Glazed tiles from a mosque in Jerusalem.

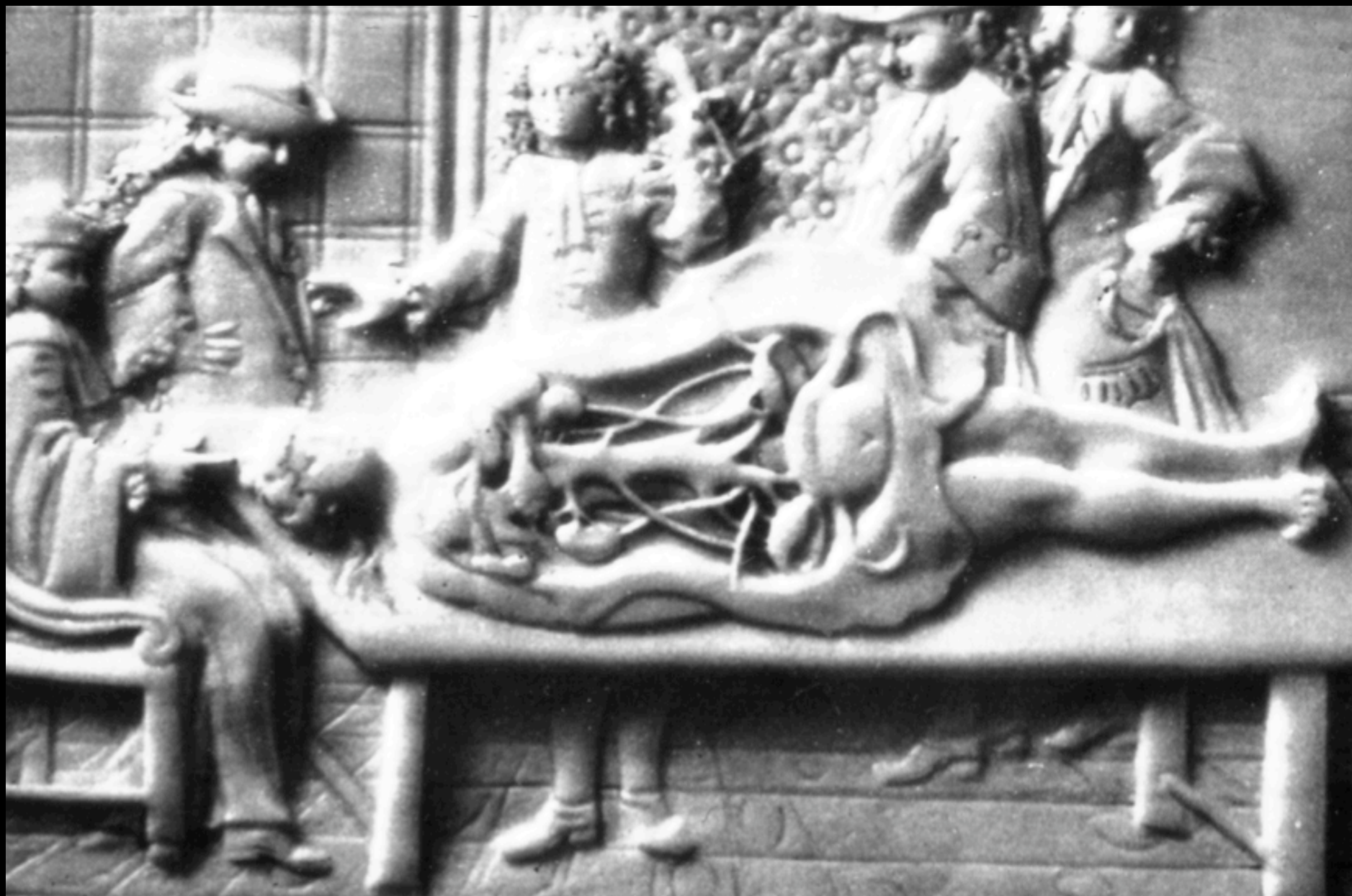


Fig 5. Anatomical demonstration, miniature relief, ivory, ca. 1700.



Fig. 6 A. Engraving by Gérard de Lairesse in Govert Bidloo, *Anatomia Humani Corporis*. Amsterdam 1685.

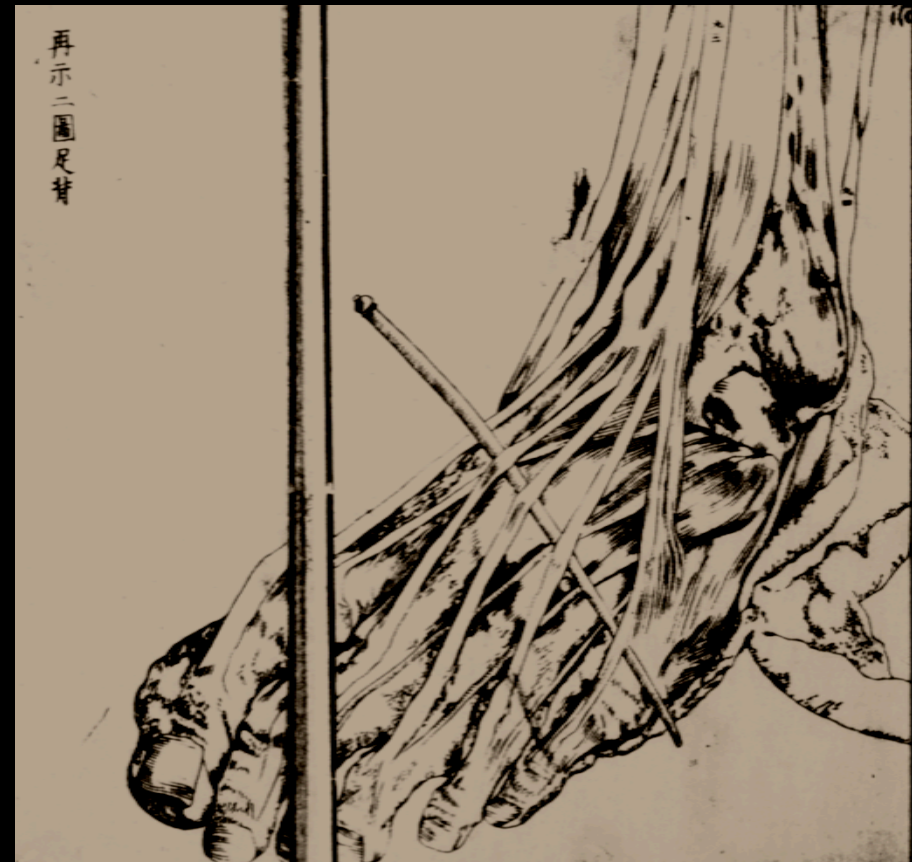


Fig. 6 B. Japanese woodcut after de Lairesse in *Kaitai Shinso* ("The New Anatomy"). Yedo 1774.

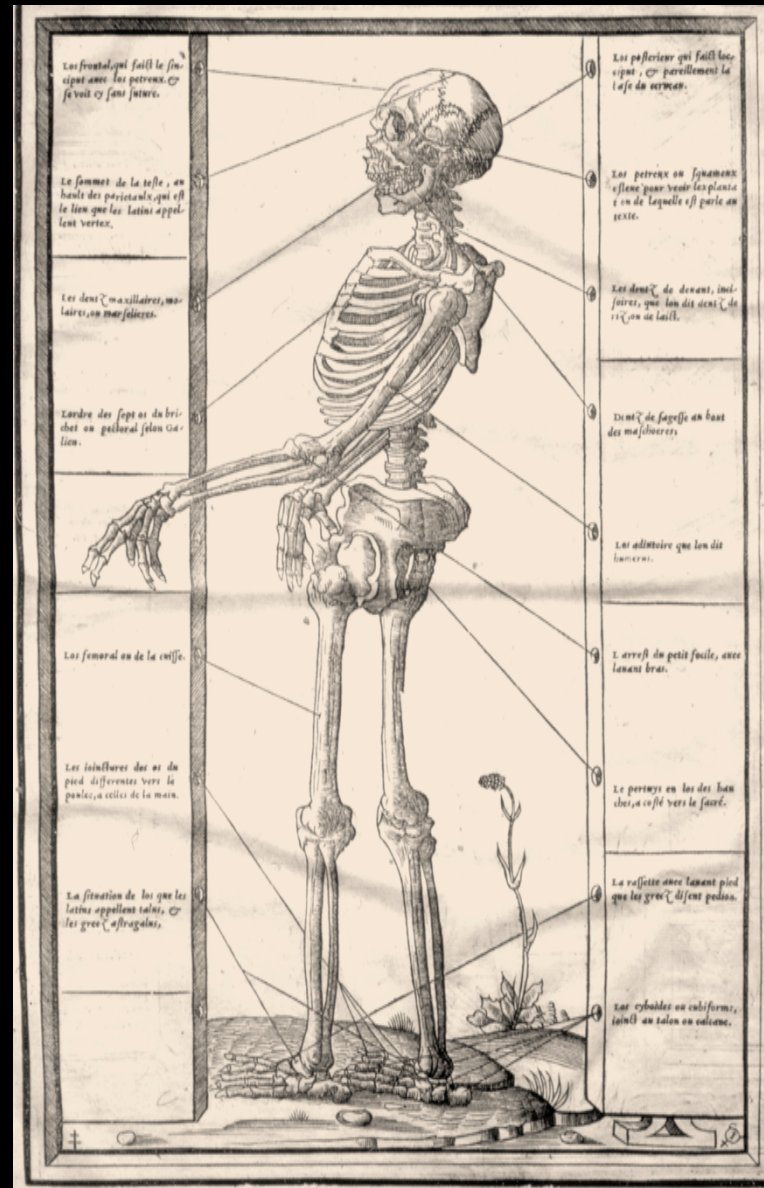


Fig. 7. Skeleton, woodcut by François Jollat after an original drawing by Etienne de la Rivière, in Charles Estienne's *La dissection des parties du corps humain*. Paris 1546.



Fig. 8. "Wound-man", woodcut in Hans von Gersdorff's *Feldbuch der Wundartznei*.
Mainz 1517.

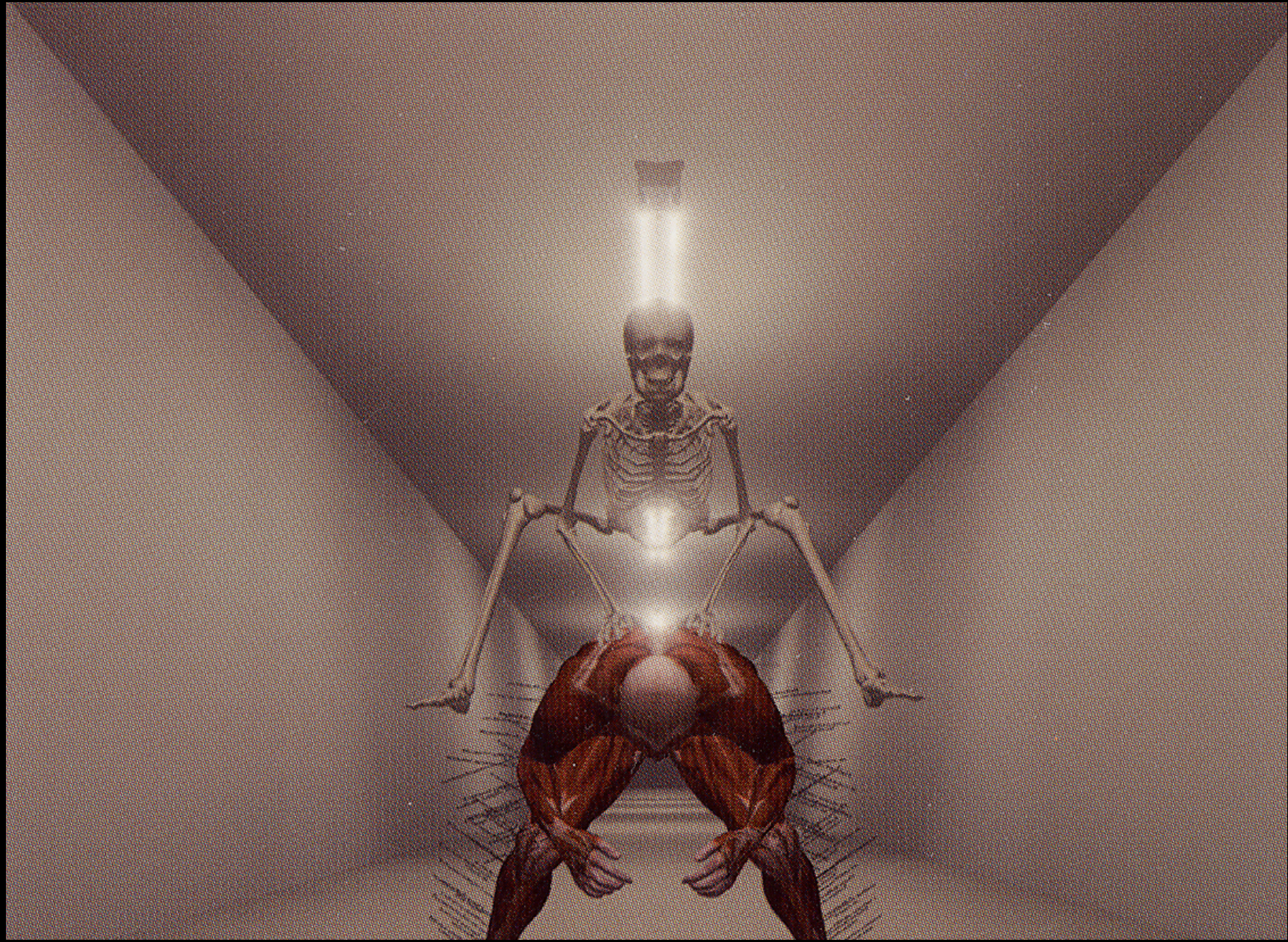


Fig. 9. Magnus Wallin, *Exercise Parade*, 2001. Still from video.



Fig 10.

Left: Engraving after drawing by Pietro da Cortona , ca. 1610. (From: *Tabulae anatomicae...* Rome 1741) – Right: Original anatomical drawing by da Cortona.

