



Ca' Foscari
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Department of Philosophy
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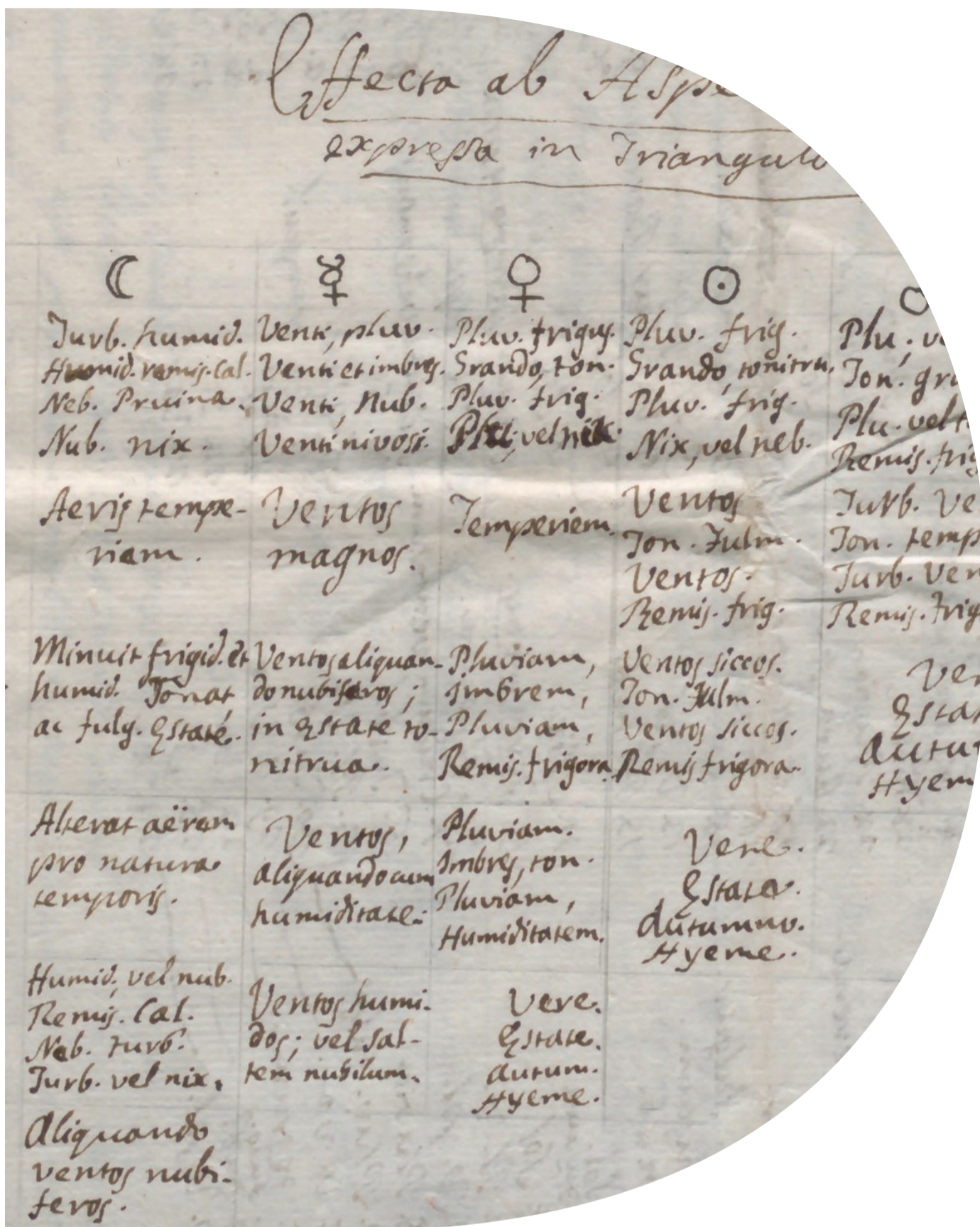


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FARE
RICERCA IN ITALIA

FRAMEWORK PER L'ATTRAZIONE E IL RAFFORZAMENTO
DELLE ECCELLENZE PER LA RICERCA IN ITALIA



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Aula Biral, Malcanton-
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A registration is required. Access requires a valid
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Image: Triangolo meteorologico: Toaldo Giuseppe, 'Effecta ab
Aspectibus Planetarum, expressa in Triangulo Meteorologico', detail
from the dissertation Specimen de Aspectibus Planetarum presented
for the Haarlem Society's competition 1781, 16 Nov. 1680, f° 5-v, with
the Courtesy of the Noord-Hollands Archief (Haarlem, Netherlands),
'Answers received to the written competitions, 1753-1917', 387/34-35'.

A Marginalization of Astrology in the Age of Enlightenment? The alternative of Giuseppe Toaldo's astro-meteorology and the appearance of the science of the influence of the stars

Simon Dolet

Université Côte d'Azur

Giuseppe Toaldo's astro-meteorology was very influential in Europe from the 1770s onwards. By combining natural astrology and meteorology, he followed the local traditions at the University of Padua, where he held the chair of astronomy and meteorology from 1763-1797. Unlike his predecessors, Toaldo's astro-meteorology was used by the international community of meteorologists because a particular aspect appealed to them: the reform offered by Francis Bacon's 'sound astrology' (*astrologia sana*). The 'marginalization of astrology' at the end of the 17th century thus found an alternative here. The history of sound astrology is, therefore, an 'adaptation' aimed at consolidating astrology's legitimacy in the face of institutionalized science. Becoming a widely accepted and practised science, astrology changed its name to 'the influence of the stars' (*influenza degli astri*). Nevertheless, Toaldo sometimes came up against the borders of his own limits of legitimacy.



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