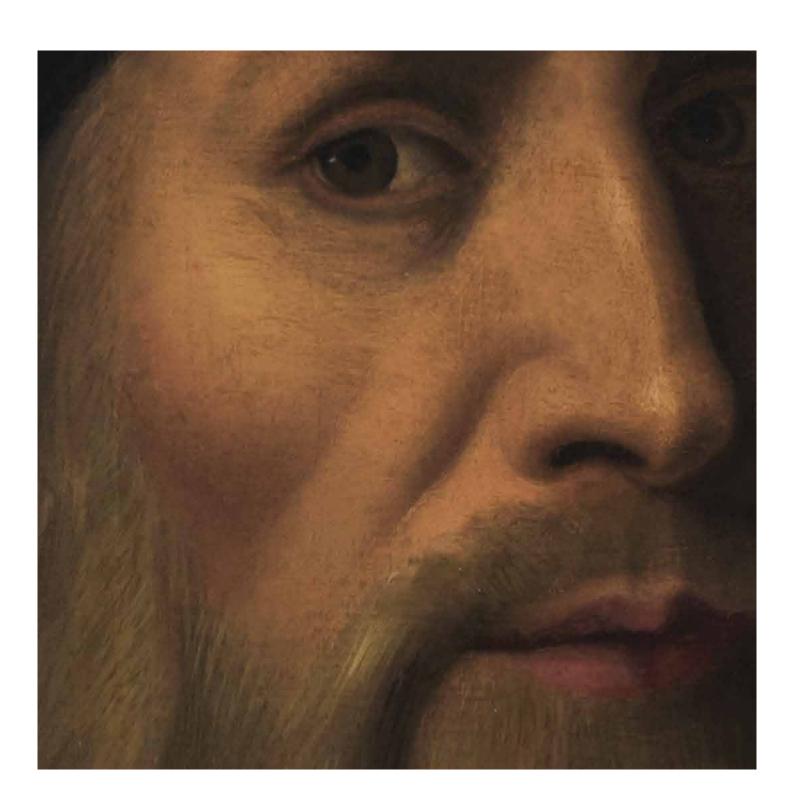
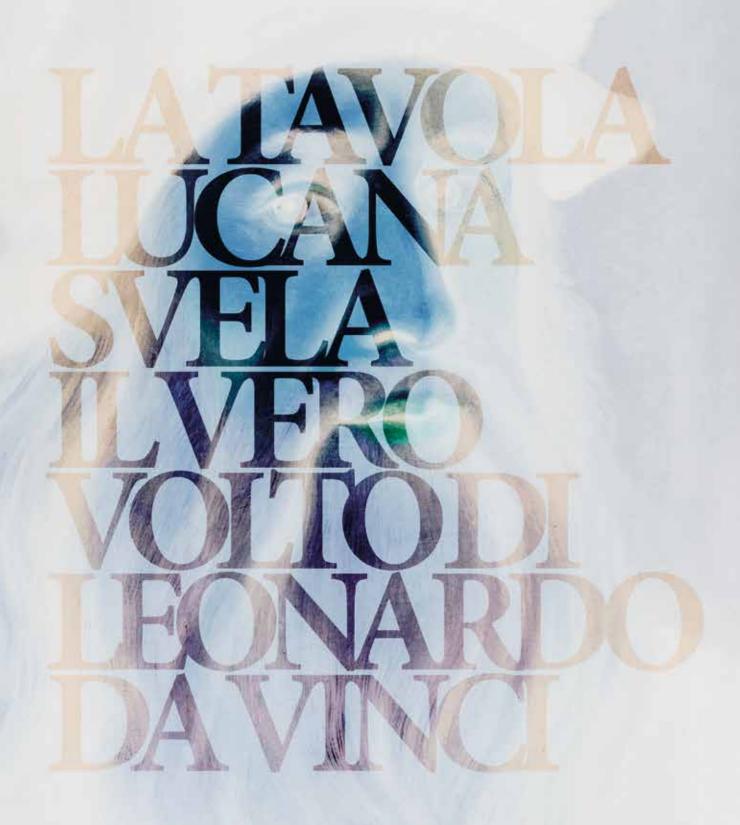
# LA TAVOLA LUCANA

The Lucan portrait







La Tavola Lucana svela il vero volto di Leonardo Da Vinci Lucanian Portrait reveals the true face of Leonardo Da Vinci



### Nota

## Notes

Il dipinto, raffigurante un ritratto di Leonardo da Vinci, è stato rinvenuto da Nicola Barbatelli nell'ambito di una raccolta privata salernitana, nel dicembre del 2008. Le prime indicazioni visive hanno condotto l'opera verso un protocollo scientifico atto valutarne la datazione e le più antiche provenienze. Tale dipinto è stato affidato ai laboratori del CNR, Università Federico II di Napoli, Centro INNOVA e CIRCE, che dopo un approfondito studio ne hanno riconosciuto la collocazione storica a cavallo tra Quattro e Cinquecento. Le fonti ne hanno chiarito gli antichi passaggi da Milano, a Firenze, sino a Napoli dove, il ritratto è registrato nelle raccolte della Famiglia Ruffo di Baranello.

La approfondita ricerca sullo stile orienta tale manufatto nella produzione del Vinci e più specificamente al tempo del suo secondo soggiorno milanese quando, proprio Charles d'Amboise, ebbe a commissionargli un autoritratto. Com'è noto, l'opera fu offerta al Granduca di Toscana nel 1668 e negata, dopodiché nelle raccolte granducali fu collocato un ritratto del tutto analogo alla Tavola Lucana, poi ritenuto un falso (elaborato su un pannello un tempo utilizzato per stendere una Maddalena penitente del XVII secolo) nel 1968. L'opera è stata conservata nelle più autorevoli collezioni d'arte italiane (Melzi d'Eril, Cardinal Salviati, Ruffo di Baranello) per essere negata alla visone del grande pubblico sino al momento della divisione ereditaria di un mezzadro della famiglia Caracciolo.

La Tavola Lucana è stata indagata dal Reparto di Dattiloscopia Preventiva dell'Arma dei Carabinieri e dall'Università di Chieti che, oltre allo studio morfologico, hanno condotto una speciale indagine sul riconoscimento di impronte digitali; tale ricerca ha permesso di rintracciare, nel film pittorico, tre impronte di cui una è risultata essere compatibile con l'unica impronta digitale del maestro di Vinci, recuperata nelle ombreggiature dei grani di ebano della collana della Dama con l'Ermellino, il celebre capolavoro di Leonardo, oggi a Cracovia.

L'elemento più prezioso del ritratto lucano è rappresentato senza dubbio dalla soluzione del problema dell'aspetto fisico di Leonardo che, nonostante le più antiche indicazioni, risulta ancora oggi un enigma ancora aperto; dopo circa cinque secoli, col recupero di questo dipinto, si è finalmente ricostruito il volto del genio che nulla sembrerebbe avere a che fare col celebre ritratto di vecchio della Biblioteca Reale di Torino.

The portrait of Leonardo da Vinci was discovered by Nicola Barbatelli in a private collection in Salerno in December 2008. The work was sent for scientific analysis, in order to discover both age and provenance, to the laboratories of the CNR at the University of Federico II in Naples, and CIRCE and INNOVA where it was revealed to date back to the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

Sources traced its original movements from Milan to Florence and subsequently to Naples where it was recorded in the Ruffo di Baranello family collection.

Further research into the style of the portrait suggests that it was indeed painted by Da Vinci and more specifically dates to the period of his second stay in Milan when Charles d'Amboise himself commissioned a self portrait. It is known that the work was offered to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1668 and refused. Subsequently a very similar portrait was placed in the Grand Duke's collection but was later to considered to be false (on a panel previously used for a painting of the penitent Magdelene of the XVIIth century) in 1968. The work has been preserved in Italy's most important art collections (Melzi d'Eril, Cardinal Salviati, Ruffo di Baranello) but was kept from public vision until the Caracciolo family property was divided.

The Lucan Portrait was investigated by the Carabinieri department of Preventive Dactyloscopy and by the University of Chieti which, as well as morphological research, carried out a special investigation into finger print recognition. This research led to the discovery of three prints, one of which is compatible with Da Vinci's only known finger print, taken from the shading in the grains of ebony in the necklace of the Lady with an Ermine, Leonardo's masterpiece now in Kracov.

The most interesting factor regarding the portrait is certainly the problem of Leonardo's physical features that, despite historical indications, are still an enigma. Five centuries on, this portrait has finally given us the face of the genius that is quite unlike that of the famous portrait as an old man in the Royal Library in Turin.

## Protocollo di Studi sulla attribuzione della Tavola Lucana a Leonardo Da Vinci

Protocol for studies on the attribution of the lucan portrait by Leonardo Da Vinci

LIST OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE UNIVERSITIES:

#### I) CARBON DATING 14 II UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI

The dating of the "Lucan Portrait" or "Acerenza" was carried out by the following:

Prof. Filippo Terrasi Prof. Fabio Marzaioli Dr.ssa Isabella Passariello Dr.ssa Manuela Capano Dott.ssa Paola Ricci

#### PROF. FILIPPO TERRASI – II° UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI

#### Curriculum:

Professor of Applied Physics for cultural and environmental heritage at the Department of Mathematics and Physics at the Seconda Università in Naples, President of the Physics research council and scientific director for the CIRCE laboratory (Centre for Isopotic Research on Cultural and Environmental heritage). Coordinator of Integrated Services for Archeology and the Environment for the INNOVA group ("Development and Transfer of applied Innovation for Cultural and Environmental heritage"), President of the Coordination Committee of the same and director of the DMF of the project to evaluate the impact on the environment following the closure of the Garigliano nuclear plant, in collaboration with SOGIN. Chairman of the 11th international conference on Mass Spectrometry with Accelerator (Rome, September 2008).

He has carried out research in the field of fundamental and applied Experimental Nuclear Physics and has, as director of national and international collaboration, carried out experiments in Italian and foreign laboratories, with the aim of studying nuclear reactions induced by light ions and heavy ions, specialising in recent years in nuclear processes in astrophysics. In this sector he has concentrated on key reactions and fundamental processes in hydrostatic stellar combustion, introducing experimental methods derived from Mass Spectromety with Accelerator and carrying out experiments on "Underground" Nuclear Astrophysics. He implemented, at the University Federico II in Naples, the first working system of Mass Spectrometry with Accelerator in Italy, and a similar system at the DTL at Ruhr Universitaet in Bochum (Germany), using archeometry and environmental science in his research. Since he has been at SUN — at the Department of environmental science first, and then his own department, he has promoted interdisciplinary research regarding environmental problems making use of isotopic methodologies about which he has acquired experience on basic research with particular reference to spectroscopy of charged and gamma particles and to conventional and ultrasensitive mass spectrometry, dealing with research into the transfer of radionuclicids between different environmental compartments, the implementation of isotopic methodologies in the research into the role of organic substances in soil in the global cycle of carbon as well as archeological and paleoenvironmental research based on radiochronology 14C of substances of organic origin.

He has promoted and seen to the aquisition, on behalf of CrdC INNOVA of a tandem accelerator of 3 MV at the terminal and since 2005, the year in which it was installed, has been director of the CIRCE laboratory, that includes an ultrasensitive system of mass spectrometry (AMS) based on the accelerator, capable of measuring isotopic relationships of rare isotopes 14C,10e, 26Al,127I, 236U, 239-244Pu. At CIRCE there is an active conventional mass spectrometry (IRMS) laboratory, a laboratory of environmental radioactivity and laboratories for the treatment of samples in conditions of very low contamination.

He is the author of around 200 publications in international journals and of numerous reports for conferences for Italian and foreign schools.

#### PROF. FABIO MARZAIOLI – II UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI

Curriculum

Fabio Marzaioli graduated in 2003 at the Faculty of Environmental Sciences of the Second University of Naples (SUN) Caserta (Italy) in Environmental Sciences with full marks cum laude defending a thesis entitled: "Application of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) to the carbon cycle study".

In January 2007 he gained a Ph.D. in Nouvelle Physical Methodologies for the Ecological Research, an Interlink doctoral course at the Department of Environmental Sciences (DSA-SUN) of Caserta (Italy). With a thesis on Applied physics (FIS/07) entitled "Assessing Soil Organic Matter Dynamics by means of 14C bomb spike: a feasible tool to predict terrestrial ecosystem response to global climate change" Tutors: prof. F. Terrasi and M.F. Cotrufo. From June 2007 to June 2010 he worked at the DSA/CIRCE (Centre for Isotopic Research on Cultural and Environmental Heritage) as research fellow (SUN excellence-grant) with a contract of 36 months titled: "Soil C Mean Residence time determination by means of 14C bomb spike methodology". In December 2010 he joined the SUN academic staff as researcher in Applied Physics (SSD FIS/07, sector 02/B3) at the Faculty of Mathematical, Physical and Biological Sciences. Currently carries out its research and teaching activities (ie supervising theses and classes of basic physics for students of Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Physics and Conservation and Restoration of the Cultural heritage) at the Department of Mathematics and Physics (DMF-SUN). He is in charge of the scientific direction of the AMS sample preparation laboratory and the stable isotope laboratory IRMS for his department.

In the course of his research he has focused his interests on the application of methods based on stable and radioactive isotopes (eg 14C) to disentangle environmental and biological processes. More in details his research is focused on:

- The implementation of innovative methods of sample preparation (eg specific compound analysis and preparation of microsamples) for the 14C measurements and their characterization in terms of background, precision, accuracy and isotopic discrimination.
- The development of alternative and effective methodologies capable to isolate from bulk soils, C pools with different C residence times (from annual to centennial) through 14C measurements on soil fractions and the development of innovative models.
- The development of an innovative methodology of preparation of samples (Cryo2SoniC) to date anthropogenic carbonates (ie aerial mortar, stucco) commonly present in the context of cultural heritage.

He developed good theoretical and practical skills in the AMS methodology for the measurement of radiocarbon abundances in organic/inorganic samples and isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS).

He was involved in the development and application of models simulating the environmental dynamics.

He is interested, also, in the application of multi-isotopic analysis for the characterization of food authenticity, the use of AMS microdosing for determinations of pharmacological kinetics, and the usage of isotopes for forensic applications.

He is a member of the Italian Physics Society (SIF) and winner of the best oral presentation for the annual congress SIF 2010 session of physics applied to cultural heritage. He has participated in the project: i) "Study of the dynamics of soil carbon using radiocarbon analysis", funded by Regione Campania (LR 5/28.03.2002), ii) "AFRICA GHG" funded by FP7 'ERC ADVANCED GRANT' 2009; iii) "national strategies for the mitigation of Climate Change in agricultural and forest systems arboreal" (CARBOTREES) funded by PRIN 2010- 2011. It is co-tutor of the doctoral thesis: "DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR THE MORTAR radiocarbon dating" at the University of Rome "Sapienza"/Department of Earth Sciences.

He is responsible for the contract between ISPRA and DMF in the framework of the nitrates project.

Over the past 4 years he acted as a referee for 4 international journals (Global Change Biology, NIMB, Radiocarbon and the International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control). It has been a member of the Scientific Committee of the Radiocarbon 2012 Conference and Convener for its session of 14C and modeling. He is the author and/or co-author of 28 articles in indexed international refereed journals and 8 presentations (2 invited, 1 as a co-author) leading to an h index (Hersh) of 8 with a total of 210 citations (Scopus).

#### II) PIGMENT DATING, FEDERICO II UNIVERSITY, NAPLES:

The dating and recognition of pigments were carried out by the following scholars:

Prof. Giovanni Paternoster Dr. Luigi Saggese

#### PROF. GIOVANNI PATERNOSTER - FEDERICO II UNIVERSITY, NAPLES

Curriculum:

Graduated in Physics with distinction in 1974 at the University of Naples, with a thesis on subnuclear physics. From 1975 he taught a scientific and didactic training course at the Normale Superiore school in Pisa. Having transferred to Naples he collaborated with Italian and foreign groups both at the National Laboratory in Frascati and at the CERN in Geneva

Since 1985 he has been associate professor of Experimental Physics.

He has dealt with the history of Physical Instrumentation and has been the curator of the collections in the Museum of the Department of Physical Science.

From 1991 he has researched Physical Methodologies applied to Cultural and Environmental heritage. He has been involved in the development of apparatus and methods of investigation using X Fluorescence both in the laboratory and in situ.

His present interests in the field of Archeometrics are now: metallurgy of gold and bronze, murals and, ceramics, environmental pollution and surface degradation.

He collaborates with several authorities on the research into archaeological artefacts of various origin and nature and, in particular, the multidisciplinary study of mortar in the Rione Terra in Pozzuoli.

### III) FINGER PRINT RECOGNITION. UNIVERSITY OF CHIETI PESCARA, GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, CARABINIERI, COMANDO RACIS

#### Finger print recognition was carried out by:

- Prof. Luigi Capasso. Museum Director. University of Chieti
- Colonnello Gianfranco De Fulvio, Comandante Nucleo Preventive Dactiloscopy, Carabinieri

#### PROF. LUIGI CAPASSO

Curriculum:

SHORT CURRICULUM

Luigi Capasso graduated with honors in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Florence in 1980, with a thesis on the prehistory of rheumatologic diseases (under the supervision of prof. Piero Messeri), and holds a Masters Degree in Orthopedics and Traumatology (in 1989).

In 1980 worked as Anthropological Medicist under the supervision of Brunetto Chiarelli at the Anthropology Institute at the State University in Firenze (Italy).

He directed from 1982 to 2000 the Laboratory of Anthropology founded by Giovanni Scichilone at the Archaeological Superintendence of Abruzzo in Chieti;

Since 1980 he is a member of the Provinciale Order of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1983 he was appointed (under the guidance of Faculty Dean Arnaldo Capelli) to teach History of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of the University "G. d'Annunzio" (Chieti), in 1983 he was Professor in charge for the History of Medicine and Faleopathology.

Since 2000 he has been teaching as substitute professor of History of Medicine and Bioethics.

He was invited Professor of History of Medicine and Paleopathology at the University of Florence, University of Naples, University of Chieti, but also abroad in academic context in Barcelona and Göttingen.

As a CNR researcher Luigi Capasso participated to the Finalized Project "Cultural Heritage: a Biological Archive" working on the evolution of human diseases for the National Research Council.

He carried out numerous anthropological researches and analyses on paleobiology of several ancient Italian populations, including: a Medieval Necropolis of Sant'Anna in Teramo, a Norman cemetery of San Lorenzo in Anversa, a Saracen necropolis of Monte d'Argento in Minturno, a pre-roman necropolis of Arboreto in Alfedena, the Samnite necropolis of Opi Val Fondillo, the ancient Roman necropolis of Bazzano. He was also responsible for the human remains study of victims died under the well-known Vesuvius eruption (79 AD) found on the ancient beach of Herculaneum. Starting in 1998, he studied from a medical and paleobiological point of view their age at death, work activities and diseases. As a consequence, this study results to be a relevant contribute for reconstructing human health status in the ancient Rome and other important information about everyday life (in particular diet habits through the analysis of food remains).

He has been committed in several fieldwork researches focused on the study of mummified human remains, with particular expertise in the development of innovative techniques for preservation. As an example, he operated on well-preserved natural Renaissance mummies from Navelli and the group of mummies from Casentino (L'Aquila), on the Lebanese national hero Joseph Karam, and on many Saints. Regarding these cases, he projected a system nowadays operating for the preservation of human relic, including: St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Rose of Viterbo, St. Crispino, St. Stephen of Lupo, Beato Angelo of Acri, 2 Beato Lawrence of Villamagna, San Bernardino of Siena, Beato Gaetano Catanoso of Reggio Calabria, Beato Giovanni of Caramola, Beato Domenico Lentini of Lauria. Furthermore he was also involved, as Representative of the Italian Government, in the analysis of famous prehistoric "Ötzi, the Iceman", the natural mummy from Similaun alpine mountain found on the border between Austria and Italy. On the occasion of this collaboration he contributed to project a refrigerator specially conceived for preserving this kind of mummy in the South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology in Bolzano (South Tyrol).

In summary Luigi Capasso studied human remains belonging to more than 3,000 individuals from several populations, found in various state of preservation, not only in Italy, but also in other archaeological sites around the Mediterranean basin, in particular the Middle East area. In all these studies he devoted a particular care to reconstructing the complex relationship existing between Biology, Medicine, Archaeology and Society in ancient human populations.

In 1992 he contributed considerably to the creation of the Technical Services Office for Anthropological and Paleopathological Researches within the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage. In particular, as anthropological advisor, he was responsible for national coordination of Italian Superintendencies for the Archaeological Heritage, under close supervision of Francesco Sisinni.

He operates also as Forensic Anthropologist consultant for several Italian Courts and, in general, as forensic advisor for body identifications in national and international criminal cases. Some of the most relevant contributions in this field concern the investigations on the "Banda of Magliana" in Rome, the determination of the causes of death of banker Roberto Calvi in London, the identification of the responsible for the massacre in Piazza della Loggia in Brescia, the body identification of helicopter patrol shot down in Lebanon under a UN mission (as part of an international mandate).

He holds also two patents registered both in Italy and in the European Union: the first for a new method of dating ancient human bone based on fluorescence (European Patent No. 12157634.2 - 1234) and the second for the procedure and technique of preservation of mummified remains (European Patent No. 11156807.7 - 2103).

He organized and directed the XIII Congress of the European Paleopathology Association (Chieti, 2000). In September 2003 he organized and directed the XV Congress of the Italian Anthropologists Association in Chieti.

Therefore he counts approximately 300 scientific publications in several research fields: Anthropology, History of Medicine and Bioethics and Paleontology of the Lower Vertebrates, including articles, monographs, atlas and books which represent today a point of reference for specific Anthropology areas of study, sometimes also in English language, as an example "the fugitives of Herculaneum" or the "Atlas of occupational markers on Human remains".

Since 1998 he has been a corresponding author for the medical journal The Lancet (London) and a collaborator of the Italian Institute for Encyclopaedia Treccani (Rome). From 1991 he is freelance journalist with an aptitude for scientific divulgation and contributes to the science-section of the newspaper Corriere della Sera.

In 1994 he contributed to the establishment of the Spanish Paleopathology Society (Sociedad Española de Paleopatologia). He is founder and president of the Italian Society of Paleopathology (Società Italiana di Paleopatologia) in 1996. He established in 1987, and presently directs, the Journal of Paleopathology, the first one international Journal devoted exclusively to the Paleopathology (ISSN 1120-0200-5).

In 1997 Luigi Capasso founded, and currently directs, the University Museum born from a consortium between the State University "G.d'Annunzio" of Chieti and the Italian Ministry 3 of Cultural Heritage. Since 2004 he is also member of the Standing Committee for University Museums of the Conference of Rectors of Italian Universities (CRUI - Rome).

In 2001 he became Full Ordinary Professor of Anthropology (tenured position) at the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the State University "G. d'Annunzio" in Chieti.

In 2002 he received the "International Prize of Palermo city" for the anthropological essays section and in 2006 he won the International Prize "Aldo Capasso" according to his commitment to the promotion of Sciences and Italian Litterature in the world.

In 2004 the Royal Anthropological Institute of London awarded to Luigi Capasso the Biannual Gold Medal for The Medical Anthropology.

Since October 2011 to April 2012 he has been serving as Vice Rector of the University "G. D'Annunzio "of Chieti and Pescara, with responsibility for relations with the Academics components. Since February 2014, he is delegate of the Rector on labour relations. Since 2011 he is president of the Italian Anthropological association.

Since the academic year 2012-13 is Professor of Anthropology at University Federico II of Naples.

In April 2013 he was Visiting Professor of Anthropology at Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Boston, MA. Major recent bibliographic quotations.

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- Capasso, L., 2000, Herculaneum victims of the volcanic eruptions of Vesuvius in 79 AD. The Lancet, 356 (1344): 1345.
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- Capasso, L., 2005, Antiquity of Cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 113 (1): 1-12.
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- 1) European patents: N° 12157634.2 1234

Owner: State University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti and Pescara

Inventors: Luigi Capasso (Faculty of Medicine and Surgery) and Ruggero D'Anastasio (Faculty of Human Movement Sciences).

Title: "Method of absolute dating of bone finds".

2) European patents: N° 11156807.7 - 2103

Owner: State University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti and Pescara

Inventors: Luigi Capasso and Ruggero D'Anastasio.

Title: "Shrine with an inert and stable closed microclimate, particularly for the definitive preservation of mummified organic remains, and related preservation method".



# Il dipinto, cosiddetto" Ritratto Lucano" o "Ritratto di Acerenza" è stato studiato da:

The painting, so called "Lucanian Portrait" or "Portrait of Acerenza" has been studied by:

#### · Prof. Carlo Pedretti

Director of the Armand Hammer Center for Leonardo Studies at U.C.L.A. Los Angeles;

#### · Prof. Peter Hohenstatt

Historian of Leonardo da Vinci, University of Parma (IT);

#### Prof. David Bershad

Historian of Leonardo da Vinci, University of Calgary, Canada;

#### · Prof. Orest Kormashov

Historian of Art, University of Tallinn;

#### · Prof. Alessandro Tomei

Historian of Art, University of Chieti - Pescara (IT);

#### · Prof. Jan Royt

Historian of Art, University of Prague (CZ Rep.);

#### · Prof. M. C. Paoluzzi

Historian of Art, University of Chieti - Pescara (IT);

#### · Prof. Rocco Sinisgalli

Historian of art - University "La Sapienza" Roma.

### Pubblicazioni scientifiche sul dipinto:

#### Scientific publications about the painting:

#### N. Barbatelli, L. Capasso

IL PRESUNTO AUTORITRATTO LUCANO. GLI STUDI SCIENTIFICI Ed. Marte, Colonnella, 2010;

#### A. Tomei, M.C. Paoluzzi

LEONARDO E IL RINASCIMENTO FANTASTICO Ed. Surrentum, Sorrento, 2010;

#### P. Hohenstatt, O. Kormashov, N. Barbatelli

LEONARDO, DONATELLO, RAFFAELLO. CAPOLAVORI A CONFRONTO Ed. Marte, Colonnella, 2010;

#### C. Piccoli

DIAGNOSIS FOR CONSERVATION AND VALORIZATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE 2010;

#### J. Royt

THE FACE OF LEONARDO Ed. Zbiroh, 2011;

#### C. PedreV, P. Hohenstatt, N. Barbatelli

LEONARDO. IMMAGINI DI UN GENIO Ed. CB, Poggio a Caiano, 2012;

#### C. Pedretti, N. Barbatelli

LEONARDO E CESARE DA SESTO NEL RINASCIMENTO MERIDIONALE Ed. CB, Poggio a Caiano, 2013;

#### V. Sanfo

THE LUCAN SELF - PORTRAIT OF LEONARDO Jinan, China 2014;

#### C. Piccoli

DIAGNOSIS FOR CONSERVATION AND VALORIZATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE Napoli, 2014;

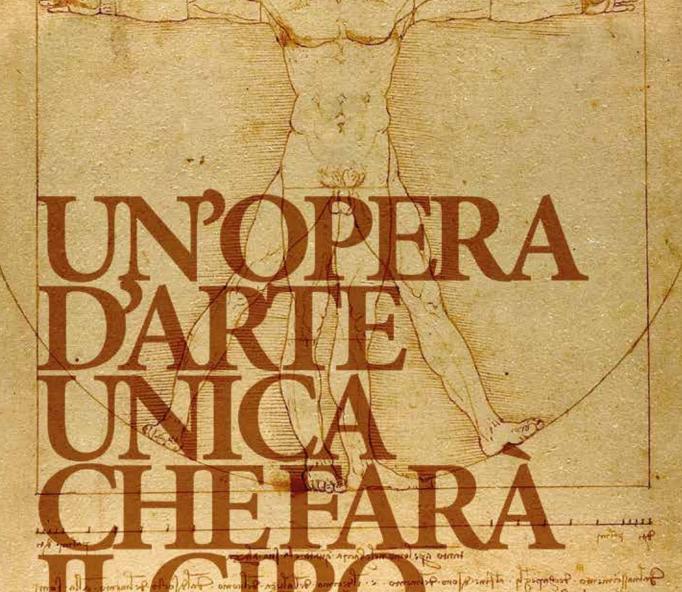
#### C. Pedretti, N. Barbatelli, M. Melani

LEONARDO. DUE SALVATOR MUNDI PER NAPOLI Ed. De Rosa Cb Edizioni, Napoli, 2015

#### C. Galvez

LEONARDO DA VINCI. CUAL IL ROSTRO DEL MAESTRO? Ed. Aguilar, 2017

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### Mostre Exhibitions

#### 2009 I RITRATTI DI LEONARDO

A. Vezzosi, A. Sabato, N. Barbatelli, curators; Museo delle Antiche Genti di Lucania, Vaglio Basilicata, Italy

#### 2009 **LEONARD DE VINCI & LA FRANCE**. [French Edition]

Pedretti Carlo curator; Clos-Lucé, Amboise Castle, France

#### 2009 LEONARDO THE FACE into the GIORNATE ITALIANE DELLA DIVERSITÀ

U. Gregoretti, N. Barbatelli, F. Festa, S. Buzzo Rome Palazzo del Campidoglio

#### 2010 THE PURPORTED SELF PORTRAIT OF THE RENAISSANCE MASTER LEONARDO DA VINCI

H. Kormashov, K. Polly, curators Kadriorg Museum, Tallinn, ESTONIA.

#### 2010 IL PRESUNTO AUTORITRATTO LUCANO

Luigi Capasso, Nicola Barbateli curators. Museum of Chieti Pescara University;

#### 2010 LEONARDO, DONATELLO, RAFFAELLO. CAPOLAVORI A CONFRONTO

N. Barbatelli, H. Kormashov, P. Hohenstatt, curators. Introduction: Prof. Louis Godart, President of the Cultural Commission by the Italian Republic President; Museo delle Antiche genti di Lucania, Vaglio Basilicata, Italy

### 2010 **LEONARDO E IL RINASCIMENTO FANTASTICO. UNA MOSTRA TRA NAPOLI E LE ROTTE DEL MEDITERRANEO**

A. Tomei, M.C. Paoluzzi, N. Barbatelli, curators; Villa Fiorentino Museum, Sorrento, Italy

2010 **JOSP FEST** by Vatican Organization N. Barbatelli curators Rome



















#### 2011 THE FACE OF LEONARDO

J. Royt, N. Barbatelli curators; Zbiroh Castle, Prague

#### 2011 **TESTIMONIANZE DI REGIONI**

1861 - 2011 L'UNITÀ DELL'ARTE ITALIANA NELLA DIVERSITÀ DELLE REGIONI Rome, Monument to Victor Emanuel II, also known as Vittoriano

#### 2011 IL GENIO DI LEONARDO

M. Veccia, N. Barbatelli curators International Airport of Rome

#### 2011 THE LUCAN SELF PORTRAIT OF LEONARDO

N. Barbateli, G. Glinni organization; Ferrari Center, Bari (Italy)

#### 2011 **LEONARDO. IMMAGINI DI UN GENIO**

C.Pedretti, P. Hohenstatt, N. Barbatelli curators Introduction:

Sen. Renato Schifani, President of the italian Senate;
On. Gianfranco Fini, President of the Chamber of Deputies;
Doria Pamphiji Museum, Valmontone Rome

#### 2012 LEONARDO E CESARE DA SESTO NEL RINASCIMENTO MERIDIONALE

C.Pedretti, N. Barbatelli, curators Introduction: Sen. Pietro Grasso, President of the italian Senate Cava dè Tirreni (Salerno, Italy)

#### 2013 THE 10th FESTIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL ART IN THE WORLD

V. Sanfo curator Museum of Old Art, Jinan, China

#### 2015 **LEONARDO: DUE SALVATOR MUNDI PER NAPOL**, 21th March 2015

C. Pedretti curator Museo Diocesano di Napoli Exhibition in honor of the Pope Francesco





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