Giosuè Carducci was appointed as Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Bologna in 1860 where the famous poet held lessons in the room later to be named after him and which has recently been restored. In the room adjoining the Aula Carducci stands the statue of Hercules by Angelo Piò once placed in the middle of the courtyard of the University building then named after him. The carefully restored statue has now been replaced by a copy. The Sala dell’Ercole, so called because of the original it now contains, also houses a permanent exhibition of photographs by Paolo Monti and books on the history of the University and of the Institute of Sciences.

The Naval Museum houses the “Room of Geography and Nautical Science” property of the Institute of Sciences. It consists of a number of precious model vessels and maps dating back to the XVII to the XVIII century. The completeness of the collection and the perfect state of preservation of the items exhibited make it one of the most important naval museums worldwide.

The Obstetrical Museum "Giovan Antonio Galli" was established by the Bolognese Doctor, Giovan Antonio Galli (1708-1782) who devised it for the instruction of midwives and surgeons. The whole collection was bought by Pope Benedict XIV for one thousand scudi and donated to the Institute of Sciences in 1757.

The Observatory, originally created for the sole purpose of astronomical observations, now also houses the Astronomical Museum in which the most important instruments used by Bolognese astronomers from 1792 to the beginning of the XIX century are exhibited.

Museum of Military Architecture
Via Zamboni, 33 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/2099369 - 2099360
Opening times: Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 5.30 pm, Saturday and Sunday 9 am to 6.30 pm
The Museum of Military Architecture houses models of ships and three-dimensional fortifications as well as wooden fortification panels dating back to the XVII century originally used by students of the Art of Warfare. The museum, in itself a scientific game and at the same time an elaborated theory of labyrinths and walled cities, was designed by Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli, founder of the Institute of Sciences.

The Indian Museum
Established in the late XIX century thanks to the devoted studies of the Sanskrit scholar Prof. Francesco Pullè, the museum largely exhibits artistic and ethnographic materials which he collected during his travels to the East.

The Indian Museum
Via Zamboni, 33 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/2099369 - 2099360
Opening times: Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 5.30 pm, Saturday and Sunday 9 am to 6.30 pm

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
Via Zamboni, 33 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/209020 - Closed for restoration

The documents and objects exhibited illustrate the history of the University of Bologna, founded in the XI century. Among the most significant we should mention portraits of the Professors and Deans of the University of Bologna, the Germanic Codes (matriculation books for students from the Germanic nations), the gown of Professor Luigi Galvani (a bolognese scientist), the Rectoral Insignia dating back to the XVI century, autographs, parchments and commemorative medals.

MUSEUM OF HUMAN ANATOMY
Via Irnerio, 48 - 40126 Bologna
Tel. 051/244467 - 243103

THE OBSERVATORY AND THE ASTRONOMICAL MUSEUM
Via Zamboni, 33 - 40126 Bologna
Tel. 051/2099369 - 2099360 - 2095701
Opening times: Monday to Friday 8.30 am to 5.30 pm, Saturday and Sunday 9 am to 6.30 pm on request

The Observatory, originally created for the sole purpose of astronomical observations, now also houses the Astronomical Museum in which the most important instruments used by Bolognese astronomers from 1792 to the beginning of the XIX century are exhibited.
Established in 1742 by Pope Benedict XIV as the laboratory of anatomy of Institute of Sciences of Bologna, the Museum now houses various collections including Ercole Lelli's almost intact collection of anatomical specimen in coloured wax, a variety of models by Mr. and Mrs. Manzolini and a number of works created by some of the most important wax-models of the XIX century. We should also mention that the XVIII century Bolognese wax-works are the oldest known anatomical relief models.

**MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY**
Via Selmi, 3 - 40126 Bologna
Tel. 051/2094248-251722-246474
Opening Times: Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Closed on holidays and Saturday
The Zoological Museum of the University of Bologna is both for its size and for the collections preserved and exhibited there, one of the biggest and most important zoological museums in Italy. Established in 1860, the museum has been in its present location since 1936, containing materials from collections dating back to the XVI-XVIII centuries; Aldrovandi, Cospi and Marsigli collections, once the property of the Museum of Natural History of the Institute of Sciences along with more recent acquisitions.

**MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY**
Via Selmi, 3 - 40126 Bologna
Tel. 051/2094243
Opening Times: Monday to Friday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Closed on holidays and Saturday
Founded in 1814, the museum illustrates the evolution of several vertebrate organs. The systematic collections, the skeletons and the various reproductions displayed, constitute an ideal journey through the millenary evolution of the species which has led to the present structure of today's forms and varieties of species. In one particular area of the museum it is possible to "touch" some of the pieces displayed also illustrated by means of Braille characters.

**MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY**
Via Selmi, 3 - 40126 Bologna
Tel. 051/2094191-2094196
Opening Times: Monday to Friday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Closed on holidays and Saturday
The museum, dating back to 1908 was completely reorganised in 1991. It contains various materials of both scientific and didactic interest. Among others we find collections of skulls and skeletons of ancient Italian peoples ranging from the Neolithic Age to the XVIII century, various finds and reproductions of both primates and human skeletal parts and numerous pre-human and human fossils which document the evolution of the human species and of pre-historical cultures. The first section, thanks to an up-to-date computer program "The long way of human being", provides us to get closer to the palaeoanthropology studies. The second section presents interesting instruments and machines which are linked to anthropometry. The third section "Environment and Man" contains some busts and mould of faces of a large number of human groups. The next step will aim to prepare show cases and diorama, which point out the relationships between man and environment in the different cultural-geographic situations.

**HERBARIUM**
Via Irnerio, 42 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/2091289
Opening Times: On request Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
Closed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
The Herbarium of the University of Bologna, one of the oldest in Europe, exhibits collections of dried plants gathered from the XVI century onwards. At present the collection consists of around 110,000 specimens of dried plants, and a complete computerised cataloguing will soon be available to visitors.

**MUSEUM OF PHYSICS**
Via Irnerio, 46 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/2091101
Closed for restoration
The Museum of Physics of the University of Bologna has a centuries old tradition. Its location was decided by Prof. Augusto Righi, founder of the Institute of Physics, who placed it right in the middle of his Institute. The co-existence of these two aspects, the museological as well as the didactic aspect, within the same building represents one of the Museum's main peculiarities although in the course of time the two original areas have been considerably reduced. The museum exhibits collections of instruments and materials dating back from the XVII century onwards. The section displaying various instruments donated to the Museum from the various University laboratories is worth mentioning.

**MUSEUM OF PALAEONTOLOGY AND GEOLOGY "G. CAPELLINI"**
Via Zamboni, 63 - 40126 Bologna Tel. 051/2094555 - 2094593
fax 051/2094522
Opening Times: Monday to Friday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
Closed on holidays and Saturday
The Museum of Geology and Palaeontology "G. Capellini" was officially inaugurated in 1881 although it originated in 1852 with the establishment of the Museum of Natural History. It is considered the biggest palaeontological museum in Italy both for its size and for the number and the importance of the collections exhibited which have been recently estimated in around one million pieces. The museum includes fifteen rooms divided into four main sections: the ancient collections, the collection of fossil plants, the collection of fossil rocks and the collection of fossil invertebrates all ordered and catalogued according to the place of origin. After being closed for over ten years, the museum has been entirely restored and was reopened for the celebrations of the Bologna University 900th anniversary.

**MUSEUM OF MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY "L. BOMBICCI"**
Piazza Porta S. Donato, 1 - 40127 Bologna
Tel. 051/2094926
Opening Times: Monday to Friday 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Closed on holidays
The Museum of Mineralogy was established between 1860 and 1900 by Prof. Luigi Bombicci Porta as far as most of the materials preserved there are concerned. Formed after the splitting up of the laboratory of Natural History, once the property of the Institute of Sciences, into the departments of Mineralogy, Geology and Zoology, the Museum currently houses around 50,000 pieces, 10,000 of which are on display to the public divided into major and minor collections.

The collection, amounting to around 2,000 preparations, consists of dissected anatomical parts obtained by means of special treatments thanks to which it is possible to preserve them in a state of dehydration. All domestic species are represented in the museum although the collection concentrates largely on preparations concerning horses and livestock.

The materials displayed in the Museum of domestic animal anatomy was first gathered by Prof. Clemente Papi (1845-1922). The collection, of veterinary concern were handed over to the Institute of veterinary comparative anatomy of the University of Bologna. In 1863 the former laboratory of comparative anatomy was closed and the preparations concerning horses and livestock.

The collection exhibited was once the property of the laboratory of veterinary pathological anatomy. The models on display are true works of art: three-dimensional models in wax, clay and plaster, life-size reproductions of domestic animal organs with anatomy-pathological lesions, and animal monstrosities.

The purpose of the collection is above all educational. Acquired and organised in 1983 it is used by the students of the Department. The antique instruments displayed document significant events in the history of chemistry.

The collection of instruments for physiological experimentation includes a number of devices used in the past for the measurement of bioelectronic and mechanic variations and for the simulation of excitable tissues. Some of the instruments for educational purposes concern physiological optics, in particular.

The collection of wax-models, casts, instruments, prosthesis and illustrated panels was arranged in its present form in 1975 in support of the educational activities carried out in the clinic.

This collection, established in 1936, is for the exclusive use of the students of the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.

Since 1932 the Eye Clinic has housed a collection of obsolete objects but worthy of preservation. There are examples of surgical instruments, optical measuring instruments, instruments for analysis and for therapeutic treatments. The collection offers a significant documentation of medical history.

The collection is displayed in four glass-cases which take up two rooms of the Institute. Here you will find veterinary surgical instruments, both contemporary or subsequent to the rise in Europe of schools of veterinary medicine, that illustrate the evolution of surgical therapy with regard to large animals, in particular horses, and that bear witness to the evolution of animals diseases.

The Museum of Anatomy and Pathological Anatomy "C. Taruffi" was established by Cesare Taruffi (1821-1902) Prof. of Pathological Anatomy at the University of Bologna. Also exhibited in the museum are organs affected by various diseases, with examples of skeletal diseases, and numerous wax-models reproducing various organs.

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