Collections

MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN MUT

www.unimuseum.de
The University of Tübingen, founded in 1477, holds a wealth of outstanding items in its research, teaching and exhibition collections. The treasures of the 65 collections are not merely distinguished because of their age and universal diversity, but also because one can find outstanding single pieces of worldwide importance in this multi-subject university collection, one of the largest in all of Europe.

Opportunities emerge from this rich heritage, but also obligations for the university. These include organizing for the care of the collected pieces in a responsible manner. They should be available for research, preserved for generations to come, and last but not least be at the disposal of the University for teaching purposes. The Museum of the University of Tübingen MUT is committed to making the collections more accessible to the general public.

While some collections have been maintained and cared for for many years by museum curators, others have often been neglected and nearly forgotten. As a consequence, the University founded the MUT as the umbrella organization for all the collections in 2006 and thus created the framework for systematically cataloguing and exhibiting its collections. Since 2010, project seminars of the MUT have also contributed to taking stock of and exhibiting neglected collections. Finally in 2016 a master profile class “Museums + Collections” was established.

With this brochure, the University wishes to inform its members as well as the general public of the enormous diversity of the collections. Let us invite you on an exciting journey through the world of science and the history of civilization; view the collections or participate in one of our guided tours and enjoy the wide range of events offered by the MUT!

Prof. Dr. Ernst Seidl
Director of the Museum of the University of Tübingen MUT
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PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS
Experience the oldest artworks of humankind: the Ice Age figurines. Learn more about the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Prehistoric Pile Dwellings,” the Egyptian sacrificial chamber, the “Tübinger Waffenläufer” – a bronze statuette of a hoplite runner, and the plaster casts of classical sculptures in the Rittersaal. These world renowned archaeological collections of the University of Tübingen are open to the public in the Hohentübingen Castle. Over 4,000 objects are on display on 2,000m². In the summer of 2017, the Swabian Alb caves with the oldest artwork will most likely also receive the UNESCO World Heritage Site status (“Caves with the oldest Ice Age art”).

The Museum in Hohentübingen Castle is funded by friends of the museum, an association established by the museum for support and funding.

ADDRESS
Alte Kulturen | Sammlungen im Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday to Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm
Thursday, 10 am to 7 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sunday at 3;’ groups and school classes by appointment

CONTACT
Frank Duerr M.A. and Sigrid Schumacher
museum@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2977384
The collection of early prehistory is comprised of significant finds from the beginning of human history. Special emphasis is put on objects from the Old Stone Age, found in the caves of the Swabian Alb. The excavations of the caves were conducted by Gustav Riek in 1931, and rendered numerous ivory figurines out of the 40,000 year old rock layers. These figurines are among the oldest known artworks worldwide. A second focal point of the collection are Ludwig Kohl-Larsen’s finds (1930s) from the Mumba Cave, located in today’s Tanzania. This incredibly rich series of artifacts provides important insights into the archaeology of the oldest Homo sapiens in Africa. A part of the Kohl-Larsen finds are significant hominid remains, such as the upper jaw of an *Australopithecus afarensis* (Garusi) and worldwide the oldest human remains of a *Homo sapiens* (Eyasi).

The Institute’s collection was set up by the former director of the Prehistory Research Institute, Robert Rudolf Schmitt, at the beginning of the 20th century. The most important criterion for the selection of the collection’s pieces was the education of the students. In addition, the collection is home to cultural-historical pieces of national importance. They are on display and described in the context of the history of research. The exhibition mainly deals with New Stone Age and Late Bronze Age finds from water-logged settlements on the Federsee, part of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites “Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps”. Additionally, fortified Iron Age settlements such as Heuneburg on the upper Danube and Heidengraben near Grabenstetten on the Swabian Alb are also presented.
This collection of Mesopotamian cuneiform texts, only created after WWII, covers the entire range of ancient oriental developments in writing from the 3rd to the 1st millennia BC. It is therefore possible to follow the gradual changes in writing styles over this long time span. The texts offer an insight into the diverse genres of ancient oriental literature, such as official documents, letters, lexical lists and royal inscriptions. Craft objects, such as original seals and replicas of ancient oriental sculptures and reliefs, complement the collection.

A medal reminds us of George Friedrich Grotefend, one of the pioneers of Ancient Oriental Studies as well as among the first to decode ancient cuneiform writing.

The Egyptian Collection includes the time period from Egyptian Prehistory, which began around 5500 BC up to the Christian period in the 7th century AD. It contains objects and artifacts testifying to everyday life and to the Egyptians’ belief in an afterlife.

With ceramics, earthenware pots, bronze votive offerings and funerary goods, the collection represents an impressive spectrum of Egyptian memorial culture, which enables an in depth introduction to the Egypt of the pharaohs. Among the popular as well as scientific highlights are the sacrificial chamber of Seschemnefer III of Giza (pictured) and the coffin of Idi of Assiut. The coffin’s lid is of special quality. Inside, it bears the very rarely preserved decoration of a star clock.

ADDRESS
Alte Kulturen | Sammlungen im Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday to Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm
Thursday, 10 am to 7 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sunday at 3;’ groups and school classes by appointment

CURATOR
Prof. Dr. Andreas Fuchs
andreas.fuchs@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2976758

ADDRESS
Alte Kulturen | Sammlungen im Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday to Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm
Thursday, 10 am to 7 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sunday at 3;’ groups and school classes by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Susanne Beck
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Antike Kunst
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: COLLECTION OF ORIGINALS

The collection of antique originals, dating back to 1798, contains approximately 10,000 objects from the Mediterranean Basin. The bulk of the collection consists of earthenware vessels, small bronzes and terracotta from the 3rd century BC to 5th century AD. The majority of pieces come from bourgeois collections, enhanced by finds from the Institute’s own digs. The most famous piece is the Tübinger Waffenläufer (pictured).

It is the bronze statuette of a hoplite runner posed in starting position at the beginning of the hoplitodromos (a prestigious race) and was created around 490 BC. Although the origins of the hoplitodromos were in military training, the runners were civilian athletes.

ADDRESS
Alte Kulturen | Sammlungen im Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday to Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm
Thursday, 10 am to 7 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sunday at 3;’ groups and school classes by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Kathrin Barbara Zimmer
kathrin-barbara.zimmer@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2972379

Antike Münzen
CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

The coin collection, with roots stretching as far back as 1798, is, with its ca 20,000 pieces, one of the biggest and most important university collections of its kind in Germany. At the heart of the collection are approximately 8,000 Greek and 6,000 Roman coins, along with 2,000 medieval and early modern coins, as well as 3,000 medals. Particularly striking examples are a silver coin from the settlement of Kaulonia in Southern Italy (pictured), and the famous tetradrachma of Athens from the middle of the 5th century BC. Together with the coin collection of the Islamic Numismatic (p. 54) the University of Tübingen possesses the best and most diverse University coin collection in Germany.

ADDRESS
Alte Kulturen | Sammlungen im Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday to Sunday, 10 am to 5 pm
Thursday, 10 am to 7 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sunday at 3;’ groups and school classes by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Stefan Krmnicek
stefan.krmnicek@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2974369
The collection of plaster casts, which the Institute for Classical Archaeology has been assembling since the beginning of 19th century, numbers around 370. The casts of famous, mostly life size, statues from various European museums and of reliefs and architectural fragments offer a fascinating tour of the antique art history from its beginnings until the time of the Roman emperors. Amongst the oldest casts of the collection is the Laocoon Group. The marble original was found in Rome in 1506 and is located now in the Vatican Museum. Particularly impressive casts also illustrate the Discus Thrower by Myron (pictured right) and the Winged Victory (Nike) of Samothrace (pictured above).
The collection dates back to the second half of the 19th century and today belongs to the Ethnology Department of the Asia-Orient-Institute. It is composed of about 4,000 pieces of ethnographica, 2,500 black and white positive slides from the years 1890 to 1910, as well as a collection of around 250 watercolours and sketches. The permanent exhibition in the Castle’s ‘pentagon tower’ shows a representative selection, focusing on the South Seas and the Amazon Basin. Among the highlights of the exhibition are earthenware vessels of the Shipibo-Conibos of Peru (pictured above). Waiting to be put on display is the peak of the ethnological collection: a wall panel – Poupou – with Maori (New Zealand) ancestral depictions (pictured right). The panel was brought to Europe by James Cook after his first voyage to the South Sea (1768–1771). Because of its unparalleled uniqueness it is still kept under lock and key.
In the early 19th century the university installed a chemistry lab in the former kitchens of the Hohentübingen Castle. Today it is a pre-eminent site for the history of science. In 1818, the first German biochemist Carl Sigwart began his work here. In this room, Felix Hoppe-Seyler examined the red blood pigment and named it “Hämoglobin” (hemoglobin). And, in 1869, Friedrich Miescher discovered nucleic acid here, the building block of the genetic materials DNA and RNA. In 2015, thanks to the financial support of the Tübingen biopharmaceutical company CureVac, the university was able to create a permanent interactive exhibition depicting the history of biochemistry in Tübingen in the historic castle laboratory. The focal point of the exhibition is the original test tube holding “Nukleinsäure” (nucleic acid) used by Friedrich Miescher in his experiments. Also on display are historical lab equipment and compounds.
Among the many university collections, the botanical garden holds a very special position since it consists invariably of living “objects.” Nearly 10,000 species of plants from all over the world are found on an area of ten hectares. Their natural habitat conditions have been recreated outdoors as well as in the various greenhouses. The botanical garden’s plant collections are divided up according to geographic, ecological, and relational context and complemented by thematic elements such as the pharmacist and farmer’s garden, and the flowering perennial beds. Therefore, the visitor does not only become familiar with exotic plant life, but also with the native, definitely not less fascinating flora. The Swabian Alb section of the garden reflects the typical plant companions found on the Alb. In the extensive alpine garden hundreds of tons of stones and rock faces provide a suitable location for alpine flora which have adapted to such extreme conditions. Another focus of the collection are the rhododendrons, which encompasses about 75 hybrid and over 170 wild species. They are situated in a valley cut by a natural stream, providing favorable living conditions for these plants. The systematic sectioning of the botanical garden continues over terraces located below the tropicarium. This part of the garden, in which flowering plants are depicted according to their family relationships, plays a key educative role at the university. The arboretum is located on five hectares just above the Tübinger Nordring Road. It is systematically segmented and highlights the woody plant collection of the botanical garden. The greenhouses present the subtropical and tropical plant world on over 3,000 square meters. Beside the tropical rainforest which is depicted in the emblematic tropicarium, the greenhouses also depict desert vegetation, subtropical humid forests and the Canary Islands. The botanical garden, a vital part of the university’s academic life – a place of research and science, is also a place of education, encounters, and recreation.

**ADDRESS**
Botanischer Garten Tübingen
Hartmeyerstraße 123, 72076 Tübingen

**OPENING HOURS**
Monday to Friday, 7.30 am to 4.45 pm (hothouses 8 am to 4.30 pm)  
Weekends and holidays, 8 am to 4.45 pm (hothouses 10 am to 4.30 pm)

**GUIDED TOURS**
‘Sundays at 2’ (on every second Sunday of the month at 2 pm); group tours by appointment

**CURATOR**
Dr. Alexandra Kehl  
alexandra.kehl@botgarten.uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2976161
The Palaeontological Collection of the University of Tübingen was founded in the early 18th century for research and educational purposes. Since then, the first priority has been to allow the international scientific community access to often unique material. On top of this, the Palaeontological Collection is committed to providing students with access to fossil finds. Last but not least, it offers a wealth of material for numerous student research projects.

To mediate knowledge about the earth’s past to a wider public, these outstanding and often unique finds are accessible in the institute museum to all who are interested.
Human experience continually reveals itself as particularly deceptive. That the focus of experimental psychology is the perception of things is therefore obvious. Through the five senses, humans experience information which is then processed cognitively, allowing the production of ‘mind things.’

In the permanent exhibition “Kopf|Sache” (Mind|Things) historical equipment and tests from the psychology collection are presented. Intelligence and competence tests, optical illusions, haptic (communication through touch) phenomena, precision work and the history of the discipline are explained illustratively.

ADDRESS
Psychologische Sammlung | Fachbereich Psychologie
Schleichstraße 4, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Monday to Friday, 9 am to 6.30 pm

GUIDED TOURS
Groups and school classes on appointment:
museum@uni-tuebingen.de

CURATOR
Stefan Ellsässer
stefan.ellsaesser@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2972980
About 250 geometric models are united in the mathematical model collection, usually made of plaster. Cord constructions and models made from cardboard and wire also constitute a part of this. Most stem from the time between 1870 and 1890. A substantial part of the collection was created by Alexander Brill (1842–1935), professor of mathematics at Tübingen from 1884 to 1918.
A unique book assembling publications on particularly interesting mathematical models and historical sales catalogues of models is also part of the collection.
A large portion of the models can be found in a display cabinet at the Mathematical Institute. Currently (2016) a permanent exhibition on the history of the Mathematical Institute is being developed.

The University Archives is entrusted not only with archival evidence of the University of Tübingen’s history. It also possesses additional collections of completely different types, such as flyers from the 1968 student movements, or students’ paraphernalia (graphic art, silhouettes, pipe bowls, bands, caps) of the 19th century.
The spectrum of museum objects ranges from the early modern money chest to an iron lung from the mid-20th century.
Among the pieces of particular significance are the founding document of the University from 1477 and the seals (Typare) of the old University and its faculties.
The eye clinic houses, among other things, 50 historical eye examination devices. These rare objects, most of them originating in the years from 1890 to 1910, reflect the development of ophthalmology at this time. It was not until the second half of the 19th century that eye care established itself as a distinct university subject. These objects serve primarily to illustration and to give an optical explanation of the history of ophthalmologic research which is studied in Tuebingen in the research field “history of eye care.” The examination devices are located in a display cabinet in the hallway of the university’s eye clinic.

The computer collection of the Wilhelm Schickard Institute focuses on the documentation of two revolutions in computer technology. In 1957 Kenneth Olsen and Harlean Anderson founded the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) with the goal of constructing a small computer suitable for laboratory and office use without the need for a service personnel or cooling fans. 1960 saw the launch of their PDP1 (Programmed Data Processor) on the market, revolutionizing the concept of computers. Instead of enormous machines costing millions of dollars, the PDPs found their way into universities, laboratories and factories. Soon after, the need for hobby computers arose: Apple, Tandy Radio Shack, Commodore and others. The computer collection shows a number of these exhibits from the world of PC’s.
Film ab
MEDIA LIBRARY OF THE CENTER OF MEDIA LITERACY

The media library of the Center for Media Literacy (Zentrum für Medienkompetenz) has a comprehensive collection of nearly 1,500 international films from all genres and in all formats. The selection ranges from the classics to current blockbusters, from prize-winning documentaries to arthouse movies, and from animated films to television series. The films are mainly available as DVDs and Blu-ray, and may be viewed on site. With a current university identification card, students and faculty are allowed to rent the videos for research and educational purposes. Access is also granted to the VHS archive of the ZFM upon inquiry. The VHS archive encompasses over 14,000 TV recordings from the past 40 years, which are currently being digitalized.

MenschenKörper
ANATOMICAL COLLECTION

The main purpose of this collection is to assist medical and dental training. Along with historical apparatus, such as the microscope of the Berlin company Bénèche & Wasserlein (1850), it contains a number of anatomic and embryonic models and preparations. Reconstructed from microscopic sections, wax models illustrate the development of individual organs in the embryo. Highlights of the collection are a wax model showing the interior of the human body by the famous Parisian atelier Tramond (around 1888), as well as the historical skull collection adapted from that of Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828). The collection is located at the Österberg, near Lustnauer Tor.
Kristalle
MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION

The Mineralogical Collection presents important minerals and ores in addition to precious stones from all over the world through which light is shed on our understanding of “Planet Earth” and our everyday lives. In the exhibition space behind the Lothar-Meyer-Bau, the following themes are covered in over 40 display cases: The diversity of minerals, ores and their deposits, applied mineralogy, fluorescence, mineral properties, jewelry and precious stones, mineral salts and spa waters, and minerals in everyday life.

Significant and rare meteorites – the majority from the 19th century – give the collection both great historical value and international acclaim.

ADDRESS
Mineralogische Sammlung | Lothar-Meyer-Bau
Wilhelmstraße 56, 72074 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesdays and every last Sunday in the month, 3 pm to 5 pm
During the semester holidays closed

CURATOR
Dr. Udo Neumann
udo.neumann@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2972600

Kunst auf Papier
GRAPHIC ART COLLECTION

Since 1897, the Graphic Art Collection at the Institute of Art History (Departement of Prints and Drawings) has served educational purposes as teaching and art collection for the practical instruction of students, whilst also being at the disposal of those of the public interested in art. Visitors may – by appointment – view originals in the study hall (Studiensaal). During the semester, there are also themed exhibitions to be seen there. The collection spans art on paper from 1500 to the present and has greatly profited from important private donations. Among them are the Max Kade Collection (New York), the Rieth Collection with artists’ self portraits, the collection of Heide & Wolfgang Voelter (Tübingen), graphic reproductions of the “Sprayer of Zurich”, Harald Naegeli, and donations of contemporary art from the Tübingen Art History Society (Tübinger Kunsthistorische Gesellschaft).

ADDRESS
Graphische Sammlung | Altbau der Universitätsbibliothek
Wilhelmstraße 32, 72074 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
During the semester: Wednesday, 11 am to 12 am, 2 pm to 5 pm
Also by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Anette Michels
graphische.sammlung@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2977058
The main part of the collection is kept at the Morgenstelle, whilst a smaller display collection is located at Sigwartstraße. The latter is open to the public. On the top floor is a diverse display of vertebrates and insects of Central Europe, whereas the ground floor is dedicated to the exotic creatures of Africa, Asia, Australia and America. The oldest preparations are about 160 years old. They stem partly from donations of the Royal House of Württemberg. Many of the animals on display have in the intervening years either become extinct or are threatened with extinction in Germany.

A special feature of the collection are the 32 teaching models of marine invertebrates created by the glass-blowers Leopold (1822–1895) and Rudolf Blaschka (1857–1939), of whose work only 100 examples still exist in Germany (pictured right). Currently, this part of the collection is closed to visitors.

ADDRESS
Zoologische Schausammlung | Lehrstuhl für Vergleichende Zoologie
Sigwartstraße 3, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
Wednesday and Thursdays, 9 am to 12 am, 1 pm to 4 pm

GUIDED TOURS
‘Sundays at 2’ (every second Sunday of the month at 2 pm)
Group tours by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Erich Weber
erich.weber@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2972668
The Museum of the University of Tübingen MUT is with all collections and museums also active on the Internet.

Visit us:
www.unimuseum.de

Follow us:
Initiated by Hans Fleischhacker in 1943, this disturbing collection mainly consists of more than 600 hand-, foot-, and finger-prints of mostly Jewish inmates of the Ghetto Litzmannstadt (near Łódź, Poland). Strongly influenced by racial biology, it was the anthropologists aim to use this collection for attesting the supposed morphological differences between the palms of Jews and non-Jews. It is the only collection of its kind, and testimony to the terrifying abuse of scientific methods under the National Socialists.

The Archive of Everyday Culture encompasses the numerous collections of the Institute since the 1930s: everyday objects, political emblems, books and journals, clothing, masks, wall decorations, postcards and advertising images, toys and films, photos and albums, autobiographical writings and files documenting the history of Historical and Cultural Anthropology at Tübingen University. In addition, there are the collections of the photo archive, the slide library, the newspaper archive, and the archive of popular writing culture as well as the archive of former exhibitions and student projects. Since the end of the 1960s, the collection’s canon of traditional European Ethnology (accoutrements used in traditional rites, house models, costumes, pottery) has deliberately been enlarged with products of mass culture. The Archive serves teaching and research, lends out pieces to exhibitions, and is open to external researchers.
The photo collection of the Institute for Classical Archaeology was created in the 20th century. It encompasses pictures taken of places important in antiquity, as well as excavation sites. Many of the pictures have become historical records because since being taken the antique sculptures or pictures of antiques featured in exhibition rooms from the beginning of the 20th century have been altered.

The comprehensive collection of black and white photographs offers an important addition not only for tours and walks around the museum, but also for research and educational purposes. Furthermore, there is also an increasing appreciation of the role of the aesthetic worth of the photographs in themselves.

The collection of the Institute for Biblical Archaeology has existed since the founding of the Institute in 1960. It consists of ca 430 objects, primarily ceramic vessels, but also coins, seals and models from the Early Bronze Age (from 3500 BC) to Late Antiquity. In numerous display cabinets, we find the collection’s pieces thematically presented.

In this fashion, both a general insight into the contemporary world of the Israelites of the 1st millennium BC, as well as information about more particular topics such as the development of the oil lamp, is provided. A special feature of the collection is the reproduction of a 5,000 year old shaft grave from the Dead Sea.
The book art collection Heidtmann of the University of Tübingen consists of a small number of examples of folded book art. In this specialized field the books themselves become aesthetic objects through the artful folding of their pages. Mostly the folds allude to the content of the books, creating singular sculptures of the books themselves, as well as forming fascinating interplays between function and structure. As a passionate artist, the library scientist, Prof. emeritus Dr. Frank Heidtmann, quite literally transformed his objects of study into book art. The folding of every day reading material such as catalogues, dictionaries & encyclopedias, thick volumes of reference works, and novels into book-objects lends a completely new perspective on the book as a medium, which is now being presented in a new aesthetic form.

**ADDRESS**
Museum der Universität Tübingen MUT
Schulberg 2 | Pfleghof, 72070 Tübingen

**OPENING HOURS**
By appointment

**CURATOR**
Prof. Dr. Ernst Seidl
ernst.seidl@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2974134

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The biochemical apparatus collection houses historical lab equipment of what was formerly known as the subject of physiological chemistry. An iron retort, several crucibles, and a balance, among other items, belong to the preserved objects dating back to the time of the castle laboratory (before 1886). Other special instruments, such as those used in the research of hemoglobin, date back to the time the Physiological Chemistry Institute which was located in the Gmelinstraße (1886–1964). The largest part of the collection is located in the Interfaculty Institute for Biochemistry (IFIB). A selection of noteworthy objects can be viewed in the permanent exhibition “Schloßlabor Tübingen – Cradle of Biochemistry” (see page 22) in the Hohentübingen Castle.

**ADDRESS**
Interfakultäres Institut für Biochemie IFIB
Hoppe-Seyler-Straße 4, 72076 Tübingen

**OPENING HOURS**
By appointment

**CURATOR**
Dr. Klaus Möschel
klaus.moeschel@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2973341
The Physics Institute of the University of Tübingen has at its disposal a diverse teaching collection of historical apparatus and equipment, such as measuring equipment, polarization apparatus and a diffraction grating. It also encompasses the electrostatic potential multiplier of Albert Einstein (1879–1955) from the year 1910, which was acquired by the then director of the Institute, Fritz Paschen, in 1920. In addition, the collection holds letters of the lawyer and specialist in German studies Felix Genzmer (1878–1959) and the physicist Albert Einstein, as well as a curious tin cat with miniature bicycle. This object was used as part of an exam ritual until the early 1980s.

The “Arno-Ruoff-Archives” consist of over 2,000 tape recordings of conversations, which the linguist Arno Ruoff (1930–2010) carried out beginning in the 1950s with the help, at least in the beginning, of Hermann Bausinger. The recordings were all taken in the German speaking southwest. The recordings stored in the archive are unprepared, free-flowing conversations. They give a glimpse into the everyday life of the people of Baden-Württemberg, Bavarian Swabia, Vorarlberg, and Liechtenstein from circa 1880 to 2000. All recordings are now available as CDs, and a large part has already been transcribed. The archive serves the university as resource for teaching and research. Per request individual recordings and transcripts can be listened to and viewed for research purposes. More detailed information regarding where the recordings were taken can be found on the webpage of the Ludwig-Uhland-Institute’s research group Language in Southwest Germany (Tübinger Arbeitsstelle Sprache in Südwestdeutschland).
The founder of Swabian Ethnology Ernst Meier (1813–1866), Professor in Tübingen for Oriental Languages, collected Arabic coins, which after his death were purchased by the University. Through the acquisition of the collection of Stephen Album in 1988, as well as due to the founding of the research unit for Islamic numismatics and donations, this core collection has grown into one of the four largest and most important collections of Islamic coins from the Middle Ages and early modern period worldwide. Over 75,000 coins provide a record of the political, religious and economic history of an area stretching from Spain to Afghanistan. Together with the coin collection of the Department of Classical Archaeology (see page 17) the University of Tübingen possesses the best and most diverse University coin collection in Germany.

The geographical map collection of the University of Tübingen is both a historical and an educational collection. It consists of contemporary maps from all over the world, as well as historical rarities of the 19th century. The focus of the collection – which in part originates from Stuttgart – is the area of Southern Germany. With the information provided by old maps, it is possible to trace the cultural, industrial and environmental development of landscapes. Also historic maps document the state of the knowledge of land surveying of the time. Other important parts of the geographic maps collection are the wall map, the aerial photography, the field map, and the atlas collections, as well as the atlas archive.
In 1999, the Institute of Musicology was presented with a collection of historical wind instruments by Dr. h.c. Karl Ventzke (1933–2005). Opened in May 2000 and constantly being expanded, it now contains approximately 200 instruments, making it one of the most significant musical instrument collections at any German University. The dominating themes are the woodwind instruments of the symphony orchestra at the end of the 19th century, the development of the flute from 1800–1925, the bassoon from Savary (1824) to Heckel (around 1910), oboes, clarinets, saxophones, horns, trumpets and trombones. The collection documents the tumultuous technological developments in instrument making of the 19th century. It awaits you with spectacular objects such as the early heckelphone (no 18), a tárogató, a “Stuttgart bassoon” and an alto flute from Theobald Boehm’s own workshop.

Having an extensive collection of modern comparative faunal remains is essential to zooarchaeological research and teaching. At Tübingen with the Zooarchaeological Collection, the university is lucky enough to have one of the largest such collections in Europe. The collection houses nearly 1,500 mammal skeletons that range in size from mice all the way up to an elephant. In addition to this, there are approximately skeletons and single bones of 800 birds and 500 fish, as well as reptiles and amphibians. The collection includes animals native to Europe, Africa, and the Arabian Peninsula. New comparative objects are added constantly with specimens that the institute receives from zoos, hunters, other institutions, and the public. In addition, the Institute for Archaeological Sciences (Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie, INA) houses over one hundred faunal collections from archaeological sites dating from the Lower Paleolithic through medieval period.
Since the 1920s, the photo archive’s largest assembly of collections of special interest is the archive of the art historian and professor Georg Weise (1888–1978). As to the contents, it is closely bound to his research interests in Spanish and French architecture and sculpture of the Middle Ages, but it also contains photos of the regional art history of Swabia. In addition, there are old photographs of the drawings and paintings of the Old Masters from the former collection of the Royal Copperplate Engraving Cabinet Stuttgart (Königliches Kupferstichkabinett Stuttgart) and from private donations.

General pathology plays an important role in medical care and represents a substantial part of clinical medicine. The structural makeup of tissue is made visible using various types of staining techniques which create differing representations of the tissue. Together with specific molecular pathological methods, a diagnosis of disorders and illnesses can be made. As a consequence, predictable assertions are made, which in turn allow the clinics to implement patient tailored, individualized therapies. The pathological collection of the University of Tübingen encompasses nearly 40 exhibits fixed in formalin. They stem from the years between 1950 and 1980 and consist primarily of malformed fetuses and uteri.
Malerei
PAINTING COLLECTION

The collection of paintings consists of a variety of bequests and donations. The largest and most prominent of which is the “Kölle Collection” (Sammlung Kölle). During a stay of several years in Rome and Paris, the Württemberg diplomat Christoph Friedrich Karl von Kölle (1781–1848) amassed over 50 paintings of the 15th to the 19th century. After King Wilhelm I of Württemberg declined the offer to buy them, the collector bequeathed his paintings to the University of Tübingen in 1848. It is the only extant example of a private collection in Württemberg during the 19th century. As a result, the collection of paintings is protected by the Federal State Preservation of Historic Monuments Act. One painting of Lucas Cranach the elder is on permanent loan to the State Gallery (Staatsgalerie) Stuttgart.

On loan from the Tübingen University Collection to the State Gallery Stuttgart
Photo: State Gallery Stuttgart
The Geoarchaeological Collection at the Institute for Archaeological Sciences (Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie, INA) was recently founded in 2014 with a generous donation of materials by Prof. Paul Goldberg, an US-American geoarchaeologist, who collected many of the samples over several decades of work. It contains over 7,000 items, including thin sections, indurated blocks, and sediment peels of archaeological deposits and profiles, making it one of the largest collections of its kind worldwide.

The materials come from all habitable continents and nearly all time periods, from the Lower Paleolithic through medieval period. In addition to archaeological materials, the collection also contains a large number of modern reference materials. Many of the sites and profiles represented are either no longer extant, or difficult to access, making it an invaluable archive for research on the human past and the evolution of our species.

ADDRESS
Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie | AG Geoarchäologie
Rümelinstraße 23, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
By appointment

CURATOR
Jun.-Prof. Dr. Christopher Miller
christopher.miller@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2976511

The Swabian State Music Archives (Schwäbisches Landesmusikarchiv, LMA) at the Institute of Musicology houses an impressive, historical treasure-trove of sheet music from the 18th and 19th century. It encompasses circa 30 collections, closed to the public, from parishes and former monasteries of today’s Württemberg and Upper Swabia. One can find works from more than a hundred composers here. Among which are representatives of the Oberschwäbischen Klostermusik (monastery music from the Upper Swabian Region). As a whole, the collection reflects a coherent picture of the Swabian and South German musical legacy of the times. It also still provides numerous discoveries, such as the volumes of cantatas from Georg Eberhard Duntz (1705–1775), a choirboy, violinist and chamber musician in Stuttgart. Another great example are the mass compositions of the Mannheim court cellist Anton Fils (1733–1760).

ADDRESS
Landesmusikarchiv | Musikwissenschaftliches Institut
Schulberg 2 | Pfleghof, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
During the semester regularly
Group tours by appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Christina Richter-Ibáñez
christina.richter-ibanez@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2974207
In the early 19th century the university installed a chemistry lab in the former kitchens of the Hohentübingen Castle. Today it is a pre-eminent site for the history of science. Starting in 1818, the first German biochemist, Carl Sigwart began his work here. Here, Felix Hoppe-Seyler examined the red blood pigment and named it “Hämoglobin” (hemoglobin). And, in 1869, Friedrich Miescher discovered nucleic acid here, the building block of the genetic materials DNA and RNA. In 2015, thanks to the financial support of the Tübingen Biopharmaceutical Company CureVac, the university was able to create an interactive permanent exhibition depicting the history of biochemistry in Tübingen in the historic castle laboratory. The focal point of the exhibition is the original test tube holding “Nukleinsäure” (nucleic acid) used by Friedrich Miescher in his experiments. Also on display are historical lab equipment and compounds.

ADDRESS
Interfakultäres Institut für Biochemie IFIB
Hoppe-Seyler-Straße 4, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
By appointment

CURATOR
Dr. Klaus Möschel
klaus.moeschel@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2973341

ADDRESS
Herbarium Tubingense
Auf der Morgenstelle 1, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
By appointment

CURATOR
Cornelia Dilger-Endrulat
herbarium@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2976943
**Professorengalerie**  
**COLLECTION OF ACADEMIC PORTRAITS**

The collection of academic portraits (professor gallery) encompasses nearly 300 paintings of former presidents, chancellors, professors and other functionaries of the University of Tübingen from 1578 to today. Because of its complete chronology and its significance for the history of the University, the collection is protected by the Federal State Preservation of Historic Monuments Act. The professor gallery is spread out across the University and housed in various buildings. Large portions are on display in the Senate Chambers of the main building of the University (Neue Aula) and in the Prince’s chambers in the Hohentübingen Castle.

**ADDRESS**  
Graphische Sammlung | Altbau der Universitätsbibliothek  
Wilhelmstraße 32, 72074 Tübingen

**OPENING HOURS**  
By appointment

**CURATOR**  
Dr. Anette Michels  
graphische.sammlung@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2977058

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**Samen + Früchte**  
**ARCHAEOBOTANICAL COLLECTION**

The Archaeobotanical Collection at the Institute for Archaeological Sciences (Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie, INA) is represented by recent seeds and fruits from botanical gardens and intense collecting activities in Europe and the Middle East since the 1970s. Nearly 6000 plant species serve as comparatives for the identification of floral finds from archaeological excavations. These archaeobotanical old objects are also part of the collection, just as for example, crops and wild plant finds from famous Middle Eastern excavations, like Troy (Turkey) or Qatna (Syria), which provide information on ancient agriculture. Wood charcoal and seed remains from the palaeolithic caves of Southwest Germany, also belong to the collection and inform about the environment and ancient diet.

**ADDRESS**  
Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie | AG Archäobotanik  
Rümelinstraße 23, 72070 Tübingen

**OPENING HOURS**  
By appointment

**CURATOR**  
PD Dr. Simone Riehl  
simone.riehl@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2978915
The collection has been built up primarily for research, but is also used for teaching. It encompasses, next to an extensive collection of human fossil plaster casts, skeletal remains from around 10,000 individuals from the Paleolithic up to the beginning of the 20th century, the majority of which being from Baden-Württemberg. Some of the more unusual pieces are finds from the Stone Age, such as the ‘nest of skulls’ from the caves of Hohlenstein-Stadel, the endocast of a plague victim (who died between 1275 and 1550) from the church of St Dionysius in Esslingen, and a collection of Egyptian mummies. A small exhibition from the field of anatomy and changes to bones caused by disease serves the training of students. Currently, the collection is being digitalized with the help of 3D and CT scans.

ADDRESS
Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie | AG Paläoanthropologie
Rümelinstraße 23, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
By appointment

CURATOR
Michael Francken M.A.
michael.francken@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2976514

The comparison and analysis of ceramics is an important criteria in the chronological, geographical, and sociological classification of past cultures. The pottery collection has its foundation in numerous, discovery site unknown, ceramic shards from the Kley Collection and in the committee at the Office of Historical State Monuments (Landesdenkmalamt Tübingen) that served at the time. It was established by the Medieval Archaeology Department. In the winter semester of 2008/09 the collection was organized, and partially made available online within the framework of a seminar. It offers a comprehensive overview of the development of ceramic objects in Southwest Germany, from the Migration Period (Völkerwanderungszeit) to the early modern period. The collection is open to students of the university and outside parties per appointment.

ADDRESS
Abteilung für Archäologie des Mittelalters | Schloss Hohentübingen
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
By appointment

CURATORS
Prof. Dr. Jörn Staecker
joern.staecker@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2978559
In 2009, the MUT acquired clay models and casting molds from the estate of the Tübinger sculptor, illustrator, and graphic designer Gerhard Richard Halbritter (born in Mühlhausen/Thuringia in 1908, died 2002). The acquisitions encompass a selection of artist originals, such as drafts or models of portrait reliefs of representatives and crests of the University of Tübingen. Original negatives of faculty placards, and university medals made by the artist are also a part of the inventory. Halbritter became famous for his death masks of Ernst Bloch, or even Gudrun Ensslin, Andreas Baader and Jan-Carl Raspe – members of the Red Army Fraction (Rote Armee Fraktion, RAF).

The collection of experimental preparation in inorganic chemistry mainly consists of objects which were utilized by Wilhelm Schlenk. Wilhelm Johann Schlenk (1879–1943) was a German chemist, who started teaching at the University of Tübingen in 1935. The objects stored in the collection are strongly characterized by a technique developed by Schlenk, the so called “Schlenk technique.” It denotes a method in which air or moisture sensitive substances are deprived of oxygen and humidity and can thus be handled safely. A few old Schlenk-vessels still holding substances of that time were found during the renovation of the facilities. Furthermore, the collection possesses a comprehensive compilation of chemicals, which have been preserved in historical glass bottles and have been put on exhibit.
The History of Science Collection was mainly created thanks to the commitment of the Tübingen biologist PD Dr. Alfons Renz and consists of ca 300 technical devices and scientific instruments. They testify to the material culture of the physical sciences in general and to the contribution of the Tübingen researchers in particular.

The oldest apparatus, often built by Tübingen mechanics, are from the 19th century. Further components of the collection are teaching materials, microscopic slides and the accompanying documents, manuscripts and publications.

ADDRESS
Museum der Universität Tübingen MUT | Depot
Auf dem Sand 5, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
At present it is not possible to view the collection

CURATOR
Dr. Edgar Bierende
edgar.bierende@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2977481

The collection of medical instruments consists of two sub-collections. Firstly, from the practice of Dr. Georg Kolb, who practiced medicine in the Tübingen and Reutlingen counties from 1934–1964. Dozens of historical medical instruments from the last century were found in a 70 year old leather medical bag. This is especially the case for a set of instruments meant for small surgical procedures. The collection also contains every day utensils needed for a medical practice in the countryside which was not specialized in any specific medical field. More specialized tools, such as trepanation instruments, enrich the collection. A separate but complementary convolute represents the medical collection of general practitioner and former chairman of the doctors’ association (Kassenärztliche Vereinigung) Dr. Jörg G. Vogel, who studied in Tübingen in the 1960s.

ADDRESS
Museum der Universität Tübingen MUT | Depot
Auf dem Sand 5, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
At present it is not possible to view the collection

CURATOR
Dr. Edgar Bierende
edgar.bierende@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2977481
The Institute of Mathematics possesses a collection of devices and instruments from the 19th and first half of the 20th century, which were employed for the practical experiments in geodesy, descriptive geometry, and for graphic as well as numerical methods. It consists of, among other things, theodolites, measuring rods, specialist drawing instruments, integrimeters and mechanical calculators. Until around 1960, practical experiments in geodesy – also in the field – and descriptive geometry for those learning to be teachers and majoring in mathematics were compulsory.

 ADDRESS
 Mathematische Instrumentensammlung | Fachbereich Mathematik
 Auf der Morgenstelle 10 (Building C), 72076 Tübingen
 OPENING HOURS
 At present it is not possible to view the collection
 CURATOR
 Prof. Dr. Frank Loose
 frank.loose@uni-tuebingen.de | 07071-2972898
For centuries children were treated as “small adults.” It was not until 120 years ago that well-founded medical care for children, pediatrics, was developed. It was not until the second half of the 20th century that neonatology, which deals with the treatment of premature and sick newborns, really took off and developed rapidly. The implementation of specific techniques and technologies, which are dependent on specialized devices and instruments, contributed noticeably to increased survival rates, as well as increasing the quality of life. In 1960, 95 percent of all children weighing less than 1,000 grams died. Today at least 95 percent of these children, who are born before they are ready, survive. Since 2001, the development of neonatology from the late 1960s to today has been documented by putting the used instruments and devices of the time into a collection.

The extensive collection of the Center for Dentistry, Oral Medicine, and Maxillofacial Surgery (Zentrum für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde, ZZMK) is located on the ground floor of the hospital building in a room of approximately 16m². It contains diverse equipment from dentistry and dental technology, including items from fields such as surgery, conservative dentistry, prosthetic dentistry and radiology. Some of the exhibits date back to the 16th century. An extremely rare example from the 18th century is the instrument case of the barber-surgeon “Doctor Gruesome” (“Dr. Grausam”) from Rottweil. Pliers and dental keys, used to ‘lever out’ pain, mostly caused the exact opposite at first. Extracted teeth were sometimes replaced with the patient’s own teeth, or, as we can see above, with ceramic teeth.
Schlosskirche

COLLECTION OF THE PROTESTANT PREACHERS INSTITUTE

The Preachers Institute of the Protestant Theology Faculty has maintained its seat in the Schlosskirche (castle church) at the Hohentübingen Castle since its foundation in 1815. The theology professor, Johann Friedrich Bahnmaier helped to prepare theology candidates for their sermons, services, and teaching practice in a novel seminar/conservatory style fashion. This was done in the chapel and in the sacristy. At the point of intersection of university, church and society, the “spiritual clinic” (“geistliche Poliklinik”) was meant to facilitate an all-encompassing, practical/theological education to prospective preachers and religion teachers. Even today lectures and seminars from the Institute for Practical Theology still take place here. The collection also consists of paintings from the 18th century and of liturgical devices also used in worship services.

ADDRESS
Evangelische Predigeranstalt | Schlosskirche
Burgsteige 11, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
At present it is not possible to view the collection
Open only for special occasions

CURATORS
Prof. Dr. Gerald Kretzschmar
gerald.kretzschmar@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2973315
Dipl. theol. Christine Siegl
christine.siegl@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2978001

Tresor

SILVER TREASURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

The silver treasure encompasses centerpiece, showy goblets, the rector’s chain and two scepters from the founding faculties of the university – the artist faculty and the theology faculty (1477 catholic) — dating back to the late middle ages, as well as the rectorate staff from 1812. The objects give an impressive testimony of the representation practices at the University of Tübingen. Over the course of centuries, additional pieces were donated as anniversary gifts by the Ducal Family, wealthy private patrons and former students. Among these gifts is the lidded goblet (1915) from Countess von der Linden, an aunt of the first female student of the Tübingen University (1892–1895). The first information on such donations can be found in documents from the year 1550.

ADDRESS
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen | Neue Aula
Geschwister-Scholl-Platz, 72070 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS
It is not possible to view the collection

CURATOR
Prof. Dr. Ernst Seidl
ernst.seidl@uni-tuebingen.de | +49-(0)7071-2974134
Turkmenische Teppiche
COLLECTION SCHMALZRIEDT: TURKMEN CARPETS

This collection holds 95 Turkmen carpets from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Originally, they came from the Turkmen groups of the Yomud and Tekke. Next to carpets, the collection contains bags, horse blankets, tent entrances and tent borders. Of particular interest is the weave, which, on account of its decoration, allows us to pinpoint precisely the exact region and history of the single pieces. This formerly private collection of Professor Egidius Schmalzriedt was donated to the University in 2010.

WachsKörper
MOULAGE COLLECTIONS

Tübingen University’s dermatological clinic houses its own moulage (wax impressions, casts and models) collection. In 1905, Paul Linser began to train prospective doctors here in Tübingen. Many generations of physician were educated and tested on such wax models. The collection deals mainly with wax representations of sick or malformed areas of skin and sexual organs, which were based on real life patients. The current collection is made up of two sub-collections: a dermatological collection from the university dermatological clinic, and a tropical medicine collection from the German Institute for Medical Mission (Deutsches Institut für Ärztliche Mission, Difäm). Prominent objects are the reproductions of the end stages of illnesses which are rarely seen today, such as: lupus, syphilis, the pest, and smallpox.
The Institute possesses astronomical instruments from three centuries. Among them is a cast-iron quadrant acquired in 1752, used to ascertain the position of the stars. Furthermore, instruments acquired a hundred years later – a portable meridian circle or a parallactically mounted telescope, for example – can be viewed. With them, a significantly more accurate measurement can be taken.

More recent scientific activities are demonstrated by instruments which were built at the Institute from the mid 1960s. These instruments, amongst others like the Aries space mirror (pictured right), were developed, built and installed in telescopes designed to observe from space. From there it is possible to observe rays emitted from objects in cosmos which is greatly restricted from the earth’s surface.
Since its inception at the end of the 15th century, the university library has acquired literature ranging over all subjects. Currently it has an inventory of about 4 million volumes. There are quite a few works of great value such as: original historical manuscripts from India and the Near East, nearly 350 manuscripts from the middle ages and 3,000 from modern times, 2,200 early prints (incunable), and nearly 12,000 prints from the 16th century. All in all, the Rara Collection encompasses around 90,000 volumes, especially printed books predating 1700, first editions and other valuable works. In addition each collection of the university library contains individual objects, such as furnishings from the time of the Bonatzbau’s construction (1910–1912). The university library has also preserved an extensive vinyl-record collection and a cannonball from the siege of the Hohentübingen Castle.
If you would like to fund the university collections and support us in our work, please transfer monetary donations, amount of your choice, to the account of the Universitätsbund Tübingen below. Payment reference 4555 MUT. You will receive a donation receipt:

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BIC: SOLA DE S1 TUB
Julius Grimm (1842–1906): View of the Full Moon, 1895, 220 x 220 cm, Oil/Canv., Hohentübingen Castle (Rittersaal)
The Museum of the University of Tübingen MUT invites you to explore the fascinating collections of the Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen in the realms of natural and cultural history.

www.unimuseum.de