



Deutsches Medizinhistorisches
Museum Ingolstadt

Anatomiestr. 18–20
85049 Ingolstadt

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dmm@ingolstadt.de
www.dmm-ingolstadt.de

Opening times:
Tuesday – Sunday
10.00 – 17.00

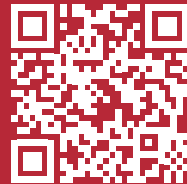
Museum entrance:
6 € · 4 € reduced
Children and young people up
to 18 years free
Schoolchildren, students and
trainees up to 21 years free

Cafe and medicinal plant garden:
free entry

Café “hortus medicus”
0171-622 5130 Reservations
cafehortusmedicus@t-online.de

Facebook and Instagram:
@dmmingolstadt
#dmmingolstadt
YouTube: DMMIvideo

Further information
on our website



Ein Museum der
Stadt Ingolstadt



Powerful Objects

On the ground floor of the Old Anatomy, 21 themed islands can be seen. The centre of each island is occupied by a “powerful object”. Together, they give an impression of the fascinating variety of medical paraphernalia and their significance, from “Anaesthetizing” to “Venerating”.

► ILLUMINATING |
Glass model of an eye-
ball with pterygium.
France 1834



▲ DOUBTING | Protective mask
against the plague? Fabric, glass,
leather, origin and date unknown



▲ GRASPING | Forearm prosthesis
after Sauerbruch. Wood, leather,
steel, worn until 2007



Garden and Café

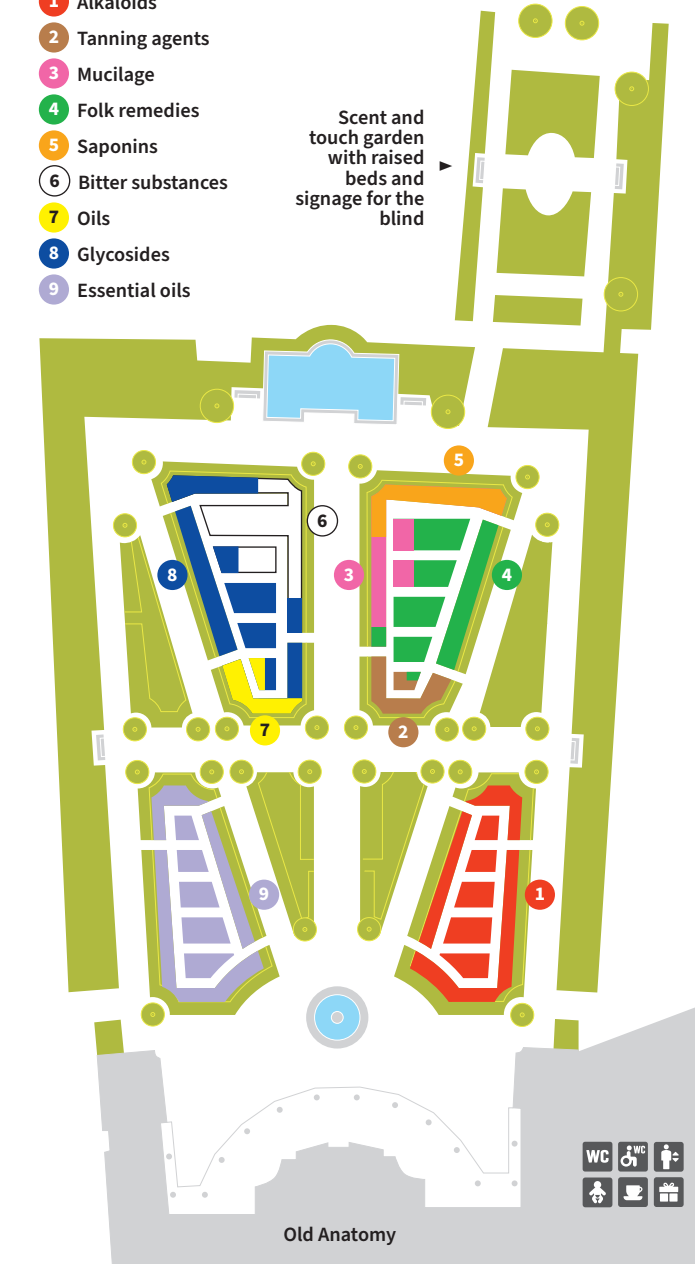
The museum has a large medicinal plant garden. It is located on the site of the former “hortus medicus” where medical students at that time learned about the appearance and effects of medicinal plants. The design of the garden follows historical models. The selection of plants and their arrangement according to groups of active ingredients, however, corresponds to our current level of knowledge.

The “hortus medicus” café offers the most beautiful view of the garden and Ingolstadt Cathedral. Here you can relax as you end your visit to the museum.

Active ingredient groups

- 1 Alkaloids
- 2 Tanning agents
- 3 Mucilage
- 4 Folk remedies
- 5 Saponins
- 6 Bitter substances
- 7 Oils
- 8 Glycosides
- 9 Essential oils

Scent and
touch garden
with raised
beds and
signage for the
blind



Entrance



German Museum of the History
of Medicine Ingolstadt



Medical History

Exhibitions
Medicinal Plant Garden
Museum Café



Medicine in the 18th Century

The “Old Anatomy” houses the permanent exhibition on the history of medicine on two levels.

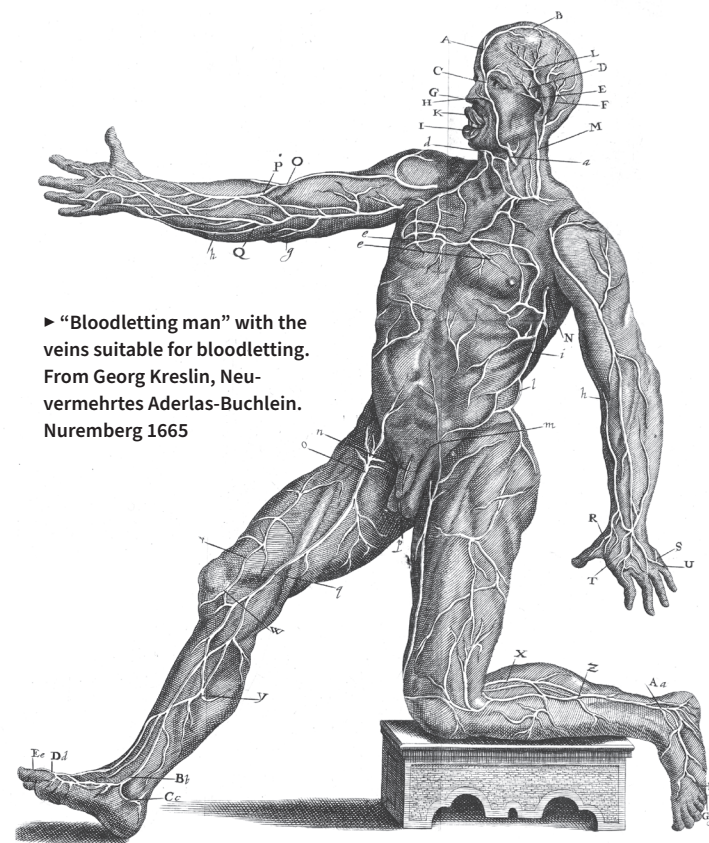
The upper floor invites you to the time when the medical heart of Bavaria was beating here. A variety of objects and media provide insight into the ways of thinking and possibilities of medicine in the 18th century. The focal point is the former anatomy hall with its magnificent ceiling fresco.

Why Ingolstadt?

Ingolstadt was the seat of the Bavarian State University from 1472 to 1800. The medical faculty even received a magnificent new baroque building. Bavarian doctors were trained here from 1735 to 1800.

For the 500th anniversary of the university’s founding, the baroque “Old Anatomy” was extensively renovated. In 1973, the first medical history museum in the Federal Republic was opened here.

▲ Ceiling fresco in the former “Theatrum anatomicum”



► “Bloodletting man” with the veins suitable for bloodletting. From Georg Kreslin, *Neu-vermehrtes Aderlas-Buchlein*. Nuremberg 1665



The objects on display come from the everyday lives of barbers, surgeons, midwives, tooth pullers and trained doctors. The audio guide tells the (true) stories of sick men and women who undertook treatment. Even though medicine at that time was different than it is today, the wishes and fears of the sick often sound very familiar.



▲ Brace and bit trephine for opening the skull. Wood, steel, mother of pearl, England, around 1750



▲ Spring lancet for blood-letting. Silver, 18th c.



▼ Bloodletting lancet. Coral, silver, paper, wood, second half of the 18th c.



► Trepanned skull. Pilgrim cemetery Marburg, 17th c.

Need Leads to Prayer

“Need leads to prayer” runs an old German saying. When medicine reaches its limits, there is only hope for a miracle. Objects from two thousand years show how strong this hope was and is.

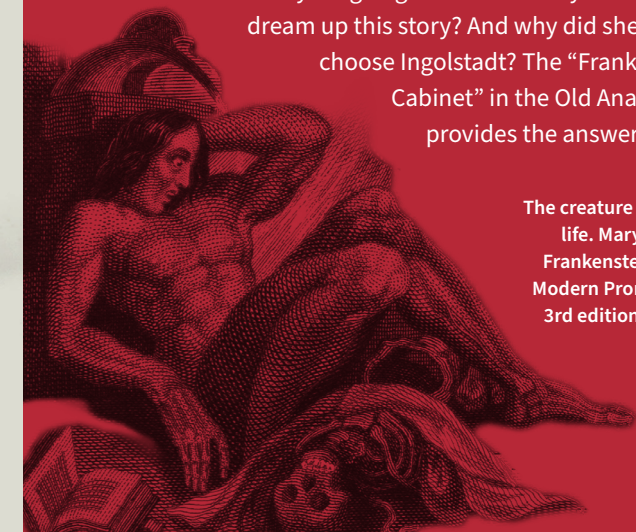
In the end, however, only one fact is sure: we are all mortal, and the one thing we can rely on in life is death.

► Contractions flask with a splinter from the grave of St. Francis Xavier. Glass, silver, paper, wood, second half of the 18th c.



Frankenstein and Ingolstadt

Ingolstadt is “Frankenstein City”: here the young Swiss man Victor Frankenstein studied medicine, here he discovered the secret of life, here he animated his “creature”. What made the young Englishwoman Mary Shelley dream up this story? And why did she choose Ingolstadt? The “Frankenstein Cabinet” in the Old Anatomy provides the answers.



The creature comes to life. Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein or The Modern Prometheus*. 3rd edition, London 1831