

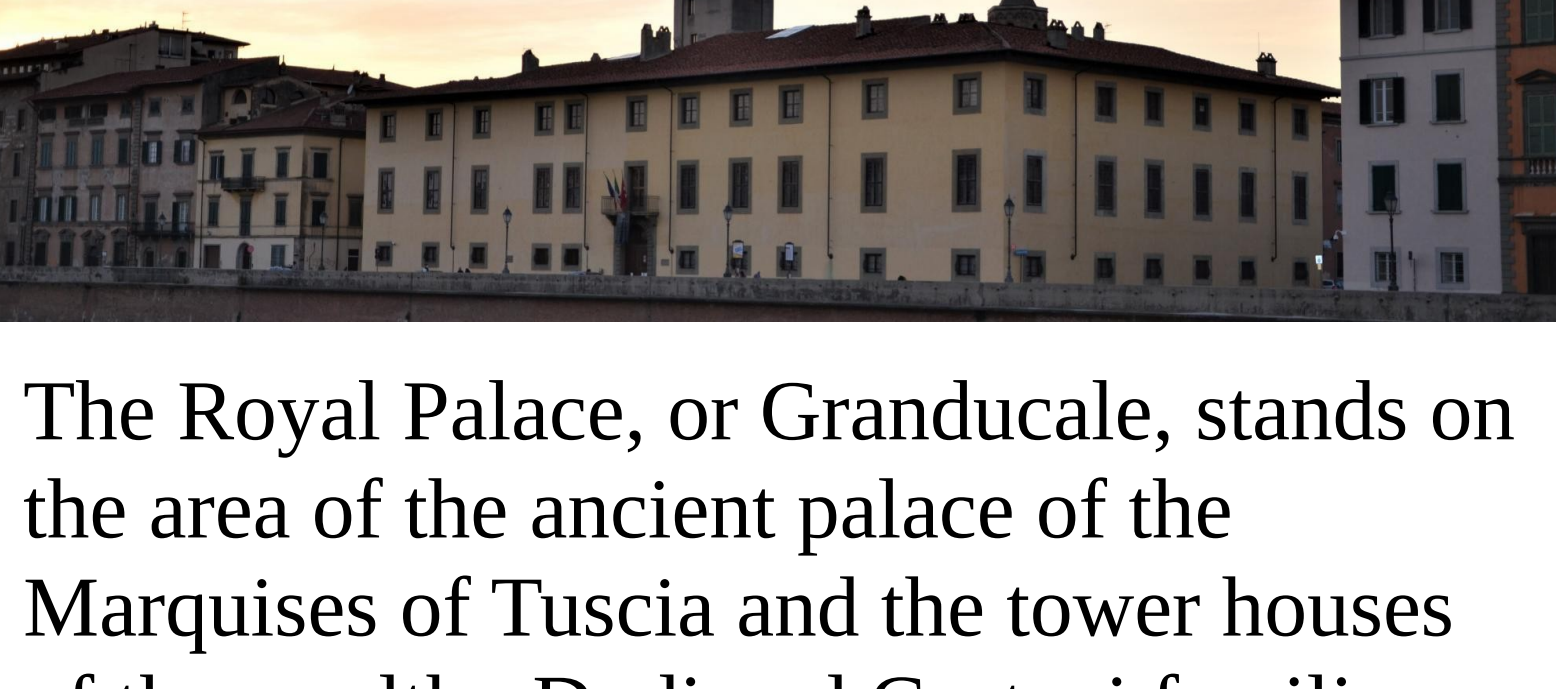
The wealth of a city lies in its history and in the historical testimonies it has managed to preserve. The history of Pisa and of the many personalities who lived in this place and have contributed to enhancing the city with their works, is today celebrated in the many and varied museums that characterize it with their uniqueness and beauty. Some examples:

- **Museum of Calculation Instruments and Museum of Physics Instruments, in the old slaughterhouses**



**Vecchi Macelli (Old slaughterhouses)** of Pisa, built at the end of the 19th century, but never completely used. The slaughterhouses were the largest structures, but there were also cells for meat processing, ovens (you can see some chimneys) and offices. The **Museum of Calculation Instruments** was born in this space. Part of the University of Pisa, it was inaugurated in 2000 and houses a collection of calculation instruments, from the fifteenth century to the present day, formerly belonging to the Department of Physics and the National Institute of Nuclear Physics and an important and rich collection of machines related to the history of information technology. Abacuses, nineteenth-century **arithmometers**, unique pieces such as the **Pisan Electronic Calculator** (1961), around which the first Italian school of computer science was formed and the iconic Olivetti ELEA 6001 (1961). A journey into science, from the **Galilean compass** and experiments on gravity, to manual calculators, passing through the history of the creation of **Antonio Pacinotti's dynamo**.

- **Royal Palace, Lungarno Pacinotti**



The Royal Palace, or Granducale, stands on the area of the ancient palace of the Marquises of Tuscia and the tower houses of the wealthy Dodi and Caetani families. In 1583, the palace was completely rebuilt at the behest of Francesco I de' Medici, by **Bernardo Buontalenti**, who turned it into the **Grand Ducal Palace**, but the current appearance is due to the intervention of the Lorraine in the 18th century. The three suspended bridges that connect it to the Church of San Nicola and the Palazzo delle Vedove date from this period. After the unification of Italy, the palace was the winter residence of the Savoy until 1919, when it became state property. Since 1989, it has housed the museum (National Museum of Palazzo Reale) and the A.P.P.S.A.E. Superintendence for the Heritage of Pisa and Livorno. The museum is one of the richest in the city and boasts works by **Raffaello**, **Bronzino**, **Rosso Fiorentino** and **Guido Reni**. Of great value is the exhibition of the five **tapestries** of Medicean Manufacture of the 16th-17th century, coming from the villa of Poggio a Caiano, in addition to the picture gallery of Antonio Ceci, with works by Francia, **Peter Bruegel the Elder** and Canova. Through the portraits, from **Eleonora of Toledo** to Vittorio Emanuele II, it is possible to relive the history of the palace and the city, while the section dedicated to the **Game of the Bridge**, a Pisan historical re-enactment, reveals the ludic aspect of the city over the centuries.

Other museums that you can find in Pisa:

- **Paratrooper Museum**, via di Gello: a small museum dedicated to the history of Italian paratroopers.
- **Sinopie Museum**: unique in the world, inside the medieval hospital.
- **Opera della Primaziale museum**: the art that made the history of Pisa.
- **Medical School and Museums of Human and Pathological Anatomy**: the history of Pisan medicine in search of the most curious pathologies.
- **Botanical Garden**, via Luca Ghini: the oldest in Europe, founded in 1543 by Luca Ghini and financed by Cosimo I.
- **Domus Galilaeana**: a scientific archive, from Galileo to Enrico Fermi.
- **Royal Palace**, Lungarno Pacinotti: the Pisan Uffizi, the Grand Ducal palace where one can get lost among works of art by Bronzino, Raffaello and Rosso Fiorentino.
- **Arsenals and Cittadella**: the Arsenals and the Museum of Ships.
- **Domus Mazziniana**, via Mazzini: a library, a historical archive and a museum inside the house where Giuseppe Mazzini died.
- **Palazzo Lanfranchi**, lungarno Galilei: the Graphics museum that hides the secret of Mary Shelley.
- **Veterinary Anatomical Museum**: a journey through the veterinary anatomy of the nineteenth century.
- **National Museum of San Matteo**: a fascinating journey in the most complete medieval art museum in Italy.
- **Egyptological Collections of the University of Pisa**, via San Frediano: a journey to the times of Ippolito Rosellini and Jean François Champollion.