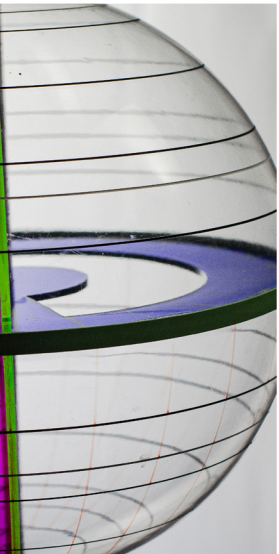
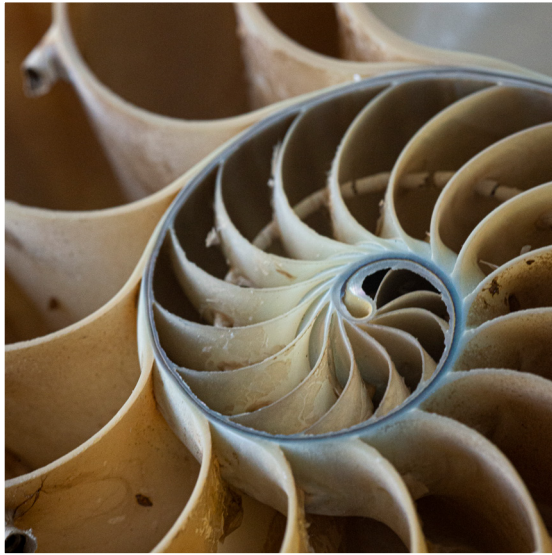
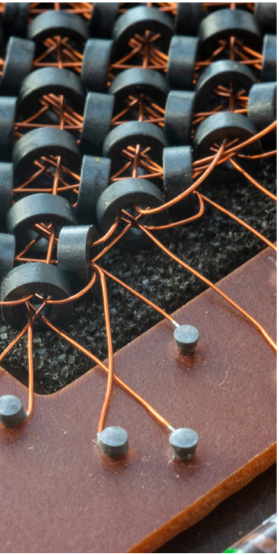


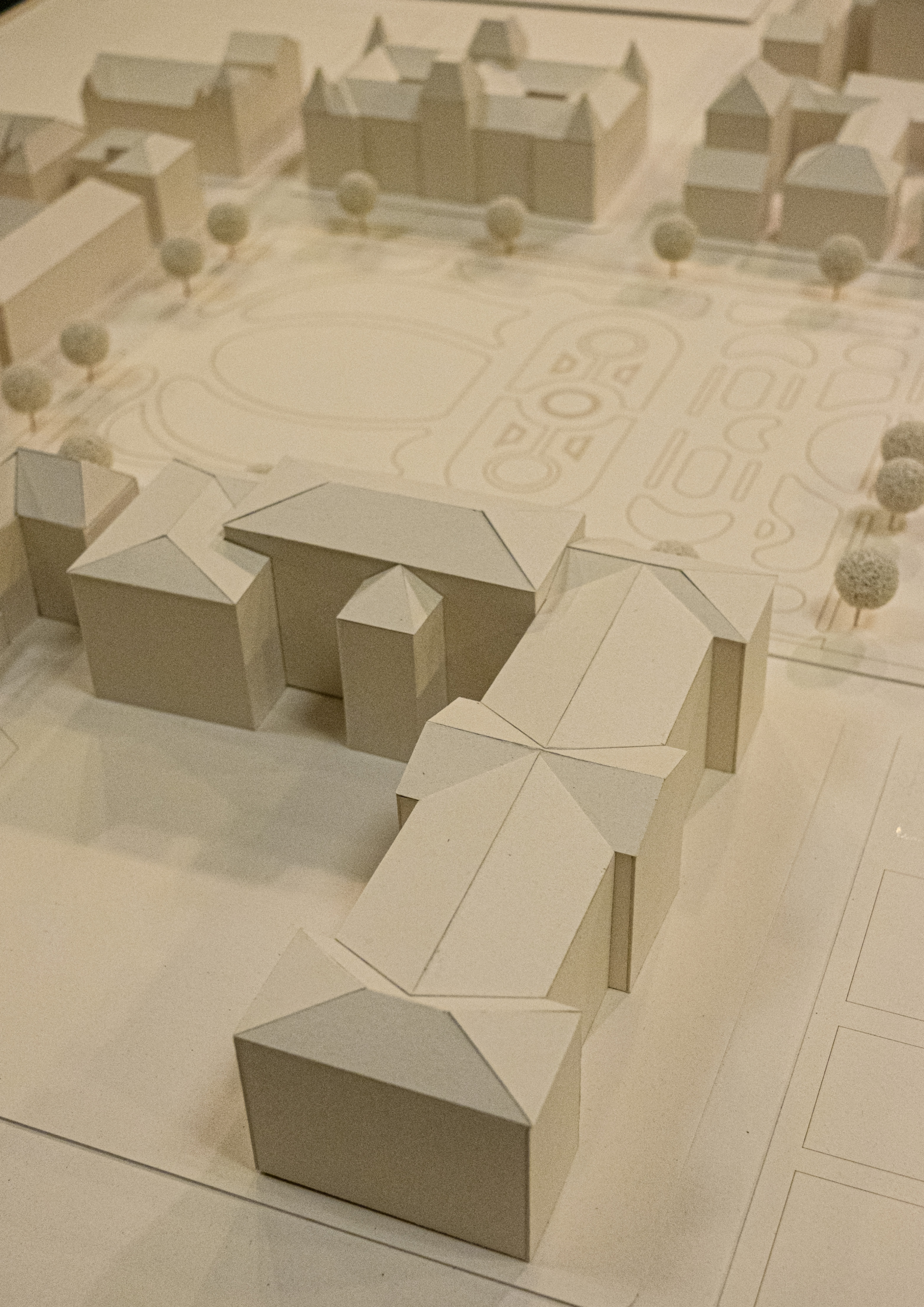


University of Stuttgart
Germany



Showpieces

Scientific collections
of the University of Stuttgart



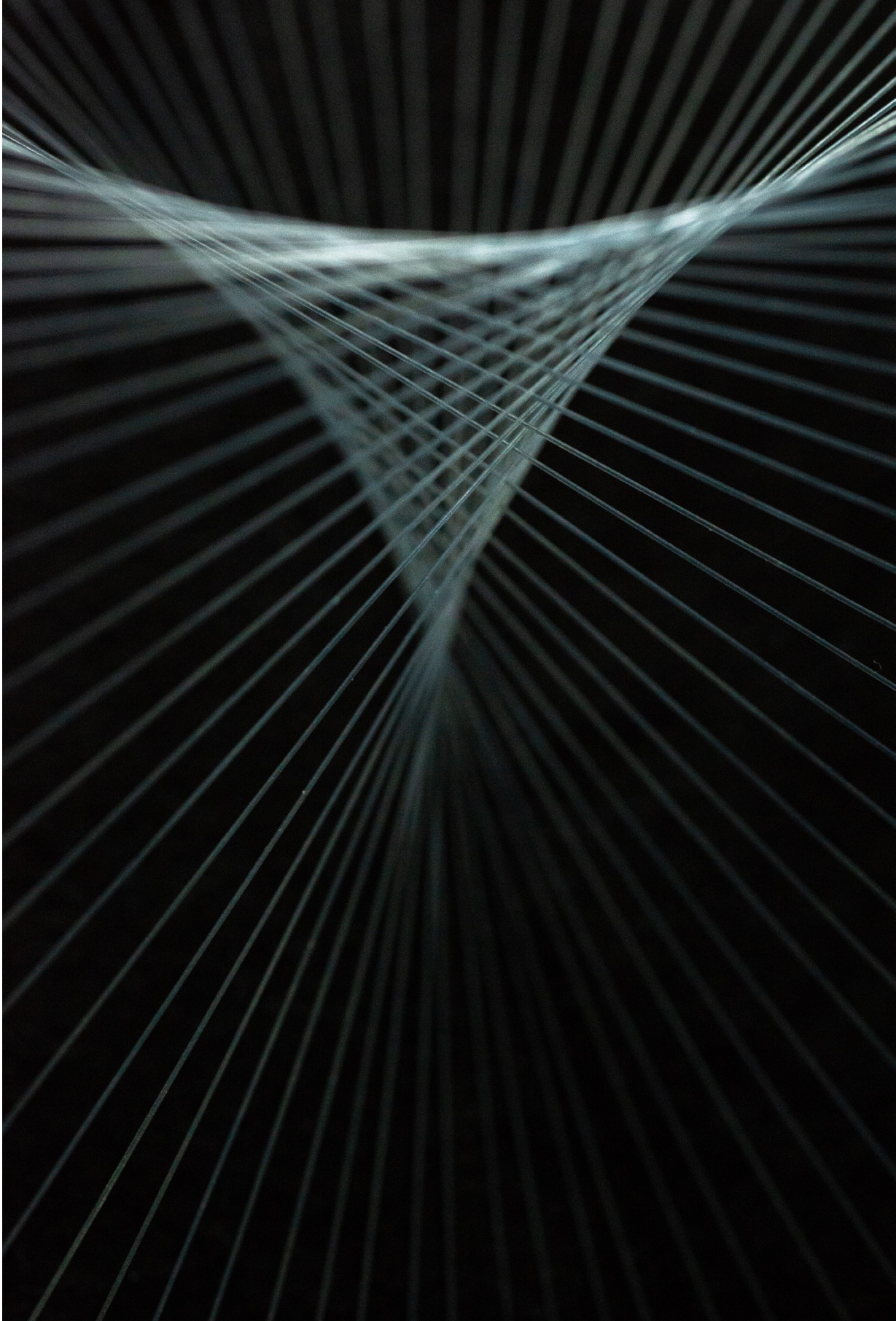
Preface by the Rector

The scientific collections of the University of Stuttgart bear witness to the long tradition of outstanding research and committed, demanding teaching at our university. Faculties and institutes, the University Library and the University Archivers are home to diverse collections, some of which contain unusual or even unique objects. Collections were and are created to support research and teaching. They are part of the research infrastructure of our university. Their diversity holds a high potential for the „Stuttgart Way“ when their activation enables disciplines to network and generate new findings.

I am pleased that the complex cognitive processes of scientific work and thinking at our university are made comprehensible at and with the collections. The committed work in teaching and important milestones of local research and development work become visible in the collections and their holdings not only for the institutes' own students and members, but also for the entire university. Last but not least, as the brochure shows, this is also an aesthetically most attractive access point to the public for the work of our university.

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wolfram Ressel
Rector of the University of Stuttgart

„The Stuttgarter Stadtgarten (Stuttgart City Garden) around 1914“ urban reconstruction model on a scale of 1:333, by Julia Werwigk, Pierre-Aimond Chausson, and Hannah Müller (Institute of Architectural History). View across Keplerstraße, corner Alleenstraße (today Max-Kade-Weg), to the Stadtgarten in southwestern direction: in front the building complex of the Polytechnic University of Stuttgart with the main building by Josef von Egle erected in 1864 and the addition by Alexander von Tritschler erected in 1879 (today seat of the Rectorate); in the Stadtgarten on the opposite the building of the Königliche Württembergische Baugewerkeschule (Royal Württemberg Building Trade School), today HFT, also erected by Josef von Egle in 1873.



The showpieces
were photographed by
Frank Wiatrowski

Stuttgart Collections

The University of Stuttgart looks back on a history of almost 200 years. From the very beginning, in addition to a library (a „cabinet for books“), various collections were part of teaching and research, such as a collection of mathematical instruments and master sheets, a material goods collection and a natural history collection, as well as a construction and machine model collection. Thus, in 1860, there were already 18 collections at what was then the Polytechnic University. However, the destruction of the main building on today's City Center campus by a bomb hit in 1944, as well as the relocation of the engineering and natural science faculties to the new campus in Stuttgart-Vaihingen, meant that most of these old collections were dissolved or survived only via individual items in later collection contexts.

In the second half of the 20th century, however, many new collections were established with very different purposes and orientations. Some house objects that are an integral part of seminars, exercises or lectures and vividly convey content to students. Others bear witness to outstanding research achievements or are the fruit of a successful long scholarly life. What they all have in common is that they lie dormant, are only accessible to a specific group of people, and are completely unknown in their entirety to most university members, let alone the wider public. With this publication, the University of Stuttgart Collections Network, founded in 2020, would therefore like to open windows to some of the collections, take the first showpieces out of closets, display cases, and basements into the light, and encourage active engagement with the collections.

In the compilation presented here, only a few collections are listed and many important disciplines of our university are hardly represented so far. We are sure that there is much to discover there as well, and we cordially invite all institutes and facilities to participate in the expanded version planned for the summer. Even these small insights give an idea of the rich fund available to the sciences at the University of Stuttgart. It is important to make this known, to transfer it into new learning and teaching contexts, or to use it to provide food for thought for new questions. We invite you to do so.

We would like to thank all the collection curators who have willingly shared their treasures with us and with you in this issue. We hope that the beauty and diversity of the collections will inspire you as much as it has us. We look forward to your feedback and to the participation of other collections!

Contact: sammlungen@uni-stuttgart.de

PD Dr. Beate Ceranski und Dr. Christiane Rambach
for the University of Stuttgart Collections Network

CapitalAssets

Collection of Ancient Coins of the Department of Ancient History of the Institute of History of the University of Stuttgart

With 162 pieces, our numismatic collection is quite manageable, but it is used intensively in academic teaching: One part of the collection (56 pieces), mainly from the Roman Imperial period and late antiquity, is used in the ancient history proseminars and tutorials and serves to convey the basics of numismatics. The other part of the Stuttgart collection of ancient coins, on the other hand, which comprises 106 pieces, was acquired between 1994 and 1996 as a research collection. These are coins from the Pontus region all of which date from the reign of Mithridates VI Eupator. Under the deliberately created appearance that these were independent coinages by various cities there, this late Hellenistic king actually had his own messages and iconographic programs implemented on their coins (so-called pseudo-autonomous coinages).

Based on their study, the foundation was laid in the following years for the compilation of a systematic catalog of some 7,500 pieces of the same and similar type in the collection of the museum in Samsun, which was published in 2008. Since then, work with the Stuttgart numismatic collection has been focusing on digitization and presentation, as well as networking within the numismatic research community. Further information and results of this work can be found at the following links:

<https://numid.hi.uni-stuttgart.de/home?lang=en>
<https://nvbw.zaw.uni-heidelberg.de/>

6

Contact persons:

Prof. Dr. Peter Scholz (Chair holder)

Dr. Jonas Scherr (Research fellow)



Feigned autonomy: During the reign of King Mithridates VI (r. ca. 120-63 B.C.), coins were struck in the name of Greek city-states in his domain, giving the impression of an independent monetary policy. Although the king never appears on them, it was de facto a coinage program determined by him, which becomes apparent in wider comparison. On the left, there is a specimen from Amisos (today Samsun, Turkey) with the depiction of a sword and the legend „AMI-ΣΟΥ“ (inv. no. AGS 2,59r). Surrounding it are other parts of the coin collection from the Roman Imperial period. The coin on the right side shows on the obverse the apotropaic head of Medusa on the shield of Perseus, the so-called Aegis (inv. no. AGS 1,18a). It also dates from the time of Mithridates VI and appears as a coinage of the polis Amastris (today Amasra, Turkey). The king attributed the family tree of his dynasty to the mythical hero Perseus.



BookBuildings

Collection of Architecture Books at the Institute of Architectural History (ifag)

Writings on architecture have been collected at the University and its predecessor institutions since the foundation of the Royal Polytechnic School in 1840. They were among the most important foundations of architectural education and conveyed traditional knowledge about the art of building as well as the most current findings and discourses. Even in the early annual reports and library catalogs of the University, there is evidence of correspondingly large stocks of architectural books, including old and rare editions. They were kept and used not only at the central University Library, but also at the individual architecture departments; the Institute for Building History and Building Design, founded in 1911, also had its own teaching collection and library. After heavy losses during the war, it was again able to gain extensive and in part valuable new acquisitions through purchases and donations after 1945. Volumes particularly worthy of protection remained at the institute even after 1994 when the holdings were absorbed into the newly established Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning Library.

Today, the ifag holds approximately 200 original editions and high-quality facsimiles, representing a crosssection of the most important European architectural discourses from the Renaissance to modernity. Special treasures include early editions and first German translations of seminal treatises by Sebastiano Serlio (1475-c. 1554), Guarino Guarini (1624-1683), and Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723). Another focus is on publications on classicist architecture and early preservation of historical monuments from the 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting the University's early teaching activities.

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In cooperation with the University Library, 24 selected volumes of the collection were processed as part of a seminar project and made digitally accessible to the public in an online exhibition in 2021.

Contact person:
Else Schlegel M.A.

More information:
<https://www.ifag.uni-stuttgart.de/sammlungen/>
<https://digibus.ub.uni-stuttgart.de/viewer/bucharchitekturen/>



Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach
Entwurf einer historischen Architectur
Leipzig 1725
inv. no. 808

IAU.
 US IMP.
 TRIB. PO.
 COS. II. A CO.
 ALONEM



Des Kaisers Diocletiani Palast heisst
 Genetz; Wie er vor Alters von der Seite an
 Wösten Chens übrig geblieben, Als die Seite
 Druff hin, Schenck zu gemein, A. Portage
 C. Porta aeneanach Offen D. der achteigste C
 erste Tempel Cibeles. G. die itere Aenead
 erkennen. T. der Ort, wo stund d
 Maffen sind durch Mistfahrigel
 J. B. v. C. del.

LivingArt

The Biological and Natural History Collections

The diversity of living things (biodiversity) can best be conveyed through visualization and comparison. Field trips and field exercises (in situ) play a major role, but collections (ex situ) with well-selected illustrative material reach even more students in teaching and can bring the diversity of life from the top of the Alps to the South Seas directly into the lab room.

The biological-natural history collections at the Institute of Biomaterials and Biomolecular Systems are therefore primarily set up as teaching and course collections. They mainly include botanical and zoological objects (dry or wet preserved) as well as microscopic preparations and series of preparations. These illustrative objects from nature are supplemented by instructive plastic models. Live cultures of unicellular organisms, microscopic algae, and some demonstration plants are also available for the courses. For connoisseurs and research purposes only, historical herbal books are also well kept in the library. The biological and natural history collections are used, among other things, to illustrate systematic relationships in the animal and plant kingdoms, but also to show special functional morphologies, technically and economically useful properties, and to explain characteristics that are important for identifying and naming organisms. The botanical and zoological collections are used primarily in the courses of study in technical biology, medical technology, food chemistry, and environmental engineering.

10

Contact persons:

Zoological Teaching and Course Collection:

Prof. Dr. Franz Brümmer, Priv.-Doz. Dr. Michael Schweikert

Botanical Teaching and Course Collection:

Prof. Dr. Christina Wege, Prof. Dr. Ulrich Kull (ret.)

Contact: <https://www.bio.uni-stuttgart.de/en/institute/>



Silicate skeleton of the glass sponge (*Euplectella aspergillum*, Venus' flower basket) from about 200 meters sea depth (Philippines)

[F. Brümmer]; ca. 30 x 4 x 6 cm;

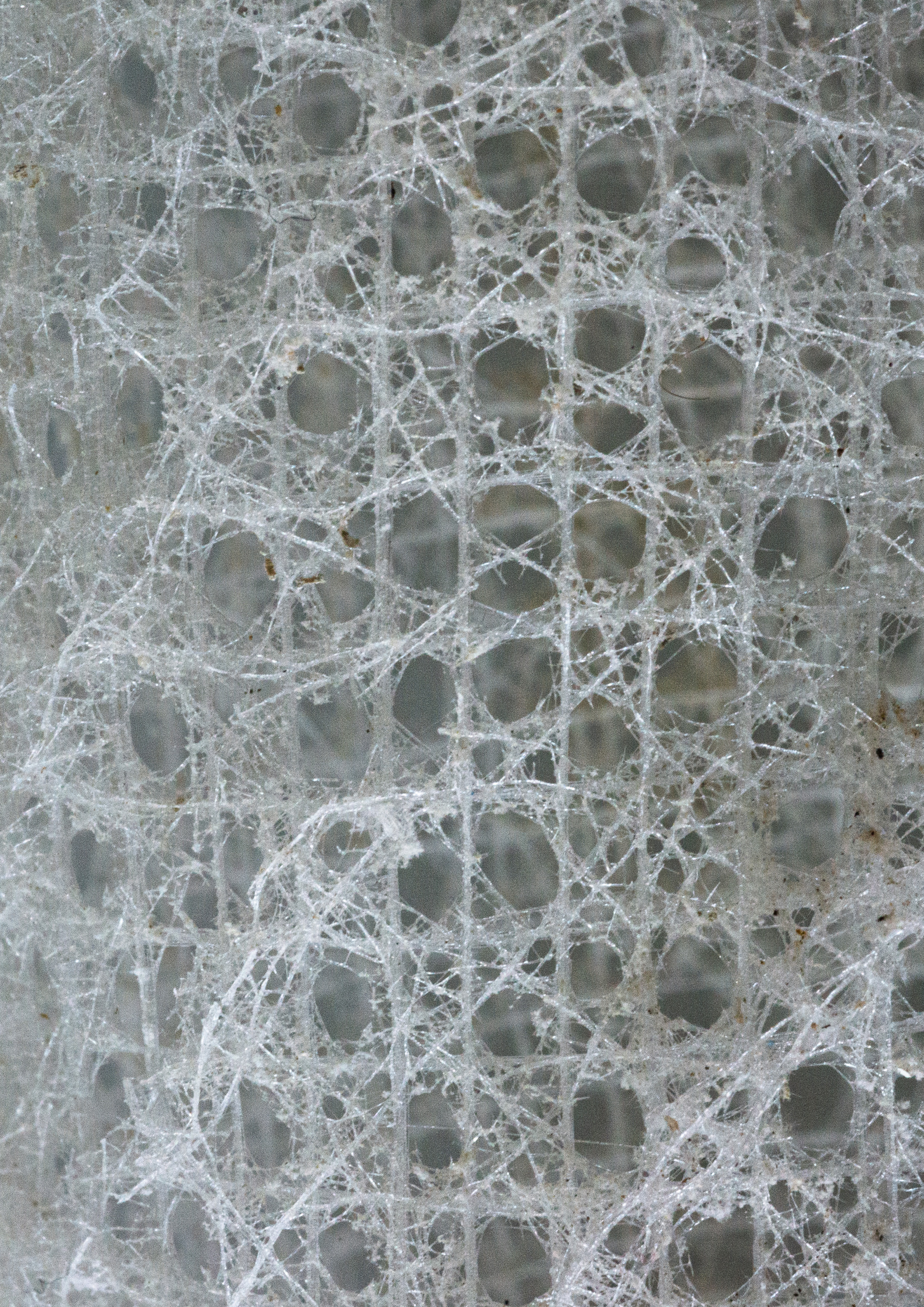
right: ca. 3 x 2 cm section of the delicate silicate skeleton.

(Zoological Collection)



Hawthorn stem (*Crataegus laevigata*) after mechanical load test. Increasing compressive loading until fracture of the wood resulted in data for the „Stuttgarter Festigkeitskatalog (Stuttgart Strength Catalog)“ (joint project of Technical Biology [U. Kull] and Engineering [Structural and Model Statics] of the University of Stuttgart; 1995).

(Botanical Collection)



Touch It

Collection of Mathematical Models and Instruments at the Department of Mathematics of the University of Stuttgart

The Department of Mathematics houses an extensive collection of mathematical models and instruments, as well as the pedagogical collection of 3D prints at the LEx-Math.

The mathematical models were used to illustrate geometric correlations in teaching, engineering education, and for research purposes. The plaster models from the Ludwig Brill publishing house produced in the 19th century are probably the oldest models in the collection. In addition, there are models made of wood, metal, paper, plastic, thread models and rotating models as well as models for projection. The collection was supplemented by the former Mathematical Institute until 1978.

The mathematical instruments include planimeters, integrimeters and harmonic analyzers as well as various calculation tools such as slide rules and rollers. They were used in the field of applied mathematics and engineering education.

The collection of 3D prints is currently used in the training of engineers and scientists, offering in particular sets of identical models for use in practice groups and specially developed exercises for students to enhance their understanding and spatial imagination.

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Contact persons:
Prof. Dr. Frederik Witt
Apl. Prof. Dr. Jens Wirth
Dipl. Wirt.-Ing. (FH) Katja Stefanie Engstler

More information:
<https://www.f08.uni-stuttgart.de/en/mathematics/collection/>



Plaster Model
Diagonal surface with 27 real lines,
Brill 7 model series, no. 1
third-order surfaces by
Karl Friedrich Rodenberg 1881,
15 x 17 x 23 cm
inv. no. G_2

21

25

16

3

ModelBuildingArt

Model Collection of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning

With 270 architectural models, the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Stuttgart owns an extensive collection of illustrative objects on buildings from the early modern period to the present day.

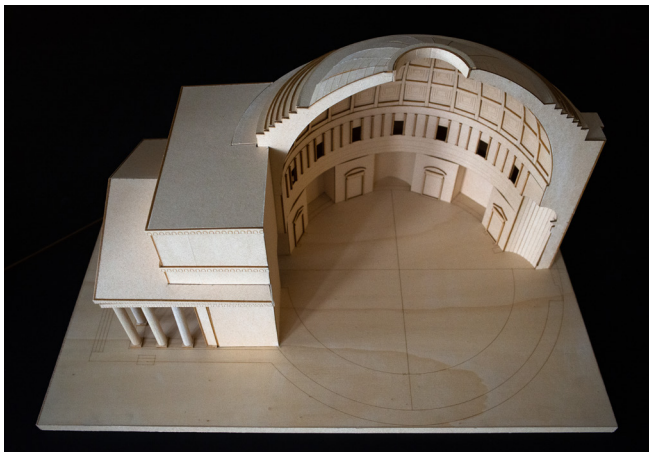
The models were mostly created as part of exhibition projects that have been and are being shown in major institutions worldwide. The results illustrate the close collaboration of lecturers, students and work-shop management based on research, observation, and experience. For many models, only a few plan materials and photographs were available as a basis. In addition, they are reflections of the prevailing methods of representation at the time of their creation which is reflected in their materiality and degree of abstraction. The focus is on buildings constructed in Stuttgart as well as other buildings and projects from the early 20th century. Particularly noteworthy are the models in the faculty's inventory for the exhibitions: Weißenhofsiedlung, Neues Bauen International 1927, Balnea, Sowjetische Avantgarde (Soviet Avant-Garde) 1924-1937, and Paul Bonatz.

The collection is supervised by staff of the Institute of Architectural History (ifag) who are responsible for its storage and maintenance as well as for loans.

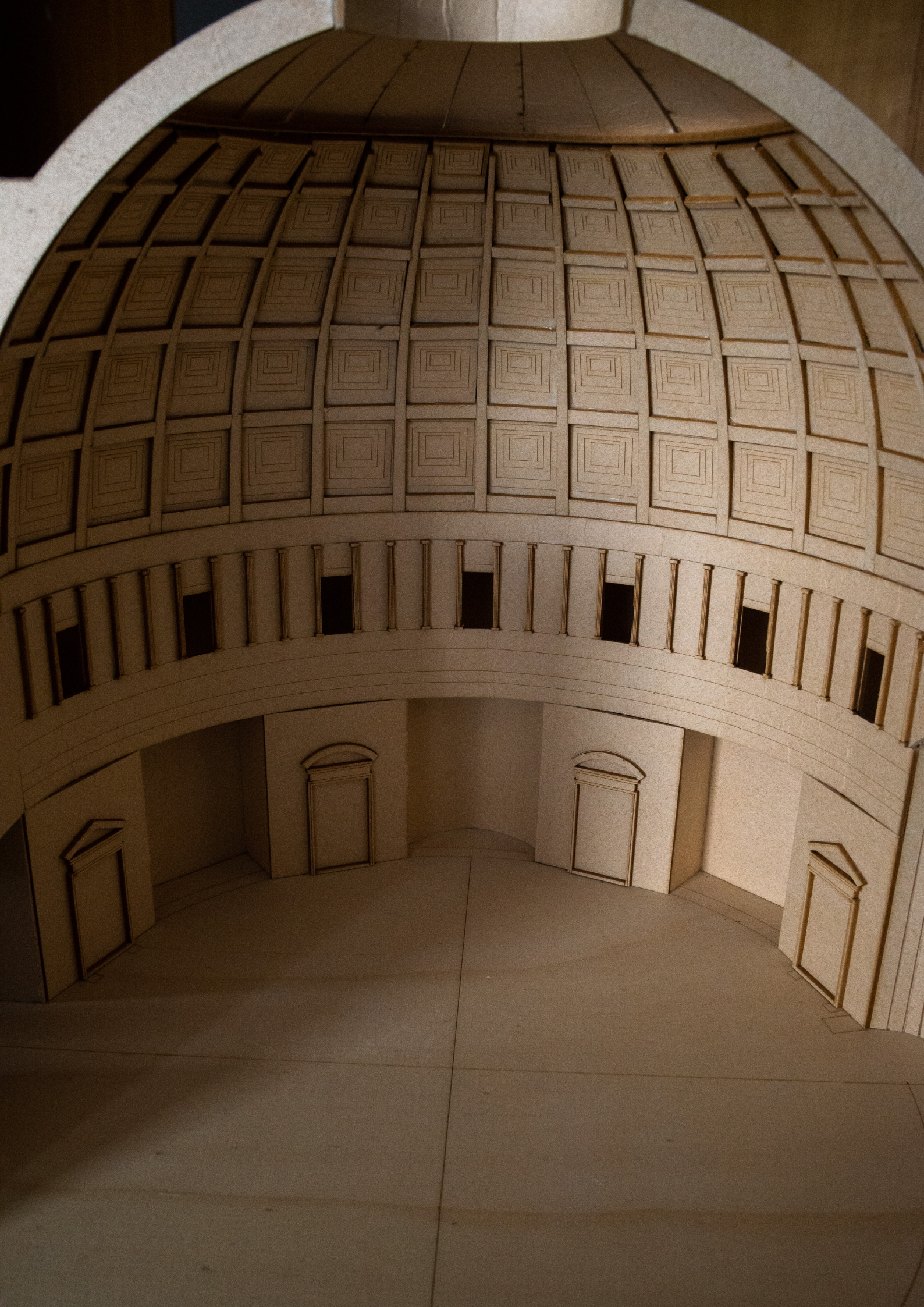
Contact persons:

Katharina Stolz, M.A.

Friedrich Becker, M.A.



Model of the Pantheon in Rome
58,5 x 39 x 28,5 cm, cardboard,
inv. no. MOD_0015_24



LiveThoughtTraces

Collection and Estate Jürgen Joedicke (1925-2015) at the Institute for Principles of Modern Architecture (Design and Theory) (IgmA)

Several reasons must coincide for the estate of an institute founder, editor-in-chief, and architect to become a collection. Jürgen Joedicke had been at the University of Stuttgart since 1950 and earned his doctorate under Curt Siegel who taught building construction for architects and was involved in the construction of K1. After his habilitation in 1959, he sought to establish the first chair for theory and history of modern architecture in Germany which since 1964 was also promoted by Fritz Leonhardt at the level of the newly founded Science Council.

The collection includes diaries, extensive correspondence, manuscripts, and the slide library; competition documents, plans and photographs of models bear witness to the architect's work, of which the hospital for Nuremberg-Langwasser is particularly noteworthy. There is an extensive collection of special literature on this subject. Joedicke was closely networked as a chronicler of current architecture and construction to which his excellent contacts with internationally active publishers in Stuttgart and Zurich contributed.

The Joedicke Estate is officially a fonds of the University Archives of the University of Stuttgart and was listed as fonds SN 84 from 2018 to 2021 with funding from the Wüstenrot Foundation. The collection is housed at the Institute for Principles of Modern Architecture (Design and Theory), IgmA. Some archival materials have been digitized and are available in the „Digital Collections of the University Library;“ such as the diary of Joedicke's trip to Mexico in 1968 with the accompanying slides or the typescript of the dissertation from 1953.

Contact person
Dr. Christian Vöhringer

More information:

Use by appointment via both the secretary's office of the Institute for Principles of Modern Architecture (Design and Theory), IgmA, and the University Archives. On questions of indexing Dr. C. Vöhringer, Institute of Architectural History, ifag.



Slide Box 16 - Autumn 1968

Joedicke took advantage of the return trip from Mexico to visit New York and visited current buildings, including the Ford Foundation building.



BuildingMasterWorks

Map and Plan Collection of the University Library

The architectural drawings in the Map and Plan Collection are among the oldest and most unique holdings of the University of Stuttgart Library. They reflect the building, design and educational activities of the 18th-20th centuries.

The history of the collection probably dates back to the early years of the Stuttgart Polytechnic School, as the university was called from 1840 to 1890. The core holdings are large-scale plans and designs by Wurttemberg court architects for castles in the city of Stuttgart and the region. They are by Balthasar Neumann (1687-1753), Reinhard Ferdinand Heinrich Fischer (1746-1813), and Giovanni Salucci (1769-1845). Also of great importance are more than 500 drawings and plans by Carl Friedrich Beisbarth (1809-1878) for the Stuttgart Neues Lusthaus. They came to the library through the purchase of King Karl von Wurttemberg for the Royal Polytechnic School. These building photographs document the now destroyed Neues Lusthaus, once one of the largest secular buildings of the Renaissance north of the Alps. Extensive collections of travel sketches by Wilhelm Linck (1818-1889), Christian Friedrich Leins (1814-1892), and Carl Friedrich Beisbarth provide insights into the architectural training of the 19th century, which was completed by several years of travel through Italy and France. During this time, the future architects of historicism created extensive collections of sketches and studies of buildings, forms, and ornaments as a source of inspiration for their later building activities.

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All architectural drawings of the library survived the destruction of the building in 1944 thanks to their removal from storage. They are under conservation care and have been inventoried, digitized, and made freely available online for scholarly use since 2011.

Contact person
Dr. Christiane Rambach

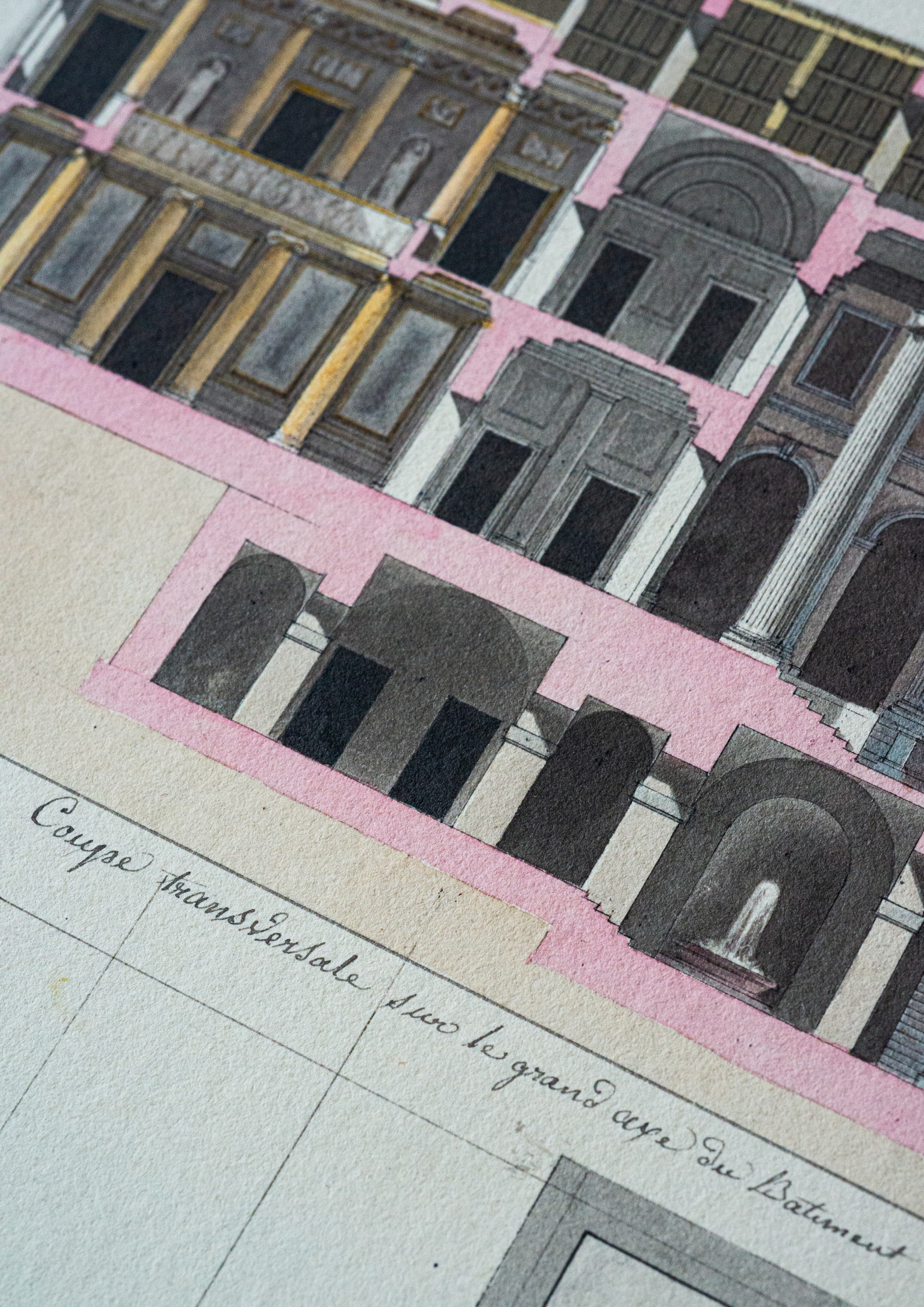
More information:
<https://www.ub.uni-stuttgart.de/forschen-publizieren/historische-bestaende-digital/>
<https://digibus.ub.uni-stuttgart.de/viewer/index/>



Architectural drawings by Giovanni Salucci.

Left: Design for a tomb, after 1838, pen on toned paper, watercolor, inv. no. Salu0126.

Right: Design for a castle in Baden, before 1845, pen on paper, colored, inv. no. Salu104.



Coupe transversale
à travers le grand axe du Bâtiment

All according to plan

Collection of Plans at the Institute of Architectural History (ifag)

Drawing, which has always been a central element of architectural practice, is still taught today at the University of Stuttgart in its various analog and digital forms. The Institute of Architectural History keeps a large number of works on paper in its plan collection from which various historical uses of the medium can be traced.

Approximately 8,500 student architectural drawings attest to the great importance that the preservation of historical monuments and the graphic recording of historical buildings have had in the teaching of architectural history since the late 19th century. Numerous examples were archived at the Institute for Building History and Building Design, founded in 1911, today's Institute of Architectural History, and are preserved to this day. They are flanked by building recordings from various building history research projects of the Institute, especially in the area of French cathedral Gothic.

The Institute's close connection to the city of Stuttgart is particularly evident in the partial estate of the architect and university lecturer Paul Bonatz (1877-1956) who, as a key figure of the so-called „Stuttgart School,“ designed, among other things, the Stuttgart Central Station. More than 600 plans, drafts, sketches, and model photos offer insights into his wide-ranging work.

A collection of around 300 drawings from the 19th and early 20th centuries stretches back to the beginnings of the Stuttgart School. The elaborately designed and partly colored originals from the hands of important architectural personalities such as Ludwig Friedrich von Gaab (1800-1869), Carl Friedrich Beisbarth (1808-1878), and Christian Friedrich von Leins (1814-1892) are among the highlights of the Institute's collections.

The holdings of drawings are supplemented by approximately 60 prints from the 16th to the 20th centuries which include a copy of Giovanni Battista Piranesi's (1720-1778) monumental plan of Villa Adriana near Tivoli, printed on six plates.

Contact person
Else Schlegel M.A.

More information:
<https://www.ifag.uni-stuttgart.de/sammlungen/>



Right:
Paul Bonatz,
Akropolis, Hall WBW 1927
Pencil and charcoal on tracing paper,
1927,
Inv. no. 1 / 25 / 6 / 1

Left:
Rome, chancery building of the German embassy.
1943,
Inv. no. 1 / 57 / 10 / 10



GyroScopes

Collection on Gyro Technology and Inertial Navigation

To illustrate the operation principle of action of gyroscopes and for research work, a special instrument collection was established from 1961 onwards at the former Institute of Mechanics (later Institute A for Mechanics) of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the Technical University of Stuttgart. It was founded by Prof. K. Magnus, continued by Prof. H. Sorg and is now in the care of the Chair of Flight Measurement Technology. In addition, daughter collections were established at the Technical University of Munich and the Johannes Kepler University Linz over time.

The three parts of the collection contain more than 300 objects and include most of the known types of gyroscopes for flight and ship navigation (gyro compass, heading gyro, gyro horizon, P- and I-rate gyros, etc.) as well as accelerometers of various types. In addition, there are complete inertial platforms. Other instruments for aircraft guidance such as compasses, altimeters, and variometers complete the exhibits.

Components of the instruments such as rotors, slip rings and encoders, as well as turntables for testing inertial sensors, are also present to supplement the exhibits. Many objects were taken from decommissioned aircraft and ships. Some of them have been cut open or disassembled as examples, while others are still in working order. Most of them are between 40 and 70 years old. This covers the development of mechanical gyroscopic instruments from the time of H. Anschütz-Kaempfe (1872-1931) and E. Sperry (1860-1939).

As part of the BMBF-funded project Gyrolog (FKZ 01UG1774X), all three parts of the collection were digitally recorded and made publicly accessible as of 2017.

Link: <https://digibus.uni-stuttgart.de/viewer/kreiselsammlung/>

Contact:

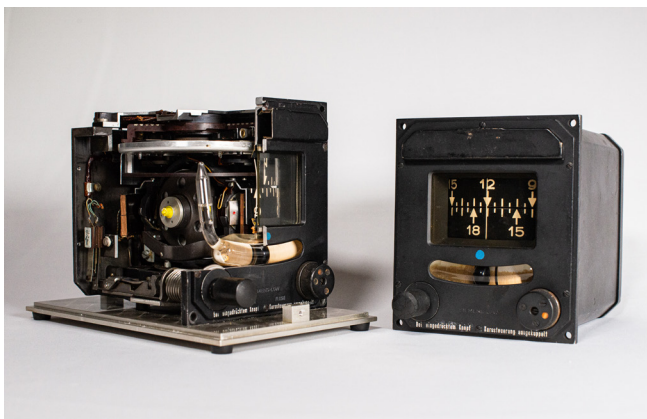
Prof. Dr. Jörg Wagner

Chair of Flight Measurement Technology

Weitere Informationen:

<https://www.pas.uni-stuttgart.de/en/>

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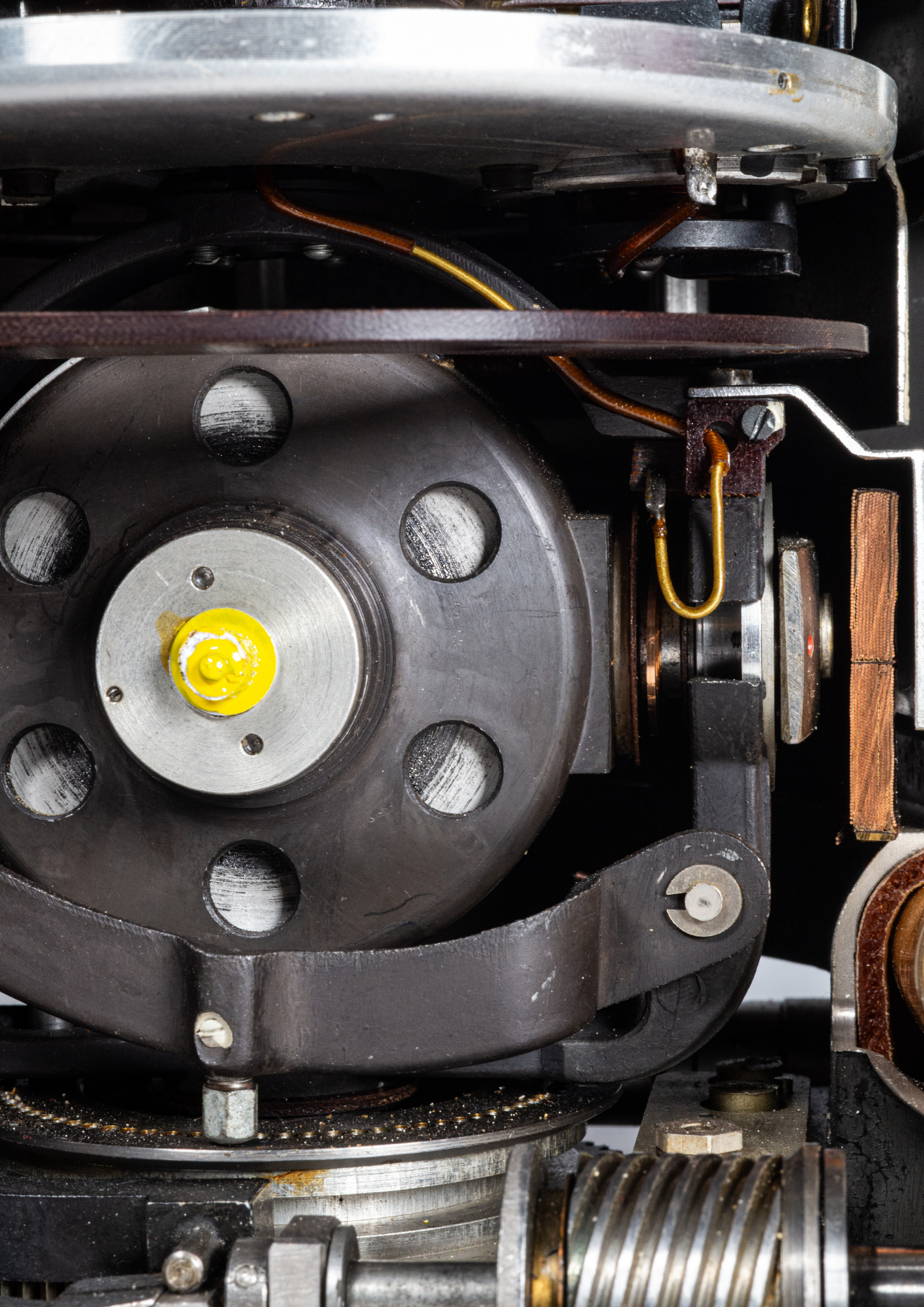


Directional gyro Siemens LKu4

The device was used for course control on numerous aircraft of German companies such as Junkers and Messerschmitt during the Second World War. The collection contains several specimens in various stages of refurbishment.

Dimensions:
184 x 120 x 137 mm

Weight:
2.2 kg



Office Matters

Devices and Models in the University Archives

Together with documents and written records, museum collections often end up in the University Archives.

For example, the estate of Hans Holzwarth contains numerous technical objects which were created during the research work of the honorary doctor (1927) of our university in the course of his professional activities. After studying mechanical engineering at the Technical University of Stuttgart, Hans Holzwarth (1877 - 1953) devoted his professional life entirely to the explosion gas turbine he developed which still operated without a turbo compressor. Its principle: The fuel gas was ignited in closed chambers and then flowed onto the blades of the turbine wheel. Limited by the properties of the materials used at the time, this was initially the realistic possibility of constructing gas turbines with appreciable efficiency which then also proved themselves in industrial practice. Until the end of the Second World War, a number of Holzwarth gas turbines were built, tested and also put into permanent operation. Thereafter, axial-flow gas turbines with turbo compressors became established in industrial practice due to their higher energy yield.

Contact:

Dr. Norbert Becker
Stuttgart University Archives

More information:

<https://www.archiv.ub.uni-stuttgart.de/en/>



Holzwarth used test wheels like this one to test the materials for the gas turbine blades. Not all material samples withstood the fire gases of 600 to 700 °C, as shown in this picture by the erosion at the blade edges (Stuttgart University Archives SN47/99).



Sound and Film, Go!

The Stuttgart Media Archives of the Departments for Modern German Literature of the Institute of Literary Studies

The Stuttgart Media Archives are a collection of film and audio carriers and of various playback devices for film, image, and sound. It was established around 1970 by the Departments for Modern German Literature for teaching and research purposes and continued until the 1990s. The card catalog that indexes the media has also been preserved.

The holdings include approximately 700 VHS tapes with recordings of films, theater productions, and literature-related television programs, in addition to quarter-inch tapes of songs, language exercises, and recordings of academic events as well as records. Five reel to reel tape recorders, several VHS recorders with CRT monitors, an episcope, a film projector, and - as a very rare item - a wire sound recorder from the early 1950s make up the group of media playback devices.

The collection of the Stuttgart Media Archives documents aspects of literature, reception and media history in an exemplary way, but also dimensions of the history of subjects, science, and technology, and the history of our university. In addition, it provides insights into university teaching and research practices of the late 20th century.

Contact person:
PD Dr. Toni Bernhart

More information:
<https://www.ilw.uni-stuttgart.de/lehre/germanistik/lehrprojekte/stuttgarter-medienarchiv/>
<https://www.instagram.com/stuttgartermedienarchiv/>
<https://twitter.com/STRMedienarchiv>



Reel to Reel Tape Recorder
Manufacturer: Uher Factory Munich, Type: Variocord 63 S
The meanwhile about 50 years old device is fully functional, the original instruction manual is also still available.

VERDEUTSCHE SCHALLPLATTEN-ALLE HERSTELLER-UND URHEBERRECHTE VORBEHALTEN-Ü

AWA

2

UNIVERSITÄT STUTTGART
Inst. Nr. 15016
Inv. Nr. 00166
Landeseigentum

ST 33

885 1

Gisela May singt Brecht - De

Lied vom achten Elefanten - Ballade vom Fö
Gräfin - Das Pflaumenlied - Kuppellied -
Grusches Lied "Vier Generäle" - Modern
Lied einer deutschen Mutter - An mein
Walter Olbertz, Klavier
Studioorchester
Leitung: Henry Krtsch

Bit-Archeology

Computer Museum at the Department of Computer Science at the University of Stuttgart

What is special about Computer Museum at the Department of Computer Science at the University of Stuttgart? Special are the still fully functional calculating machines and computers showing today what and how people worked with them many years ago. This is made possible by the knowledge of the system administrators who know the programming languages that are no longer in use and also have an extensive stock of spare parts.

Among the exhibits in the collection that can be shown in operation are, in addition to mechanical and electronic desk calculators, what is probably the oldest magnetic drum computer LGP 30 still in current use in Germany, an IBM 1130 system with punch cards, early minicomputers, old input and output devices, and a multitude of data carriers forgotten today.

The museum tells the fascinating 400-year development of computers, starting with the calculating machine of Wilhelm Schickardt and ending with the microprocessors that started a revolution and the beginning of today's digitalization in the mid-1970s.

Contact:

Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Klemens Krause

Dipl.-Inf. Christian Corti

More information:

<https://www.f05.uni-stuttgart.de/en/cs/department/computer-museum/>

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25 years of PDP computers

Front right the first PDP-8 from 1965, behind it the PDP-12, followed by the PDP-8/I, Lab-8/E and at the very back to be guessed by the purple headband the PDP-11/20, PDP-11/10 and PDP-11/34.

View into the interior of the PDP-12

Above the green modules for controlling the magnetic core memory. The two memory stacks are connected to them via the white-red, white-black harnesses. The size of the memory is twice 4096 words of 12 bits. Underneath are the violet modules, with which the logic of the computer is realized.



The presented collections

Architectural Models of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning (page 14)

The Biological and Natural History Collections (page 10)

Collection and Estate Jürgen Joedicke at the Institute for Principles of Modern Architecture and Design IGmA (page 16)

Collection of Ancient Coins of the Department of Ancient History at the Institute of History (page 6)

Collection of Architecture Books at the Institute of Architectural History (page 8)

Collections of Mathematical Models and Instruments at the Department of Mathematics (page 12)

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Map and Plan Collection of the University Library (page 18)

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Professor Franz Brümmer's wooden utensil box with handle for transporting the preparations to the lectures.

Legal notice

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Photographs:
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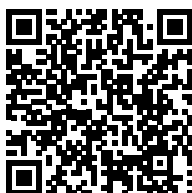
Concept:
Katja Stefanie Engstler

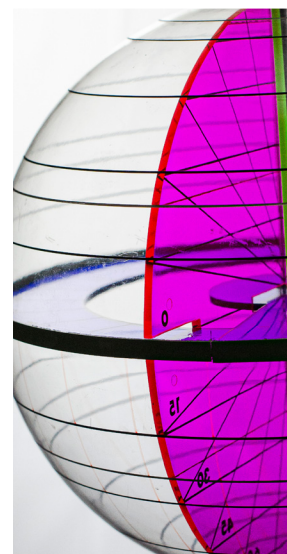
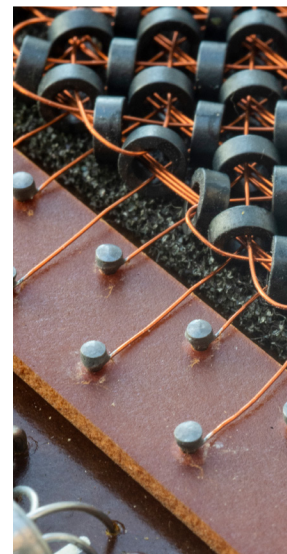
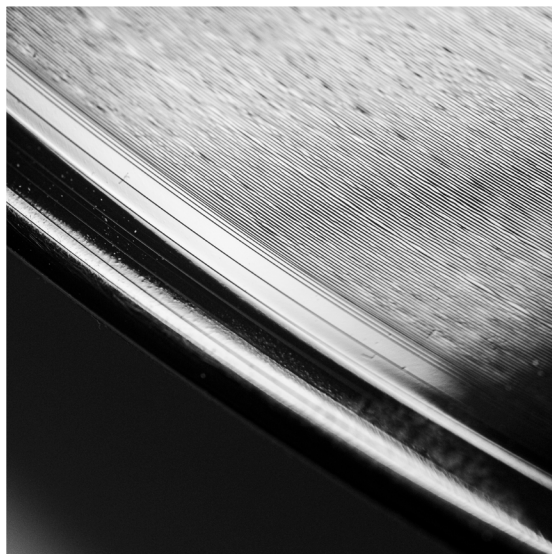
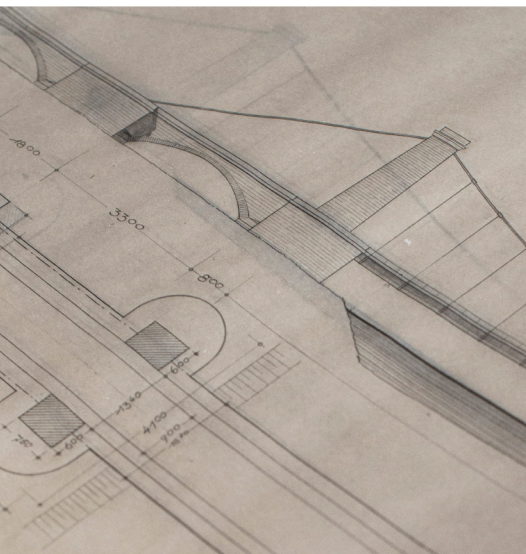
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