



*Did You know that
you do not have to go to
Egypt to see a mummy?*

Apart from everything else, the main building of the University of Tartu also houses a mummy. In 1819, Otto Magnus von Richter, District Magistrate of Livonia, gifted the collection assembled by his son during his travels to the University of Tartu in order to encourage scientific enterprise in the coming generations. Ancient relics also include two human mummies from Egypt and the mummies of a dog and a bird.

Tiesitkö, että muumion nähdäkseen ei tarvitse mennä Egyptiin? Tarton yliopiston päärakenuksessa on kaiken muun jännittävän lisäksi myös muumio.

Vuonna 1819 Liivinmaan maaneuvos Otto Magnus von Richter lahjoitti poikansa O. F. von Richterin matkoiltaan hankkiman kokoelman Tarton yliopistolle, kannustaakseen tulevia sukupolvia tieteelliseen yritteliäisyyteen. Kokoelmassa oli myös kaksi egyptiläistä ihmismuumiota sekä koiran ja linnun muumio.

Знаете ли вы, что не надо ехать в Египет, чтобы увидеть мумию? В главном здании Тартуского университета среди других раритетов есть и мумия.

В 1819 году земский советник Отто Магнус фон Рихтер подарил университету коллекцию, собранную во время путешествий его сыном О.Ф. фон Рихтером, чтобы побудить представителей следующих поколений к научному предпринимательству. Среди древностей две египетские мумии людей, мумии собаки и птицы.

Kas teadsid, et muumia nägemiseks ei pea minema Egiptusse? Tartu Ülikooli peahoones on kõige põneva kõrval ka muumia.

1819. aastal kinkis Liivimaa maanõunik Otto Magnus von Richter oma poja O. F. von Richteri reisidelt hangitud kogu Tartu Ülikoolile, et ärgitada järeltulevaid põlvi teaduslikule ettevõtlikkusele. Muististe hulgas oli ka kaks Egiptuse inimmuumiat ning koera ja linnu muumia.



The University of Tartu Art Museum was founded as early as 1803. At the initiative of its first director, J.K.S. Morgenstern, it began to collect prints, paintings, objects from antiquity and the like for the illustration of lectures and to develop students' taste in art. Currently, the University of Tartu Art Museum is the only museum in Estonia to showcase antiquity.



In the middle of the 19th century, the University of Tartu Art Museum focused on collecting art from antiquity. Plaster casts of ancient sculptures began to be purchased for the Museum, and these underlie the current permanent exhibit.



The Pompeii-style wall paintings (19th century) at the University of Tartu Art Museum create an atmosphere of antiquity. It is the first interior created specifically for a museum in Estonia.



The Art Museum considers its mission to provide information about culture in antiquity. To this end, events and educational programmes are run to bring both the culture and daily topics of life during antiquity closer to people.



The Museum houses a death mask of the philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804). Only two death masks by A. J. Fr. Knorre are known to have survived: one is in Tartu and the other in Berlin.



Exhibits at the University of Tartu Art Museum are not limited to the art of antiquity. There have been recurring exhibitions about Estonian artists' interaction with the reception of antiquity. A view of Rait Präätsa's exhibition "Antiquity is everywhere. Fresh antiquity from Tallinn".



A lock-up room survives in the attic of the main building of the University. It was used to discipline students who broke the rules of the University in the 19th century. Punishment could last from one day to three weeks.



The walls in the lock-up room of the University show original drawings made by students in the 19th century, which resemble present-day graffiti. To relieve their boredom, students drew on walls.



The heart of the main building of the University of Tartu is an assembly hall that rises through two storeys. Opened in 1809, this assembly hall with excellent acoustics has hosted major events in the life of the University ever since.



Tartu is a city of its research, university and museums. Founded in 1803, the University of Tartu Art Museum is one of Estonia's oldest museums. Currently, Tartu hosts more than 20 museums.



Designed in a neoclassical style, the main building designed by J. W. Krause has become the symbol of Tartu. The festivity of the interior of the neoclassical-style assembly hall is emphasised by lavishly ornamented pilasters rising through several stories and 28 Ionian columns crafted from spruce wood.